

Descendants of Frantz Kruck

Generation No. 1

1. FRANTZ¹ KRUCK was born October 1702 in Rein Pfalz, Germany, and died April 1784 in Sinking Springs Township, Berks Co. Pa.. He married ANNA CATHERINE. She was born in Germany, and died Abt. 1778 in Sinking Springs Township, Berks Co. Pa..

Notes for FRANTZ KRUCK:

KRICK: [1] The Krick family is one of the most numerous and prosperous in the Schuylkill section of Berks County. The name has been a familiar one in that locality for a hundred and fifty years, associated invariably with good citizenship, thrift and integrity, its members in every generation having been jealous of their good repute and mindful of the honorable traditions of their ancestors. All of the land purchased by Frantz Kruck (as the name was originally spelled, also known as Francis Krick and Frantz Krick the founder of the family in America, is still owned by his descendants. His posterity is especially well known in Cumru, Spring, Heidelberg, Windsor and Tupehocken townships, Berks county. Some of his descendants have also located in Lancaster, Union and Mifflin counties.

Frantz Kruck aka Francis Krick was a native of Germany, born in the Rheinpfalz in October, 1702. Having one night in a ,mischievous mood upset a sentinel (schilder) house-he was found out, and in order to escape the punishment came to America, arriving at Philadelphia, Sept. 11, 1731, on the good ship "Pennsylvania Merchant." Settling in the Cacoosing valley, along the Cacoosing Creek , in what is now Berks County, Pa., he became the owner of, considerable land, originally owning a tract of 350 acres, in five parts, and later increasing his holdings to 750 acres. His property was in Cumru (now Spring) township, and comprised what is now the finest and most valuable agricultural land in the county. He devoted the rest of his life to the improvement of his holdings, and his descendants have followed in his footsteps to such an extent that his property is still in their possession, and in some cases has been farmed by the sixth generation. A part of the original land secured by him from the Penns. in 1737 is now owned by Rev. Thomas H. Krick, descendant of the sixth generation. When the city of Reading was laid out, in 1749, Francis Creek (as the name was Anglicized when he secured land from the Penns) became the owner of lots

Nos. 490 and 491. In 1759 he paid 19 pounds taxes in Cumru township an amount equal to \$50.54, a Pennsylvania pound being valued at \$2.66. He was an industrious and well-to-do man, and the records of his extensive land transactions and dealing with the early settlers are proof that he was well educated, old papers that he signed being written in a good German hand. There is a family tradition that he was of royal blood, and it is certain that he was a man of intelligence and standing.

His will, made April 26, 1782 was probated June 4, 1784, the year of his death, which occurred at a ripe old age. He was buried at Sinking Spring, in the Baptist burial-ground back of the old eight-cornered school-house still standing [1909]. He reared a large family of sturdy sons and daughters, all of whom became useful men and women. Thirteen children are mentioned in his will as heirs, and the sons Francis and George were executors of the will. In February, 1782, Frantz Kruck sold some of his land to his son Frantz (Francis), who gave his father bonds of 50 pounds denomination each, and the will specified the dates upon which these bonds were to be redeemed. We have the following record of the family:

Frantz Krick -aka Francis Krick of Berks Co PA

I Frantz Krick in Cumru Township in Berks County in Pennsylvania being old & Weak in my Body, But yet thanks be to god of good understanding & Memory, But having considered the Mortality of Mankind, I therefore do hereby make my last Will & Testament & Dispose of my Worldly Estate in Manner following:

But in the first place, I Commend my Soul into the Hands of god & my Body to be Buried in a Christianlike manner into the Earth out of Which he was taken & that all my Just Debts shall be paid through my Executors, Which shall be named hereafter.

Item Because I having Received in the Month of February 1782 Different Bonds from my son Frantz Krick Jun for my Land Which I sold to him, Each one thereof being Fifty pounds to be paid in Good Money Yearly on the first Day of December in each Year -- So I give & Bequeath part of the said Bonds in manner following --

Namely, to my Son Peter Krick the Bond which is due December the first 1783 of Fifty Pounds & to such to Receive from my son Frantz Krick.

To my Son John Krick the Bond of fifty Pounds on the first December 1784.

To my Son Jacob Krick the Bond of fifty pounds in 1785.

To my Son Frantz Krick the Bond of fifty pounds in December 1786.

To my Son Peter Krick the Bonds of fifty pounds on the first December 1787.

Item. To my Daughter Margareth the Bond of fifty pounds on the first December 1788.--

To my Daughter Elisabeth the Bond of fifty pounds on the first December 1789.

To my Daughter Maria, the Bond of fifty pounds the first December 1790.

To my Daughter Catharine the Bond of fifty pounds on the first December 1791.

And to my Daughter Eve the Bond of fifty Pounds on the first December 1792.

And One Bond of fifty Pounds payable in the year one thousand Eight hundred.

And yet a Bond of fifty pounds payable by Frantz Krick Junior on the first December in 1801. Such two Bonds I Bequeath to the two first Born Children of my Daughter Magdalena Helm ad their Legacy of my Estate. Those two Last Mentioned Bonds each of fifty pounds Being the Last which I Received of my Son Frantz Krick. --

I give & bequeath to my Daughter Magdalena Helm the Sum of five

Shillings Current Money of Pennsylvania in full of her Whole Legacy of all my Estate. --

And All the Land so I Sold to my Sons John Krick, Adam Krick, and George Krick before the Day of the date hereof, Saying Such I acknowledge & Confirm to them their Hiers & Assigns for Ever, -- If in Case I Should not have given a Substantial Right therefore to the true Intent & Meaning hereof.

And Because my Sons as George, Adam & Philip Krick, each of them Received of me One hundred pounds before this, for Which Reason they not being Named Concerning the Bonds.

All the Remainder of my Estate not bequeathed heretofore Shall be Divided Among my Sons & Daughters, as Johannes, Jacob, Frantz, George, Adam, Philip & Peter Krick & Margareth, Elizabeth, Maria, Catharine & Eve, in Equal Shares to the true Intent & Meaning hereof.

Lastly, I ordain, appoint & Nominate for Executors my Sons Frantz Krick & George Krick & my Son in Law Jacob Ruth of this my Last Will & Testament. Yet upon this Condition, that if my Executors or any one of them, be Indebted to the Estate after my Death, that he or they Shall Reckon the Same among the moveable Effects that everything Shall & may be Brought to Rights to true Intent & Meaning hereof. In Witness Whereof I have hereto Set my Hand & Seal the 26th Day of April 1782.

Frantz Krick (Seal)

**Signed, Sealed by Frantz Krick as
his Last Will & Testmanet Declared in
the presence for & upon his Request
Signed as Witnesses hereto:**

**Christian Ruth
Abraham Trostel**

A true Translation of the German Original

1: John, born in Germany [not proven see item #2 in documentation below] [2] came to America with his parents. In 1759 he paid 3 pounds tax in Cumru township. His name appears in this company had organized and was ready to respond to the call, but there was no actual service performed. John was married but had no children. He was a blacksmith by trade. He died in 1800.

2: Jacob also came to America with his parents. [also not proven see item #2 in documentation below] [2] His name appears among the single men in the tax list of 1759. He was, however, married, as would appear from the baptismal records of Hain's Church. He had the following children: John Jacob, Maria and John George.

He saw active service in the Revolutionary war in Capt. Reehm's Company of the 1st Regiment of Berks County Militia in an expedition to Newtown, Bucks county.,

3: Francis is mentioned below.

4: George (known as "Blind George"), born May 8, 1738, died Sept. 9, 1825. He m. Margarita Seitzinger and was the father of a large family, Solomon, William, John, George, Isaac, Philip, Samuel, and eight daughters. He was a taxpayer in Heidelberg township in 1759. A few years later he moved back to Cumru, now Spring township, and purchased a farm between Sinking Spring and Reading, where he conducted a hotel for a number of years. He is buried at Sinking Spring.

5: Adam (there is no record of him).

6: Philip was captain of the 8th Company, Berks County Militia, Aug. 5, 1777, to Jan. 5, 1778. This company joined the army after the battle of Brandywine and took part in the battle of Germantown. No doubt he spent the winter at Valley Forge. We have no record of his family

7: Peter, the youngest son of Frantz Kruck, 'Was born June 27, 1756, and died July 31, 1829. He was a soldier in the Revolution in the 8th Company, 6th Battalion, and saw active service. He was known as "School Teacher" Peter and taught school near Sinking Spring, and was also teacher and "Forsinger" at the Muddy Creek Church. He m. Catharine Rader, and was the father of a large family, as follows: Rachael m. Henry Young; Elizabeth m. John Salladay; Katharine m. Philip Getz; John m. a Hornberger; Lelia m. Frederic Atiman; Susanna m. -Jacob Buchart; Mary m. Rudy Miller; Adam m. Catharine Fisher,, and lived at Reading; Barbara m. Daniel Neff; Magdalena m. John Luft; Christianna m. a Rupp; Jonas moved to Hollidaysburg; William moved to Hamburg; Peter moved to Lancaster;

8: Margareth m. Michael Seitzinger.

9: Elizabeth m. Philip Worheim.

- 10: Maria m. John Philip Spohn.
- 11: Catharine, born Oct. 14, 1749, m. Jacob Ruth,
- 12: Eva.
- 13: Magdalena m. George Hain.

Will of Francis Kruck:[3] Cumru. Apr 26 1782 - June 4, 1784. Translation. Mentions having rec'd. certain Bonds from son Frantz for land sold him.

To son Peter, Bond of 50 pounds of Frantz.

To son John, ESO, do. To son Jacob 50 pounds do.

To daus Margareth, Elisabeth, Maria, Catharine and Eve, Bonds. Bonds of 50 pounds each, and the last 2 Bonds due in 1801, to the 2 first born child of my dau. Magdalena HELM. Also mentions having sold land to sons John, Adam and George. Remainder to sons and daus, Johannes, Jacob, Frantz, George, Adam, Philip and Peter, Margaret, Elisabeth, Maria, Catharine and Eve.

Exrs: sons Frantz and George and son in law Jacob RUTH.

Wit: Christian RUTH and Abm. TROSTEL.

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Documentation

[1] From the Historical and Biographical Annals of Berks County Pa. Vol.1

[2] Some records show that both John and Jacob came to the USA with Frantz Kruck. However there is no record on the passenger list of either John or Jacob Kruck, under 16 years of age on the ship Pennsylvania Merchant, which arrived Sept. 11, 1731. There is a listing of a Johan Jacob Kruck, over age 16, who came over with Frantz Kruck but no further information about him is found. Perhaps that is where they thought that a John and Jacob came over with Frantz. Johan Jacob Kruck signed the passenger list right below Frantz Kruck. Also there is a listing of women over age 16 of Catherine Strouden and a Magdalena Strouden.

From the book Pennsylvania German Pioneers.

It is believed, but not proven, that this Anna Catherine Strouden married Frantz Kruck soon after they came to this country.

[3] Abstract of Berk Co. Pa. Wills 1752-1785 Martin page 168

More About FRANTZ KRUCK:

Burial: April 23, 1784, Sinking Springs Township, Berks Co. Pa.

More About ANNA CATHERINE:

Burial: Sinking Springs Township, Berks Co. Pa.

Children of FRANTZ KRUCK and ANNA CATHERINE are:

2.
 - i. JACOB² KRICK.
 - ii. JOHN KRICK.
 - iii. MARGARETH KRICK, b. August 30, 1733.
 - iv. FRANCIS KRICK, b. November 06, 1735.

Notes for FRANCIS KRICK:

Francis Krick - Berks Co PA

In the name of God, Amen, I Francis Krick of Cumru Township, Berks County in the State of Pennsylvania, Yeoman, being far advanced in years but yet of good sound mind, memory and understanding, Thanks be unto God for the same, Calling unto mind the mortality of my Body and knowing it is appointed for all once to dye, do therefore make this my last will and Testament in manner following, that is to say:

First, it is my will and I do order that in the first place, all my just Debts shall be paid and satisfied by my Executor herein after mentioned as soon as can be after my decease. I give and devise all my Plantation and _____ of Land, situate in Cumru Township aforesaid adjoining lands of Christian Ruth, Sebastian Miller, John _____, Jacob Ludwig and others, containing two hundred and thirty acres be the same more or less, Together with the Appurtenances unto my Son Francis Krick jun. To hold the same unto him, his Heirs and Assigns forever _____ they paying the _____ and therefore the _____ one thousand, two hundred pounds in _____ or other Money equivalent thereto, in payments following, to wit: one hundred pounds first _____ unto my Son Jacob Krick on the first day of April _____, Twenty-one pounds eight shilling and six pence unto my Daughter Maria, the Wife of William Brown on the first day of April _____ after my decease, in one year thereafter the like sum of Twenty-one pounds eight shilling and six pence unto my Son Adam Krick, in one year thereafter the like sum of Twenty-one pounds eight shilling and six pence unto my Son John Krick, in one year thereafter the like sum of Twenty-one pounds eight shilling and six pence unto my Son Philip Krick, in one year thereafter the like sum of Twenty-one pounds eight shilling and six pence unto my Son George Krick, in one year thereafter the like sum of Twenty-one pounds eight shilling and six pence unto my Daughter Margaret the Wife of William Fisher, and in one year thereafter the like sum of Twenty-one pounds eight shilling and six pence unto my Son Peter

Krick. And so again yearly and every year the like sum of Twenty-one pounds eight shilling and six pence in rotation as aforesaid, so that each of my Seven last named Children receive the Sum of one hundred and forty-two pounds seventeen shillings. Which Sum of one hundred pounds to be paid to my Son Jacob Krick, Sum of one hundred and forty-two pounds seventeen shillings to be paid to my other children in manner as aforesaid shall be in full of their Inheritance out of my Estate both Real and personal And the remaining Sum of one hundred pounds and one shilling my said Son Francis Krick his Heirs and Assigns are to pay my found Grand Children, the Children of my Daughter Catharine, deceased, as follows, to wit: fifty pounds and six Pence thereof ___ to Catharine the Wife of Adam Witmer and John Brown to be equally divided between them and to be paid unto them in one years time after the last payment to my Children aforesaid is _____ the remaining fifty pounds and six Pence unto Barbara the wife of Abraham Maurer and William Brown one year thereafter, which shall also be in full of their Inheritance out of my Estate both Real and Personal.

My said Son Francis Krick, his Heirs and Assigns are also to fulfil and perform the Marriage Contract made and entered by me of the first part, Daniel Swan and Peter Feather the younger, Esquire of the second parts, and my wife Catharine by the name Catharine Gerling of the third part. And he or they are also yet to pay unto her my said wife Catharine yearly and every year _____ her natural life the Sum of Six pounds in _____ besides the Six pounds mentioned in the Marriage Contract aforesaid provided She remains my Widow _____.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my aforenamed Son Francis Krick jun his Heirs and Assigns All and _____ my Personal Estate whatsoever and wheresoever and of which I shall be possessed of at the time of my decease. To hold the same to be his Heirs and Assigns forever. And lastly I hereby nominate and appoint my said Son Francis Krick jun Sole Executor of this my last Will and Testament. Hereby making Null and void all former and other Wills and Testaments by me made heretofore Ratifying _____ and confirming that this and no other to be my last Will and Testament. In Witness whereof the said Francis Krick have hereunto set my Hand and Seal the twenty-second _____ day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

**Signed, Sealed, published and declared
by the said Testator _____ his last Will Francis Krick (Seal)
and Testament in the presence of us the
Subscribers who at his request, and in
his presence Subscribed our names here
to as Witnesses**

Jacob Lambert

John Stryker

- v. GEORGE (BLIND) KRICK, b. May 08, 1737.
- vi. ADAM KRICK, b. 1739.
- vii. ELIZABETH KRICK, b. 1741.
- 3. viii. PHILLIP KRICK, b. December 1745; d. Bef. June 17, 1806, Juniata Township.
- ix. MARIA KRICK, b. 1747.
- x. CATHRINE KRICK, b. October 14, 1749.
- xi. EVA KRICK, b. 1751.
- xii. MAGDALENA KRICK, b. 1753.
- xiii. JOHN PETER KRICK, b. January 27, 1756.

Generation No. 2

2. JACOB² KRICK (*FRANTZ¹ KRUCK*)

Notes for JACOB KRICK:

His name appears among the single men in the tax list of 1759. He was, however, married as would appear from the baptismal records of Hains Church.

Children of JACOB KRICK are:

- i. JOHN JACOB³ KRICK.
- ii. MARIA KRICK.
- iii. JOHN GEORGE KRICK.

3. PHILLIP² KRICK (*FRANTZ¹ KRUCK*) was born December 1745, and died Bef. June 17, 1806 in Juniata Township. He married (1) ANNA MARGARETHA HAIN January 03, 1769. She died Bef. August 12, 1783. He married (2) CARTHARINE HAIN Aft. 1783. She was born Abt. 1755.

Notes for PHILLIP KRICK:

PHILIP [2] KRICK (Francis1), born Dec. 1745, the "son of Frantz(Kruck) Krick and wife" baptized at Hain's Church on 30 December 1745, Johannes Krick sponsor. He died in Juniata Township, Cumberland (now Perry) County, Pennsylvania, before 17 June 1806, when his inventory was filed and administrators were appointed. [1] Philip, son of Frantz (Kruck) Krick, married on 3 January 1769 ANNA MARGARETHA[3] HAIN,[4] baptized at Hain's Church on 20 July 1747, daughter of George2 (George1) and Magdalena Elizabeth (-) Hain.[4] She died sometime before 12 August 1783, by which time Philip had married her sister CATHARINE HAIN, born abt. 1755,[5] who survived him and was residing as a head-of-

household in Juniata Township in 1810.

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Documentation

- 1: Montgomery, Annals of Berks County, 1:627.
- 2: Burial Record of Rev. John William Boos, 2; Wright, Berks County Church Records, 1:187.
- 3: Montgomery, Annals of Berks County, 1:627.
- 4: Baptismal and Marriage Record of Rev. John Waldschmidt, 225, 235.
- 5: The 1800 and 1810 census entries for her indicate that she was born in the period 1755-1765.

More About PHILLIP KRICK:

Baptism: December 30, 1745, Hains Church

More About PHILLIP KRICK and ANNA HAIN:

Marriage: January 03, 1769

More About PHILLIP KRICK and CARTHARINE HAIN:

Marriage: Aft. 1783

Children of PHILLIP KRICK and ANNA HAIN are:

- i. PHILIP³ KRICK, b. Abt. December 1772.
- ii. ANNA MARIE KRICK, b. Abt. May 1776.
- iii. FRANCIS KRICK.

Children of PHILLIP KRICK and CARTHARINE HAIN are:

4. iv. ADAM³ CRICK, b. March 24, 1787, /Pennsylvania; d. May 14, 1857, Rimersburg, Clarion Co. Pa..
 - v. PETER CRICK.
 - vi. JOHN CRICK.

Generation No. 3

4. ADAM³ CRICK (*PHILLIP² KRICK, FRANTZ¹ KRUCK*) was born March 24, 1787 in /Pennsylvania, and died May 14, 1857 in Rimersburg, Clarion Co. Pa.. He married MARY HAMMER 1809. She was born 1789 in Maryland,

and died Bef. September 08, 1857 in Rimersburg, Clarion Co. Pa..

Notes for ADAM CRICK:

**ADAM CRICK OF RIMERSBURG,
PENNSYLVANIA**

By Gail Ion Harris

Adam Crick died at his residence in Toby Township, near Rimersburg, Clarion County, in western Pennsylvania, on 14 May 1857.[1] His granddaughter Lydia Lavina (Crick) Baker of Rimersburg was probably the source for a statement in 1898 that he "was married to Miss Mary Hammer, and lived in the eastern part of Pennsylvania" before settling in Clarion County.[2] His birth date, according to a note made by another descendant, is 24 March 1787, but the place, known only from U.S. census entries, is not better determined than "Pennsylvania." [3]

Questions about Adam Crick's origins seem to have been first raised in the early years of the twentieth century, but no investigation, including the present one, has identified his parents or birthplace. Before 1910, while attempting to learn his grandfather Adam Crick's ancestry, Thomas N. Crick of DuBois, Pennsylvania (no.3 vii in the present account) wrote to the Reverend Thomas H. Krick of Coplay, in eastern Pennsylvania, with "information that his [Thomas N. Crick's] Uncle John had correspondence with his Uncle Solomon the Mayor of Niles, Michigan[4]. Subsequent letters show that the Reverend Krick of Coplay doubted the implication that Adam Crick of Clarion County was a brother of the Niles mayor. In a reexamination of this matter, I found that the Niles mayor, Solomon G. Krick(1813-1887), was a son of Solomon[3] Krick (George[2], Francis [1] of Berks County, Pennsylvania. The mayor's father, Solomon, settled before 1820 in Sharnokin Township, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, where his will in March 1849 named sons George, Peter, and Solomon G. Krick, and daughter Elizabeth Shull, but no son Adam.[5] The early U.S. censuses also fail to show the presence of a boy of Adam's age in Solomon's home.[6] Investigations of similar conjectures that Adam belonged some other way to the Kricks of Berks County so far have not been fruitful. The present article focuses instead on Adam Crick's own family and descendants, mainly of the mid- and late-nineteenth century in Western Pennsylvania and Central Kansas.

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Documentation

1: Cumberland Co. Register of Wills, Carlisle, Pa., letter, 10 Feb. 1772, file no. not stated. The surname is rendered indiscriminately as Krick and Crick, or Creek, in the local records. About 1827, John Krick, b. 5 Nov. 1781, moved to Ohio, where he died in Miami Co. as John "Crick" on 13 Aug. 1847 and was buried in Cable Cemetery (Joseph H. Bosserman, Cemetery Inscriptions of Newberry Township, Miami County, Ohio [n.p., 1987], 124). The Ohio John Crick is identified as the former Cumberland/Perry Co. John Krick by his disappearance from Perry Co. tax lists after 1826 and a statement in 1890 by his son Peter Crick that he (Peter) was born in Perry [i.e., Cumberland] Co., Pa., in 1817 and that his parents had moved to Ohio when he was aged 10 (Portrait and Biographical Album of Fulton County, Illinois [Chicago, 1890], 489, copy courtesy of Phillis J. Crick, Greenville, Ohio).

2: Baptismal and Marriage Record of Rev. John Waldschmidt, Cocalico, Moden Krick, Weisseichen Land and Seltenreich, Gemeinde, Lancaster County, Penna., 1752-1786 (Harrisburg, 1907), 225, 235 (Vol. 6, Pennsylvania Archives, Sixth Series).

3: Will (translated from German) of George Hain, 12 Aug. 1783 (Northumberland Co. Wills, 1:205).

4: Heads of Families at the First Census . . . Pennsylvania (Washington, D.C., 1908), p. 80 (four males 16 or under); 1800 U.S. Census, Juniata Township, Cumberland Co., Pa., p. 35 (two males 10-15).

5: Mark H. Welchley, Pittsburgh, Pa., Gazette Genealogical Gleanings, 1786-1820, Vol. 1 (Aliquippa, Pa., 1983), 15, citing microfilms of the Pittsburgh Gazette located at Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh and at the Hillman Library of the University of Pittsburgh. I thank Mr. John C. Harris (no relation) of Muskegon, Mich., for bringing this important newspaper item to my attention.

6: Appearance Docket, 1807-1809, Cumberland Co. Court of Common Pleas, case no. 9, FHL microfilm 1010285.

2 The Genealogist [Spring 1997] William and Ann (Bagley) Brinton of Pa.

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ADDITIONS and CORRECTIONS TO: ADAM CRICK of RIMERSBURG PA.

"Adam Crick of Rimersburg, Pennsylvania," Newly uncovered data in Oct. 1999:, when considered with information presented in the article, support a conclusion that Adam Crick was in fact a descendant of Francis [1] Krick of Berks County, Pennsylvania, as sometimes claimed, but unproven since it was first suggested about 1910.

The article shows that the proposal-accepted by some descendants-that he was a son of Solomon[3] Krick (George2, Francis1) of Berks and Northumberland County cannot be confirmed. Instead, it can be shown that he was almost certainly one of the sons of Philip[2] Crick/Krick (Francis1), who moved from Berks to Northumberland (now Snyder) County during the Revolutionary War, then after a few years settled as the only Krick of his generation in that part of Cumberland County set off in 1820 as Perry County. Philip died there soon before 17 June 1806, when Catharine Krick and John Krick, evidently his widow and a son, were appointed as administrators. [1] Philip had married first, in Berks County, 3 January 1769, Anna Margaretha Hain,[2] and second, before 12 August 1783, her sister Catharine Hain, daughters of George and Magdalene Elizabeth Hain of Berks and Northumberland County.3

Adam Crick, born in 1787, who first appears in the article as "A. Creek," aged 16-25, in the 1810 U.S. Census for Huntingdon (now Blair) County, about 75 miles west of the Philip Krick home in Cumberland County, should appear as a boy aged 16 or under in the 1790 census and as a boy 10-15 in the 1800 census. Early work had shown that only Philip's home produces such a match among all Krick (or Crick) households for those census years in Pennsylvania and Maryland,[4] but more was required to be confident that census errors or omissions were not causing a false result. Specific evidence was needed of an association before 1810 between Adam Crick and the Philip Crick/Krick family in Cumberland County. Recently acquired records provide the connection, as follows.

A notice in the Pittsburgh Gazette, issue of 7 September 1806, similar to others about that time, reports that Adam Crick, aged 19, born in Pennsylvania, had been enlisted at Carlisle [Cumberland County Seat] by Captain Gates, and had deserted from Fort Fayette at Pittsburgh.5 Nothing more has been found regarding this service, but his stated age matches the known birth date for the later Adam of Rimersburg.

Adam's desertion coincides in time with the settlement of Philip Krick's estate in Cumberland County. In November Term, 1807, Adam Krick, relationship unstated, brought suit in the Court of Common Pleas at Carlisle against Catharine and John Krick, administrators, for a sum of 80 pounds., citing a "writing" obliging payment.[6] The unspecified "writing" most likely was the 1783 will of George Hain in Northumberland County,

which devised "unto Philip Krick respecting my daughters [Dochters] Margaret lately deceased and Catharin and their representatives the Sum of Seventy Seven pound . . . but it is my will that after a due consideration that my said son-in-law P[hilip] Krick shall not have the mony above mentioned paid into his hands but that it shall be laid on interest for the use of his children."

The conclusion is incorporated in the following summary:
ADAM[3] CRICK, son of Philip[2] Crick/Krick (Francis1) and his second wife, Catharine (Hain), born 24 March 1787, apparently in Cumberland (now Perry) County, Pennsylvania, and died in Toby Township, Clarion County, Pennsylvania, on 14 May 1857; married by about 1809 (first child) MARY HAMMER, parentage unknown, born in Maryland about 1789, who died soon before 8 September 1857. They had ten children in the period 1809-1828.

Documentation

- 1: Cumberland Co. Register of Wills. Carlisle, Pa., letter, 10 Feb. 1972, file no. not stated. The surname is rendered indiscriminately as Krick and Crick, or Creek, in the local records. About 1827, John Krick, b. 5 Nov. 1781, moved to Ohio, where he died in Miami Co. as John "Crick" on 13 Aug. 1847 and was buried in Cable Cemetery (Joseph H. Bosserman, Cemetery Inscriptions of Newberry Township, Miami Co. Ohio [n.p., 1987]. 124). The Ohio John Crick is identified as the former Cumberland/Perry Co. John Krick by his disappearance from Perry Co. tax lists after 1826 and a statement in 1890 by his son Peter Crick that he (Peter) was born in Perry [i.e., Cumberland] Co., Pa., in 1817 and that his parents had moved to Ohio when he was aged 10 (Portrait and Biographical Album of Fulton County, Illinois [Chicago, 1890]. 489. COPY courtesy of Phillis J. Crick, Greenville, Ohio).
- 2: Baptisimal and Marriage Record of Rev. John Waldschmidt, Cocalico. Moden Krick, Weisseichen Land and Sellenreich, Gemeinde, Lancaster County, Penna., 1752 1786 (Harrisburg. 1907)_ 225, 235 (Vol. 6. Pennsylvania Archives, Sixth Series).
- 3: Will (translated from German) of George Hain, 12 Aug. 1783 (Northumberland Co. Wills. I 205).
- 4: Heads of Families at the First Census . . . Pennsylvania (Washington, D.C., 1908), p. 80 (four males 16 or under); 1800 U.S. Census, Juniata Township, Cumberland Co., Pa., p. 35 (two males 10-15).
- 5: Mark H. Welchley, Pittsburgh, Pa., Gazette Genealogical Gleanings, 1786-1820, Vol. 1 (Aliquippa, Pa., 1983), 15, citing microfilms of the Pittsburgh Gazette located at Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh and at the Hillman Library of the University of Pittsburgh. I thank Mr. John C.

Harris (no relation) of Muskegon, Mich., for bringing this important newspaper item to my attention. Gale I. Harris
6: Appearance Docket, 1807-1809, Cumberland Co. Court of Common Pleas, case no. 9, FHL microfilm 1010285.

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Adam is first found as "A. Creek" in the 1810 U.S. census for Huntingdon (now Blair) County in south central Pennsylvania. His household then consisted of himself, a female aged 16-25, and a male under age 10.[7] On 2 December 1813, Adam Crick and John Riggle Jr. jointly bought 400 acres in Allegheny Township from George Fetters.[8] Separately, in 1815 and 1816, Adam bought a total of more than 650 acres there from Fetters and John Jones. Land warrants for 50 and 35 acres are recorded in the Pennsylvania Commonwealth records for Adam Creek in Huntingdon County in January and March 1816.[9] On 1 March 1816 and 25 April 1818, Adam and his wife Mary, she signing by mark, sold parts of these tracts totaling 415 acres to Henry Pixler and Francis Smith.[10] The recorded deeds do not reveal what became of the 400 acres jointly owned with Riggle or of the balance of the lands not sold to Pixler and Smith."

Adam moved to Toby Township, Clarion (then Armstrong) County sometime before the 1820 census date, when his household included his wife and six young children.[12] Aaron J. Davis wrote in 1887 that Adam Crick "moved [in 1820] from Huntingdon, now Blair County, to a piece of land near Honnes Miller's mill (in Toby Township). Soon afterwards he moved to the William Courson farm, and thence to the Fullmer farm near Mount Airy. From that place he moved to the farm now [1887] owned by his son {John Crick.} [13] Adam and Mary "were among the pioneer settlers of Clarion County. After a few patches of the forests were cleared, farming was rudely carried on. All the buildings were of logs.[14]

On 20 April 1831, for \$11.50, Adam bought from Hugh Callen lot no. 32 in the "Callensburg" tract on Licking Creek in Toby Township, "including the Mouth of Cherry Run. [15] Adam and his wife Mary of Toby Township, she signing by mark, sold the lot to David McCay for \$50 on 2 August 1845. David Crick, evidently their son, witnessed.[16]

On 18 March 1839, Adam and his sons John and Jacob Crick bought 354 acres in Toby Township, which, by four deeds dated 31 August 1841, they divided among themselves and younger brother Peter Crick. Adam's wife Mary, John's wife Elizabeth, and Jacob's wife Angeline all signed by marks. [17] In August 1850 the home of Adam Crick, "farmer," aged 63,

born in Pennsylvania, included his wife Mary, aged 61, and their youngest child, Catharine Crick.[18]

On 8 May 1855 Adam and Mary Crick, she again signing by mark, sold to Samuel Carson a seven-acre part of a tract which had been granted by patent to Joseph Whitmore in 1812 and who had conveyed it to John Elder in 1825.[19] It is not evident how or when this property came into the Crick's possession from their neighbor John Elder.

On 8 September 1857, John Crick, administrator of the intestate estate of Adam Crick late of the Township of Toby, petitioned Clarion County Orphans Court for specific performance of a contract of sale. Based on proof that Adam Crick had died at his residence in Toby Township on 14 May 1857 and that he had on 12 April 1851 agreed to convey 13 acres to Ephraim Addleman in return for annual interest payments to Adam and his wife Mary for life, with the principal "to remain in the land as the legacy of Christiana Addleman," the court granted John Crick power to give a deed to Addleman. On the same day, John Crick's petition was granted to give a deed to Daniel Crick in specific performance of a similar contract for 49 acres executed by Adam and Mary in November 1849.

At the same court that day, Peter Crick petitioned as "one of the children ... of Adam Crick" who died "leaving a widow since deceased and the following children viz: your petitioner, John, Daniel, David, Henry, Lewis, Jacob who is deceased leaving a widow named Angelina Crick and ten children..., Susannah, intermarried with Peter Switzer, who is also deceased leaving her said husband ... and nine children ..., Catharine intermarried with James Rhea, and Christiana intermarried with Ephraim Addleman." The petition asked for appraisal and sale of the remainder of Adam Crick's land. The buyers were sons David Crick, Peter Crick, Lewis Crick, and sons-in-law Peter Switzer, Ephraim Addleman, and James Rhea .[20]

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Documentation

[1] The place and date of Adam's death are from the petitions of his sons John and Peter Crick in Sept. 1857 (Clarion Co. Orphans Court Register, B:352-55, 395, Clarion, Pa. In July 1972 I found his weathered gravestone in Rimersburg Cemetery difficult to read, but transcribed it as: "Adam Crick, d May 11,1857, aged (76?) yrs." Apparently it should have been read "May 14" and "70 yrs."

[2] Commemorative Record of Central Pennsylvania: including the Counties of Centre, Clearfield Jefferson and Clarion (Chicago, 1898), 1392.

Lydia Baker was in possession of "the old family Bible" in 1912 when she filed a deposition in support of David R. Crick's Civil War pension claim (file WC-936244, National Archives, Washington, D.C.).

[3] Adam's birth date is found in notes and correspondence of his great grandson Reuben Franklin Crick 1886-1949 a prominent attorney of ,Pratt, Kans. Reuben's source is unknown; in 1972 his notes and letters were in possession of his daughter, Mrs. Inez Cooley, of Pratt, who transcribed them by hand for this study. The year agrees with Adam's stated age, 63y, in the 1850 U.S. census for Toby Township (p. 80), which states his birthplace as "Pa" Four of his children surviving at the time of the 1880 U.S. census also gave "Pa" as their father's birthplace, but another child, Christians, claimed in 1880 and 1900 that both of her parents were born in Maryland

[4] letter dated Coplay, Pa, 8 Feb.1910, from Thomas H. Krick to Reuben Franklin Crick (supra note 3]

[5] Solomon Krick Will and Inventory, file 47-146, Northumberland Co. Courthouse, Sunbury, PL

[6] Solomon's household first appears in 1800, when it consisted a male and female each aged 26-44, and a boy under age 10 (1800 U.S Census, Cumru Township, Berks Co., PL, p.171). For result of the Rev. Thomas H Krick's own investigation of the Francis' Krick family, see Morton L. Montgomery, ed, Historical and Biographical Annals of Derks County 2 vols. (Chicago, 1909), 1:318.627-31.

[7] 1810 U.S. Census, Allegheny Township, Huntingdon Co., PL, p.5.

[8] (Huntingdon Co. Deeds, 01:188; no other deeds for a John Riggle are found in that county.

[9] William Henry Egle, ed., Pennsylvania Archives, Third Series, 25 (Harrisbur8, 1897): 696. Also, 100 acres were recorded for Henry Riggle, "Ex," of that county in June 1836 (ibid., 758), but his relationship if any to John Riggle Jr. is not known.

[10] Huntingdon Co. Deeds, PI:44; YI:594.

[11] Based on their joint ownership of land in Huntingdon County, it would seem that some kinship existed between Adam Crick and John Riggle Jr. That possibility is furthur suggested by the presence of Adam Crick and Riggles or Reigles in Clarion (then Armstrong) County by 1820, when two John Riggles (one aged 45 or over and the other aged 18-25) and Henry Riggle (aged 26-44) appear with Adam in Toby Township (1820 U.S. census, pp.301,305). Households were adjacently listed in Toby Township in 1840 for Adam Crick and Margaret Reigle, aged 40-49, apparently a widow with children Since Henry Reigle, then aged 60-69 and apparently a widower, was living nearby, Margaret seems to be the widow of the younger John Riggle. (1840 U.S. census, Armstrong Co., pp. 118, 119.)

[12] 1820 U.S. Census, Armstrong Co., P&, p.300. Also in Toby Township (0.302), one Mark (or Mack) Hammer then had a household consisting of himself aged 18-25, a female aged 16-25, and a boy under age 10 His relationship to Adam Crick's wife Mary. if any, is unknown. Reuben Franklin Crick's notes [supra note 3] include a comment that he had learned from his father Henry Alexander Crick] that Adam Crick "had two brothers who came west with him--John went to one of the northern counties ["Crawford" interlined later] and Peter went to Ohio, near Bakertown, and the brothers were thus separated." Investigations so far do not confirm that statement.

[13] Aaron J Davis, History of Clarion County, Pennsylvania (Syracuse, 1887), 618

[14] "Central Pennsylvania [supra note 2], 1392 This sketch names nine children without dates, omitting the son Peter

[15] "Deeds from Armstrong County, 2321 (transcription from Armstrong Co Deeds [11 514.16] in Clarion Co Courthouse)

[16] Clarion Co Deeds, 2 348

[17] Clarion Co Deeds, 1 24(~2, 248-52, the following adjoining property owners are mentioned Abraham Byers, John Elder, Samuel Elder, Christopher Gates, Jacob Slauginhopt, S Slauginhopt, Josiah Summerville, Christian Weter, and William Wilson.

[18] 1850 U S Census, Toby Township, Clarion Co, Pa, p 80

[19] Clarion Co Deeds, 12 333

[20] Clarion Co. Orphan's Court Register, B: 352-55, 395

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ADAM[3] KRICK/CRICK, b. in Pa. 24 March 1787, d. Toby Township, Clarion Co., Pa., 14 May 1857; m. by 1809 (birth of first child) MARY HAMMER, b. Md. ca. 1789, who survived him but d. before 8 Sept. 1857. Adam is accounted for in Phillips Kricks home in 1790 and 1800 census as one of two boys born between 1785 and 1790. [13]

Probably about 1805, when he turned 18, Adam enlisted in a military unit at Carlisle in Cumberland Co. and was sent west to Fort Fayette at Pittsburgh. Nothing is known of his service except for a notice in the Pittsburgh Gazette, issue of 7 Sept. 1806, similar to others about that time, that Adam Crick, age 19, born in Pa., who had been enlisted at Carlisle [date unstated] by Capt. Gates, had deserted from Fort Fayette.[14] Adam's status as absent from duty seems to have been associated with his father's death a few months before. He evidently returned to Carlisle, where in Nov. 1807, as "Adam Krick, by his attorney [David] Watts,"[15] and citing an

unspecified "writing," he brought an action for £80 in the Court of Common Pleas against Catharine Krick and John Krick, administrators of the estate of Philip Krick, deceased. The brief docket entry seems to indicate that the case was carried over to 6 Jan. 1808, when the administrators pleaded insolvency. This entry does not state the relationships involved, but the circumstances and chronology dispel doubt that Adam was a son trying to secure what he believed to be due him from his father's estate.[16]

By 1810 Adam had gone back west to Huntingdon (now Blair) Co., Pa., where, as "A. Creek," he first appears as head of a household.[17] Adam and his wife Mary were still in Huntingdon Co. in April 1818,[18] but by 1820 they had settled in Clarion (then Armstrong) Co.,[19] where they farmed near Rimersburg in Toby Township.

Children of Adam³ and Mary (Hammer) Crick:20

- 1 John⁴ Crick, b. Pa. ca. 1809; m. Elizabeth Snyder.
- 2 Jacob Crick, b. Pa. March 1811; m. Angeline Flick.
- 3 Peter Crick, b. Pa. ca. 1812; m. Elizabeth Wilson.
- 4 Susannah Crick, b. Pa. 13 Jan. 1815; m. Peter Switzer.
- 5 Henry Crick, b. Pa. ca. 1818; m. Rebecca [Reed?].
- 6 Daniel Crick, b. Pa. 13 May 1821; m. Julia Ann Wilson.
- 7 David Crick, b. Pa. 21 July 1823; m. Elizabeth McCall.
- 8 Lewis Crick, b. Pa. 26 [-] 1825; m. Nancy Jane Wilson.
- 9 Christiana Crick, b. Toby Township Oct. 1826; m. Ephraim W.

Addleman.

- 10 Catharine Crick, b. Pa. ca. 1828; m. James Rhea.

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Documentation

13: Only one of the two boys born in the period 1785-1790, presumably Peter, was present in Catharine's home in 1810.

14: Mark H. Welchley, Pittsburgh, Pa., Gazette Genealogical Gleanings, 1786-1820, Vol. 1 (Aliquippa, Pa., 1983), 15, citing microfilms of the Pittsburgh Gazette located at Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh and at the Hillman Library of the University of Pittsburgh. It was written in 1792 that Fort Fayette "began last winter at [Pittsburgh, and] stands on the Allegheny river within about one hundred yards of the bank, on a beautiful rising ground, about one-quarter of a mile higher up than the old garrison of Fort Pitt" (Thomas Lynch Montgomery, ed., Report of the Commission to Locate the Site of the Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania, 2nd ed., 2 vols.

[Harrisburg, 1916], 2:159).

15: David Watts began law practice in Carlisle after his admission to the Bar in Philadelphia in 1790. With Thomas Duncan, he had "a larger practice, perhaps, than all the other members of the Bar combined." He was "an impassioned, forcible and fluent speaker, and was conceded to be an able lawyer." (Conway P. Wing, History of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania [Philadelphia, 1879], 164-65.)

16: Cumberland Co. Court of Common Pleas, Appearance Docket, 1807-1808, November Term, 1807, case #9 (FHL microfilm 1010285). The "writing" cited in the docket entry logically could be the 1783 will of Adam's maternal grandfather, George Hain, which provided that money be "laid on interest" for the benefit of his son-in-law Philip Krick's (unnamed) children.

17: 1810 U.S. Census, Allegheny Township, Huntingdon Co., Pa., p. 5. Notes by a great grandson of Adam Crick contain a comment that he had learned from his father that Adam Crick "had two brothers who came west with him-John went to one of the northern counties and Peter went to Ohio, near Bakertown, and the brothers were thus separated" (Gale Ion Harris, "Adam Crick of Rimersburg, Pennsylvania," The Genealogist 13 (1999): 101-102, note 12). The existence of the two brothers, but not the details of their claimed history, is confirmed by the present investigation.

18: Huntingdon Co. Deeds, P1:44, Y1:594.

19: 1820 U.S. Census, Toby Township, Armstrong Co., Pa., p. 300.

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**More About ADAM CRICK and MARY HAMMER:
Marriage: 1809**

Children of ADAM CRICK and MARY HAMMER are:

5. i. JOHN⁴ CRICK, b. 1809, Pa. or possible Maryland/Pennsylvania.
6. ii. JACOB CRICK, b. March 11, 1811, Probably in Huntingdon (now Blair) County, Pa./Huntingdon Co., PA; d. March 28, 1857, Clarion, Pennsylvania.

- iii. PETER CRICK, b. Abt. 1812, Pa. or possible Maryland/Pennsylvania; m. ELIZABETH WILSON.
- 7. iv. SUSANNAH CRICK, b. January 13, 1815, Pa.; d. May 14, 1857, Rimersburg, Clarion Co. Pa..
- 8. v. HENRY CRICK, b. Abt. 1818, Pa..
- vi. DANIEL CRICK, b. May 13, 1821, Pa.; d. March 03, 1870, Rimersburg, Clarion Co. Pa.; m. JULIA ANN WILSON, 1849; b. 1824, Pa.; d. 1909, Rimersburg, Clarion Co. Pa..

Notes for DANIEL CRICK:

DANIEL CRICK, b. Pa. 13 May 1821 (calc.), d.3 March 1870 and bur. in Rimersburg Cemetery, aged 48y 9m 18d. [46]. He m. prob. by Nov.1849, but certainly before the 1850 census date,[47] JULIA ANN WILSON, b. Pa in 1824, who d. in 1909 and was bur. near Daniel. She was residing in Rimersburg in 1880 with her eighty-year-old mother, Sarah Wilson[48] Julia married secondly, by 13 Feb. 1886, Charles Etherton.[49]

Daniel's parents had agreed in Nov. 1849 to convey 49 acres of their Toby Township land to him in return for annual payments for their support. On 23 Feb. 1864, for \$1150, Daniel bought 69 acres, another part of his parents' estate in Toby Township. The grantors were John Crick and wife Elizabeth, David Crick and wife Elizabeth, Lewis Crick and wife Nancy Jane, James Rhea and wife Catherine, and David Crick (again) as executor of their deceased brother Peter Crick [50]. The will of Daniel Crick "of [the] Township of Toby," dated 1 Feb. 1870 and proved 16 March 1870, gave "beloved wife July Anne" all real estate for life and afterward to be divided between [his nephews] William R. Crick and Madison Crick, "both sons of Peter Crick deceased." Julia Ann also was to have all personal property "of which... Sally Wilson my wife's mother is to have \$500 after my beloved wife's decease." "Sister" Christina Addlernan was to have the "Coal bank lot of land" with rights to the coal reserved for "my wife's use for life afterward to William IL Crick and Madison Crick" Daniel appointed his "brother" David Crick executor; Daniel Murray and Lewis Crick witnessed. [51] No children were in Daniel's household in 1850 or 1860, or in his widow "Ann" Crick's household in 1870. [52]

[47] 1850 U.S. Census, Toby Township, Clarion Co., PL, p.80.

[48] 1880 U.S. Census, Rimersburg Clarion Co., Pa, fam. no.146; house listed next before her brother-in-law Henry Crick (no. v).

[49] Clarion Co. Deeds. 40:459-61. Near Daniel Crick's gravestone in Rimersburg Cemetery is a stone with "CRICK MILLER" inscribed at the top and names "Julia A. Etherton 1824-1909" (below "CRICK") and "Sarah Wilson 1800-1883" (below "MILLER").

[50] Clarion Co. Deeds, 9:84-85.

[51] Clarion Co. Will Book B:139.

[52] 1850 U.S. Census. Toby Township, Clarion Co., P~, p.80; 1860 U S. Census, Toby Township. Clarion Co., Pa, p.6491870 U.S. Census, Toby Township, Clarion Co., Pa, p.20.

**More About DANIEL CRICK and JULIA WILSON:
Marriage: 1849**

- vii. **DAVID CRICK, b. July 21, 1823, Pa.; d. November 02, 1893, Rimersburg, Clarion Co. Pa.; m. ELIZABETH MCCALL, Bef. April 20, 1850; b. Abt. 1826, Pa..**

Notes for DAVID CRICK:

DAVID CRICK, b. Pa. 21 July 1823 (calc.), d. 2 Nov. 1893 and bur. in Rimersburg Cemetery, aged 70 y 3m 12 d;[53] m. before 20 April 1850 ELIZABETH McCALL, b. Pa. ca. 1826 and living in Venango Co., Pa., in April 1872. On 20 April 1850 "Elizabeth Creek late Elizabeth McCall wife of David Creek" and other heirs of John McCall "late of Clarion County," in consideration of \$238.40 "previously paid by said John McCall," received a deed for a 119-acre lot in Perry Township, Clarion County. [54] David and Elizabeth Crick's home was listed near his parents in Toby Township in Aug. 1850 .[55] In Sept. 1857 David was a buyer at the sale of his deceased parents' remaining Toby Township land and was a "farmer"" there at the time of the 1860 U S. census. In April 1864 he bought a small parcel in the Borough of Rimersburg, their residence when he and his wife, Elizabeth M. Crick, sold it on 4 Jan. 1868. About four weeks later, on 31 Jan. 1868, they sold a 60-acre "tract" in Toby Township that David had purchased from [11is brother] Henry Crick in Nov. 1852.⁵⁶ On 1 April 1872 Elizabeth Crick of Venango Co., Pa., for \$687.50 and with her husband's consent, sold a quarter-acre lot on Main Street in Rimersburg, it being the "same lot conveyed to Elizabeth Crick... by deed dated April 22, 1 869. [57] No children are found.

[53] Tombstone, Rimersburg Cemetery

[54] Clarion Co Deeds, 4:765, the other "heirs" were [Alexander McCall, Peter McCall. John McCall, and "Sarah Ellen McCall who survived Matthew McCall.,

[55] 1850 U S Census, Toby Township, Clarion Co. Pa, p 80

[56] Clarion Co. Deeds, 3 1/2: 982, 13:54, 544

[57] Clarion Co Deeds, 25: 341 Elizabeth had purchased the lot in 1869 for \$475 from Andrew and Mary Ann Marshall of Cincinnati, Ohio (ibid, 14:284).

**More About DAVID CRICK and ELIZABETH MCCALL:
Marriage: Bef. April 20, 1850**

- viii. **LEWIS CRICK, b. 1825, Pa.; m. NANCY JANE WILSON.**

Notes for LEWIS CRICK:

5 LEWIS[2] CRICK (Adam'), born in Pennsylvania on 26 [-] 1825, probably in Clarion (then Armstrong) County, died there on 18 June 189-(207) He married "within the year" before the 1850 census date in Toby Township,(208) NANCY JANE WILSON, born there in 1831, who died in Rimersburg on 10 September 1897, aged 65 and married [209] Her relationship to Elizabeth and Julia Ann Wilson who married Lewis's brothers Peter and Daniel Crick, respectively, has not been learned. Lewis and his brothers David and Peter Crick were among the buyers at the auction sale of their father Adam Crick's land in September 1857 [210] In 1860 Lewis, a "carpenter," and his wife Nancy had three children in their Toby Township home. [21 1] He was a "farmer" there in 1870, when they had seven children at home. [212] They were residing in Rimersburg in 1880, when he was again a carpenter, but with sons Robert and Davis old enough to be [213] listed as his helpers. It is said that Lewis Crick was "educated in the Clarion County public schools, and later learned the carpenter's trade. He [214] lived all his life in Clarion County. Nancy Crick's will, dated at Rimersburg on 25 November 1895 and signed by mark, left all personal property to "my daughter Mary Etta Crick" and all real estate to her "as long as she remains single." But if she married it was to be divided "among my son Robert one share, my son Bird one share, my daughter Sarah [Amer?], my daughter Belle Flick one share, my daughter Mary Etta Crick one share [and] my grandson Ernest Crick one share." Daughter Mary Etta was named executrix; J. H. Abrams, A. Warren, and Miles Smith, J.P., witnessed.'" Children of Lewis and Nancy Jane (Wilson) Crick:

- i CLARA3 CRICK, b. Pa. ca. 1852, at home in 1870 but evidently deceased at the time of her mother's will in 1895.
- ii SARAN C. CRICK, b. Pa. ca. 1855, at home in 1870 and living in 1915;
- m. by 1895 - [ARNER?].
- iii MARY ETTA CRICK, b. Pa. in Nov. 1857, d. Clarion Co. 7 Oct. 1928,

unmarried [216] She was residing, "single," in Rimensburg in 1900, 217 and in 1910 when she had in her home her "nephew" Ernest Crick, aged 21, " son of her deceased brother, Davis Wilson Crick.

IV ROBERT C. CRICK, b. Rimersburg 3 Aug. 1860, was living in Avalon, Allegheny Co., Pa., in 1915. He in. in Dec. 1883 MARGARET AMINDA CULBERTSON "of Clarion County," b. Pa. in May 1858. Robert is said to have learned the "carpenter's trade," but "engaged in the oil business, remaining in the Bradford oil fields for six years, and then in the Washington County oil fields seven years longer" before settling at Avalon in 1897, 219 where his home was at 611 Taylor Ave. in 1900. [220] His children's stated birthplaces show that the family had lived somewhere in New York State in 1886. Children: 1 - Clara B. Crick, b. Pa. in May 1884; in. by 1915 George Moreland. 2 - Francis W. Crick b. N.Y. in June 1886; in. by 1915 William Scott. 3 John A. Crick, b. Washington Co., Pa., in July 1891, had a roofing and furnace business in partnership with Harry B. Todd in Avalon in 1915.

V DAVIS WILSON CRICK, b. Pa. in 1863, d. 1891 and buried in Rimersburg Cemetery. He m. Clarion Co., 18 Sept. 1888 (date of license), NANNIE STEWART, b. ca. 1870, dau. of Samuel and Joanna (-) Stewart, "[221] At age 17 in 1880, Davis was working as a carpenter with his father in Rimersburg. Child: 1 Ernest Crick, b. Pa. in 1889, d. in 1922 and buried beside his father in Rimersburg Cemetery.

vi LIZZIE BELL CRICK, b. Pa. in 1865, d. in 1897 and buried in Rimersburg Cemetery. She in. Clarion Co., 29 Nov. 1887 (date of license), DAVID MILTON FLICK, b. ca. 1864, son of Jonas Flick (Charles", John Casper, Gerlach Paul) and his wife Juliann (Pollard) of Clarion Co." David Flick was a "farmer of Rimersburg" in 1898

vii BIRD L. CRICK, b. Pa. ca. 1869, living in Clarion County in 1928 when appointed administrator of [his sister] Mary E. Crick's estate. He m. Clarion Co., 9 April 1891 (date of license), HENRIETTA M. FARER, b. ca. 1874, dau. of A. Jackson and Elizabeth (McIntyre) Farer. [225] Bird L. Crick, carpenter, and wife Henrietta M. were residing at # 1412 Freemont

St., Pittsburgh, Pa., in April 1910; the census indicating that she was the mother of four children, only one of whom was living. [226] Child (with parents in 1910): 1 Daisy Crick, b. Pa. ca. 1895. Child (perhaps others): 1 Earl R. Flick, d. 1896 .[224]

"Documentation"

- [205] 1870 U.S. Census, Toby Township, Clarion Co., Pa., p. 19.
[206] 1870 U.S. Census, Toby Township, Clarion Co., Pa., p. 17.
[207] Damaged tombstone, Rimersburg Cemetery; the date must be sometime before 25 Nov. 1895, when his wife, Nancy, executed her will.
[208] 1850 U.S. Census, Toby Township, Clarion Co., Pa., p. 81.
[209] Clarion Co. Registration of Deaths ; her tombstone with dates 1831-1897 stands by her husband's stone in Rimersburg Cemetery.
[210] Clarion Co. Orphan's Court Register, B:352-55, 395.
[211] 1860 U.S. Census, Toby Township, Clarion Co., Pa., p. 648.
[212] 1870 U.S. Census, Toby Township, Clarion Co., Pa., p. 9.
[213] 1880 U.S. Census, Rimersburg, Clarion Co., Pa., fam. no. 63.
[214] John W. Jordan, ed., Genealogical and Personal History of Western Pennsylvania, 3 vols. (New York, 2:848, but erroneously stating that Lewis died at age 37 and that his parents were "Jacob" and "Rachel" Crick. The sketch names Lewis and Nancy (Wilson) Crick's children as Clara (deceased), Sarah, Mary, Robert C., David (deceased), Bell (deceased), and Bird.
[215] Clarion Co. Will Book E:434
[216] Clarion Co. General Index Register-Orphan's Court, Wills, p. 268.
[217] 1900 U.S. Census, Rimersburg Bomugh, Clarion Co., Pa., ED. 26, Sheet 13.
[218] 1910 U.S. Census, Rimersburg Borough, Clarion Co., Pa., E.D. 29, Sheet 4B.
[219] Western Pennsylvania [supra note 214], 2:848 220]], 1900 U.S. Census, Avalon, Allegheny Co., Pa., ED. 337, Sheet 19.
[221] Clarion Co. Marriage Licences, Clarion, Pa.
[222] Clarion Co. Marriage Licenses, Clarion, Pa.
[223] Central Pennsylvania [supra note 21,1639.
[224] Tombstone, Rimersburg Cemetery.
[225] Clarion Co. Marriage Licenses, Clarion, Pa.; History of Clarion County [supra note 13], x1vi.
[226] 1910 U.S. Census, Pittsburgh City, Allegheny Co., Pa., E.D. 615, Sheet 6B.

9. ix. **CHRISTIANA CRICK**, b. October 1826, Toby Township, Pa; d. September 10, 1906, Toby Township, Pa.
 x. **CATHARINE CRICK**, b. 1828, Pa.; d. March 15, 1881; m. **JAMES RHEA**, Aft. 1850; b. Abt. 1827, Pa..

Notes for CATHARINE CRICK:

CATHARINE CRICK, b. Pa. ca. 1828, d. 15 March 1881 in her 54th year, "wife of James Rhea [62], m. not long after Aug. 1850 James Rhea, b. Pa. ca. 1827 .In Sept. 1857 James was a buyer at the sale of the remaining land of Catharine's deceased parents. James , a "farmer," and Catharine were residing in Toby Township in 1870 [63]. They were in Rimersburg in 1880, his occupation then stated as "oil business" [64]
 Child 1 Elizabeth Rhea, b. ca. 1850, at home in 1870, aged 20.

[62] Tombstone, Rimersburg Cemetery; Catharine's age was recorded as 52 years in the census of 1880.

[63] 1870 U.S. Census, Toby Township, Clarion Co. Pa., p. 20; Sarah Rhea, aged 66, presumably James's mother, was in their home.

[64] 1880 U.S. Census, Village of Rimersburg, Clarion Co. Pa. fam. no. 3

More About JAMES RHEA and CATHARINE CRICK:

Marriage: Aft. 1850

Generation No. 4

5. JOHN⁴ CRICK (ADAM³, PHILLIP² KRICK, FRANTZ¹ KRUCK) was born 1809 in Pa. or possible Maryland/Pennsylvania. He married **ELIZABETH SNYDER**.

Notes for JOHN CRICK:

Adam Crick of Rimersburg

JOHN[2] CRICK, (Adam1) was born about 1809, probably in Huntingdon (now Blair) County, Pennsylvania, and died in Clarion County on 22 September 1889, [65] He married by 1835 **ELIZABETH SNYDER**, born in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, about 1815, who died in Clarion County on 24 November 1884 and was buried in Rimersburg Cemetery, daughter of George and Margaret (Siple) Snyder of Northampton and Clarion Counties.[66]

John and Elizabeth are said to have settled in Toby Township, Clarion (then Armstrong) County, "on land lying near where the Cherry Run

Campground is now [1898] situated." He "cleared a farm, put up log buildings, [and] raised a large, intelligent family."[67] John's household in Toby Township in 1840 was listed near his father, Adam, and brothers Jacob and Peter Crick. On 31 August 1841, John bought 78 acres there from his father and brother Jacob, which had been jointly purchased by Adam and his sons John and Jacob on 18 March 1839.[68] Subsequent deeds chronicle a series of land exchanges between Adam and his sons John, Jacob, and Peter, and neighbor Samuel Elder. John Crick's household is also found in Toby Township in each of the censuses from 1850 to 1880.[69] In 1857, he acted as administrator of his father's intestate estate and appeared in the Clarion County Orphan's Court on behalf of his brother Jacob Crick's children (see no.3).

John Crick's will, dated 12 March 1885 and proved in Clarion County on 19 October 1889, gave his son Silvester Crick "all my real estate" and provided legacies for other children: "daughter Lydda Lavina married to Benjamin Baker" (\$250 in 1 year), "son Solomon Crick" (\$1.00 in two years), "daughter Reifena married to Reuben Stuart" (\$250 in 3 years), "son David R. Crick" (\$250 in 4 years), "daughter Emily Jane married to Dewitt Slaughenhaupt" (\$250 in 5 years), "the orphan children of Sarah Kathrine deceased" (\$41 each at age 21), and "daughter Mary Alice married to Curtis J. Stants" (\$250 in 7 years). Son Silvester was named executor; W. R. Crick and Samuel Somerville witnessed.[70]

Children of John and Elizabeth (Snyder) Crick:

[65] Birthdate estimated from U S census entries from 1850 to 1880, which all report his birthplace as Pennsylvania His daughter Lydia Lavina, however, reported in 1900 that her father was born in Maryland (see no 2 i) John's death date is from Clarion Co General Index Register Orphans Court, Wills, p 268

[66] Central Pennsylvania [supra note 2], 1392 The Snyders are said in this account to have crossed the mountains with a number of families in covered wagons from Northampton County, "at an early date in the history of Western Pennsylvama," to Curlsville (in present Clarion County)[67]Central Pennsylvania [supra note 2], 1392

[67] Clarion Co Deeds, I: 240-41

[68] In 1880 John's father is indicated as b. in Pa. and his mother in Md. (1880 U.S. Census, Toby Township, Clarion Co, Pa, fam. no 51)

[69] In 1880 John's father is indicated as b. in Pa. And his mother in Md. (1880 U.S. Census, Toby Township, Clarion Co. Pa. Fam. No. 51)

[70] Clarion Co. Will Book D:260

Children of JOHN CRICK and ELIZABETH SNYDER are:

- i. **LYDIA LAVINA⁵ CRICK**, b. January 1835; d. 1916, Rimersburg, Clarion Co. Pa.; m. **BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BAKER**, February 08, 1855; b. July 12, 1823, Toby Township, Pa; d. November 30, 1897.

**More About BENJAMIN BAKER and LYDIA CRICK:
Marriage: February 08, 1855**

- ii. **SOLOMON H. CRICK**, b. Abt. 1837; m. **HARRIETT A. LOGUE**, Abt. January 15, 1864; b. Abt. 1839, Pa..

**More About SOLOMON CRICK and HARRIETT LOGUE:
Marriage: Abt. January 15, 1864**

- 10.
 - iii. **RUFENA CRICK**, b. February 23, 1840, Near Rimersburg; d. January 11, 1933, Geneva Nebraska.
 - iv. **DAVID R. CRICK**, b. Abt. September 02, 1842.
 - v. **SILVESTER A. CRICK**, b. Abt. April 30, 1845.
 - vi. **EMILY JANE CRICK**, b. December 1847.
 - vii. **SARAH CATHERINE CRICK**, b. 1850.
 - viii. **MALINDA CRICK**, b. Abt. September 1853.
 - ix. **MARY ALICE CRICK**, b. October 1859.
 - x. **FEMALE CHILD CRICK**, b. Unknown.

6. JACOB⁴ CRICK (*ADAM³, PHILLIP² KRICK, FRANTZ¹ KRUCK*) was born March 11, 1811 in Probably in Huntingdon (now Blair) County, Pa./Huntingdon Co., PA, and died March 28, 1857 in Clarion, Pennsylvania. He married **ANGELINA FLICK** Abt. 1834, daughter of **JONAS FLICK** and **MARY KEIM**. She was born Abt. 1813 in Probably in Northampton County, Pa., and died February 22, 1886 in Clarion County, Pa..

Notes for JACOB CRICK:

Jacob, third or fourth son of **Adam Crick**, was a farmer in Toby Twp., Clarion Co. Pa. **Jacob**, his father, and his mother **Mary (Hammer) Crick** all died the same year, 1857 in Toby Twp. **Peter Switzer**, **Jacob's** brother-in-

law, then assumed guardianship of Jacob and Angelina's eight younger children.

JACOB CRICK, born in Pennsylvania in March 1811, probably in Huntingdon (now Blair) County, died in Clarion County on 28 March 1857 [four days after the death of his father) aged 46 y, 16 days, and buried in Rimersburg Cemetery. He married by 1834, **ANGELINE FLICK**, born probably in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, about 1813, who died in Clarion County on 22 February 1886, aged 73 ,[98] daughter of Jonas³ Flick (John Casper², Gerlach Paul¹ and his wife Mary (Keim) of Northampton County and Toby Township, Clarion County [99]

[98] Clarion Co. General Index Register-Orphans Court, Wills. p 268 Angelina's parents' name Jonas and Margareta [sic] Flick, and her age at death. but not date, are mentioned in a biography of her son James Harrison Crick (Biographical History Central Kansas [Chicago, 1902], 1063)

[99] Claire Ackerman Viet, The Ackerman Family Association (n. p., 1950), 247-53; Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, 53 (1929): 230-68

In March 1849, Jacob Crick, his father Adam, and brother John jointly bought 354 acres in Toby Township, which they divided among themselves and younger brother Peter in August 1841. Jacob's household appears in the 1840 and 1850 censuses for Toby Township. In 1850, Jacob, aged 38, was a "farmer" with property valued at \$1000. Angelina's widowed mother, Mary Flick, aged 63, born in Pennsylvania, was residing nearby.'[100]

At the September 1857 term of Clarion County Orphan's Court, Jacob's elder brother John Crick presented "the petition of Casper R., Thomas N., William F., Telilah, and Sarah A. Creek, minor children of Jacob Creek late of said County deceased," The petitioners "are under fourteen years of age and have no person legally authorized to take charge of their person and Estate." Peter Switzer, widower of their deceased aunt Susannah (no.1 iv), was appointed guardian with John Klingensmith providing bond. On the same day, Peter was named guardian for "Alexander, Uriah, and Mary S. Crick above age fourteen, children of Jacob Crick deceased." [101]

Jacob's widow Angelina appears in the 1860 census for Toby Township with her eight then-unmarried children, her eldest son Benjamin and his new bride, and with her second child James and his wife Rachel Crick living next door.[102] Angelina's household was listed twice at the time of

the 1870 census in Toby Township, once as household no.89 adjacent to her son James H. Crick and with three children at home, and again as household no. 144 with five children at home.[103] She is also found there in 1880 as "A. Crick," aged 67 with "palsey," "widowed," and a "boarder" in the home of her brother-in-law and younger sister, Laufer and Sarah (Flick) Stewart. [104]

On 5 December 1882 the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, "at the suggestion of Angeline Crick," won a judgment for \$639.03 in Clarion County Court of Common Pleas against [her son] Thomas N. Crick. Later, on 13 February 1886, another judgment against Thomas was awarded to Charles and Julia Etherton, "in right of said Julia," for a debt of \$940. On 20 April 1886, two months after widow Angeline died, the Clarion County Sheriff, acting on the combined writs of 1882 and 1886, sold her 86-acre homestead in Toby Township for \$501. [105] Angeline's grief over the impending loss of her homestead is evident in the second of two surviving letters to descendants in Kansas that she wrote not long before she died. The first letter, dated at West Freedom, Pennsylvania, 26 December 1884, is addressed to her granddaughter Amazona Elizabeth Crick, daughter of James Harrison Crick who had moved to Kansas the year before:[106]

Dear Grand Daughter it is with pleser that I lift my pen in hand to drop a few lines to let you know that I am stil in the land of the living and am well and hoping these few lines may find you injoying the same good helth. Now Lize I am staying by uncal john sins the last of Oct. and he want me to stay by them all winter.[107] Meby I wil if nothing happens. They stil live w[h]ere they did last Summer I received your kind and welcome letter and was glad to hear from you. You want to knew how aunt Mary was getting a long [108] She was well when I left her but she had to work hard all summer for Adde was by Emme all summer. They both came home to ther Mother before I left her. Emme is going to stay by her Mother all winter. She isnt very harty but her baby is fat and is groing like a litel gaslin but it is prety cros its Colickt so much. Adde has beter helth then she had for many years. She is as fat as a pig and Elle is stil living in the house where they moved in when you was by them. They ware all well the last I saw them.[109] John wuld like to go to the west but she wont give her concent to it. He has a hard way of making a living for he cant get the work for to make a living. As far as I knew uncal john will go to Kansas next spring but I dont know what part but he wont go as far as H. A. and your papa did.[110] Now Lize how do you like the Cunt[r]y and the pepals and what church was it that you went and it was so fill that you had no rume then you we[n]t home. Is there ane Reform Church there or ane Reform me[m]bers

there? I forgot to tel you about Frank; aunt Mary had got t[w]o letters from him while I was by her.[111] He hasent been at home for over a year. The last letter he sent he said he would come home in [a] few weeks but he cudent stay long for he was going to start a furnature store so he would have to go back to tend to it. Aunt Betsy Crick is ded she died the last of Nov.[112] Herd that your uncal Will has moved back to Michegan a gane where he had been before.[113] Uncal john and aunt Savannah are as well as usuel. Well Lizze I must tel you how much I knit for aunt Mary. I knit twin nine and ten yardes for her. Now Im knitting for aunt Savannah and I knit two colers for your youngest sisters and sent them out if they got them.[114] If you go home you can see them. [115] Well have told you all I can think of so I wil close for this time, but I stil remane your loving Grand Mother Crick. My love to you. Anser when ever sootes you. Good by.

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[100] 1850 U.S. Census, Toby Township. Clarion Co.. h, p.79.

[101] Clarion Co. Orphan's Court Register, B:34849.

[102] 1860 U.S. Census, Toby Township. Clarion Co., h, p.651; Angeline, a widow, appears in this census under her maiden name, Angeline Flick

[103] 1870 U.S. Census Toby Township. Clarion Co., h, pp.12.19.

[104] 1880 U.S. Census, Toby Township Clarion Co.. PL, family no.33; Uncle Hebers Family History [supra note 32]. Stewart family, 22, where Sarah Flick's birth date, 12 May 1836. probably misread from her tombstone, is six years too late. The date May 1830 would be consistent with all reports of her age and birth date given in the 1850,1860,1870,1880, and 1900 U.S. censuses of Toby Township.

[105] Clarion Co Deeds, 40: 459-61 The description and adjoining property owners-Samuel Elder, John and Peter Crick, Josiah Summerville, , and Jacob Sloughenhaupt-are nearly identical to those recited in the 31 August 1841 deed by which Jacob and Angeline Crick had acquired the property from his parents (ibid, 1: 250)

[106] Photocopies of originals in possession of Mr. Inez (Crick) Cooley of Pratt, Kans, in 1972, some punctuation is added but the spelling and occasional Pennsylvania Dutch phrases are preserved. The reader will recall that Angeline had signed deeds by mark in 1841.

[107] Angeline's son-in-law, husband of her daughter Mary Savannah Crick. John's surname is not yet found (see no 3 v)

[108] Mary Jane (Rankin) Crick, widow of Angeline's eldest son Benjamin P Crick (no 3 i)

- [109] Mary Jane (Rankin) Crick's daughters Adda Viora, Emma Euretta, and Elzada Melissa
- [110] Angeline's sons Henry Alexander and James Harrison Crick (nos 3 ii and 3 iii)
- [111] Franklin Fletcher Crick, Mary Jane (Rankin) Crick's son (no 3 ii)
- [112] Elizabeth (Snyder) Crick wife of Angeline's brother-in-law John2 Crick (no 2)
- [113] Angeline's son William F. Crick (no 3 ix)
- [114] The "youngest sisters" were Della Alareta, Olive Lettitia, and Bertha May Crick of Kans (nos 3 ii 8,9, and 10)
- [115] Notes of interviews. In the early, I 970s and the 1999s, with relatives in Kansas indicate that near the time of this letter Lizzie was living in a "dug out" home on land just south of her father James Harrison Crick's Kansas homestead with a man named Lynch "from back East," whom she planned to mary. When the appointed time drew near, he went "back East to settle some affairs" leaving Lizzie with a son, (Ed.) and never returned.

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The second letter is dated 13 January 1886 and addressed to her daughter in-law Rachel (Rankin) Crick, wife of James Harrison Crick in Kansas.

Dear Grand Daughter it is with pleser that I lift my pen in hand to drop a few lines to let you know that I am stil in the land of the living and am well and hoping these few lines may find you injoying the same good helth. I received your cind and weilcome letter while back and was glad to hear from you all. It found me well; I have good helth at present and no paine at present but I was so sorry to hear that James had such a grate lo[ss?]. What was the cause of his cattel dieing? So I hope when these few lines will come to hand that it will find you all injoying good helth. Aunt Backy Crick is ded and in her grave and as far as I knew uncal Henry is in Illinois. [116] By may [apparently Henry's daughter] he rote to her after her Mother was ded; she anserd him [and] told him to sel off every thing but his carpets and beding and her Mothers cloth and his and come out as soon as he can. I wasant by Mary for a good while but I heard yesterday they ware all well. Adde is at home. You askt me a bout Emme; she boardes her self and has the kitchen all lade over with her own carpet. Her man up in the pine the last part of the summer, then he came home [and] helpt to bucher then he went down tordes Pittsburgh working in a Coling. He workt all Marys potates and tore the fence all down from the barn to Summervills fens and bild it up agane and fixed the fens half way down to lot. [He] clend the fens

ro and bought pant and panted Marys room and kitchen.[117] We had awful deep snow be fore Crismis now we have another deep snow and storm drifted the snow and was biter cold. Today the sun shines prety warm and no wind. Thear was two of Sam Wilsons gerls mared last Thursday, one to [Pat?] Rimer the other one to Lafe Boyd. [118] About the old farm, Etherton bid it in but never pade a sent up in Claim.[119] Now it will be put up agane next orphen Cort in this month, but we cant get a man to bid on it. Sarmme Summervill would like to have it but he is afrade to vanter ben theare is a dowery on it.[120] Now James I would like well enough if

you could send me some mone but if you cant well do it then dont. Oh Jams if you only culd see the farm; the barn has hardely ane roof ane more, looks if it was redy to fall down. Tom put every thing in Morgans handes so nobody could get ahold of ane thing. Now he would like to have his mone but he cant get it. Morgen has nothing but the grane in the groune now Tom sherlt Morgen that was the reson that his litel boy was bording there so he could get some pay out of him.[121] No more at prese[n]t but I s[t]il remane you dear old Mother in law. Anser soon, my love to all good by.

[In upper margin of letter:) if aunt Lizzies says ane thing that I didnt anse[r] her letter tel her to do like you did; tel her to send me stamps then I would write to her but dont you tel her that I said so. [122]

Angeline died about six weeks after the date of this letter. Loffer Stewart, her brother-in-law, was granted letters for administration of her estate on 12 March 1886.[123]

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Documentation

[116] Angeline's brother-in-law Henry Crick and wife Rebecca (no 1 v).

[117] Angeline's daughter-in-law Mary Jane (Rankin) Crick and children Emme's "man" was probably John E. McMillen, identified below.

[118] Unidentified, probably neighbors

[119] "Etherton" is probably Charles Etherton, the second husband of Angeline's brother-in-law Daniel Crick's wife Julia Ann (no 1 vi)

[120] Probably neighbor Samuel Summerville (1839-1916). son of Josiah and Jane Rankin) Summerville (Uncle Heber 'S Family History' (supra note 32], Summerville Family, 9)

[121] Angeline's son Thomas Newton Crick (no 3 vii) "Morgan" is unidentified

[122] Elizabeth [Latshaw] Crick wife of Angeline's son Henry Alexander Crick of Kansas (no 3 iii)

[123] Clarion Co. General Index Register-Orphans Court, Will, p. 268

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Notes for ANGELINA FLICK:

ANGELINLE FLICK b. ca 1813 probably in Northampton Co., Pa., was probably the third child of Jonas and (Maria?) Margaretha Flick, and came, as a young girl with her parents to Toby Township, Armstrong (now Clarion) County, Pa. before 1820. She m. about 1633, Jacob Crick, b. March 11, 1811 in Blair Co. Pa. d. 28 March 1857 in Toby Twp. He was the second child of their close neighbors, Adam and Mary (Hammer) Crick - who had a family of seven boys and three girls and arrived in Toby Twp. about 1820 from Huntington (now Blair) Co., Pa.

After her husband's death in 1857, Angeline continued to care for her large family as shown by the 1860 census of Toby Twp. However, the Clarion County Orphans Court records show that on 8 Sept. 1857 Peter Switzer, their uncle, was appointed guardian of her minor children "Casper R., Thomas A... William P., Delilah and Sarah A. Crick," all under 14 years of age. On the same day Peter Switzer was also appointed guardian of "Alexander, Uriah, and Mary S. Crick, minor children above fourteen years of age of Jacob Crick Deceased". By 1880, her children having left home, Angeline (Flick) Crick was living in Rimersburg as a "boarder" in the home of Stewart Laufer. The census of this year records that she was suffering from "Palsy". Copies of letters to her grandchildren in Kansas in my possession show that she was living with her daughter Mary Savannah in Clarion Co. as late as 1886. :The date and place of her death is not now known. Children of Jacob and Angeline (Flick) Crick:

More About JACOB CRICK and ANGELINA FLICK:

Marriage: Abt. 1834

Children of JACOB CRICK and ANGELINA FLICK are:

11. i. JAMES HARRISON⁵ CRICK, b. June 30, 1836; d. November 22, 1911.
12. ii. HENRY ALEXANDER CRICK, b. August 23, 1838, Cherry Run District, near Rimersburg, Pa.; d. September 10, 1913, Pueblo, Co. Buried, Pratt, Kansas.
- iii. URIAH F CRICK, b. Abt. 1841, Pa.; d. April 14, 1863, Berryville, W. Va..

Notes for URIAH F CRICK:

Served with the 67th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, Co. F.. Was killed in the battle of Berryville, W. Va. on April 14, 1863, and was buried in Lot 18 in the National Cemetery at Winchester, Va. He was an "apprentice" cabinetmaker at the time of the 1860 census in Rimersburg, Pa.

His first cousin once removed, Jesse Flick was also in Company F. and was reported absent as a prisoner of war, captured on June 15, 1863. In 1864 he received a gunshot wound of the left foot near Winchester Va.

- iv. MARY SAVANNAH CRICK, b. Abt. 1843.
- v. CASPER F CRICK, b. Abt. 1844.
- vi. THOMAS NEWTON CRICK, b. Abt. 1847; d. Aft. 1913, DuBois, Pa..

Notes for THOMAS NEWTON CRICK:

Taught music in Rimersberg.

More About THOMAS NEWTON CRICK:

Cause of Death: Heart failure

Census: 1850, 0444375

Medical Information: He was found dead in an alley barn

- vii. DELILAH MATILDA (TILLY) CRICK, b. April 1850; m. DECHART.

More About DELILAH MATILDA (TILLY) CRICK:

Census: 1850, Film # 0444735

- viii. WILLIAM F. CRICK, b. Aft. 1852.

Notes for WILLIAM F. CRICK:

Went to Michigan as a young man (prior to 1880)

- ix. SARAH ANNA CRICK, b. 1855.
13. x. BENJAMIN P. CRICK, b. 1834, Clarion County, Pa.; d. 1869.

7. SUSANNAH⁴ CRICK (*ADAM³, PHILLIP² KRICK, FRANTZ¹ KRUCK*) was born January 13, 1815 in Pa., and died May 14, 1857 in Rimersburg,

Clarion Co. Pa.. She married PETER SWITZER¹ Abt. 1837. He was born October 17, 1813 in Pa., and died December 28, 1862 in Rimersburg, Clarion Co. Pa..

Notes for SUSANNAH CRICK:

SUSANNAH CRICK, b. Pa. 13 Jan. 1815 (calc.), d. 14 May 1857 (the same day her father died), aged 42y 4m id, and buried in Rimersburg Cemetery. She m. by 1837 (first child) PETER SWITZER, b. Pa. 17 Oct. 1813 (calc.), d. of typhoid fever at his residence near Rimersburg on 28 Dec. 1862, aged 40 y , 2m, 1 id.²⁷ Peter m. (2), Ca. 1858, Caroline -, b. Pa. ca. 1827, with whom he had two children, Etta, b. ca. 1858, and McClelland, b. ca. 1861. Caroline m. (2) by 1880 Andrew Brock of Toby Township.²⁸ In 1840 Peter and Susannah Switzer were residing in Toby Township near her brothers John, Jacob, and Peter Crick. According to his obituary, Peter "united with the M.E. Church at a protracted meeting held in Stone School House, old Curllsville circuit, Jan.15, 1842, by Rev. David Jack." Peter was a "farmer" in Toby Township in 1850 with wife Susannah, five children, and property valued at \$1000.[29]

When Susannah, her brother Jacob Crick, and her father Adam Crick all died within a few days of each other in 1857, Peter became guardian for Jacob's younger children (see no.3). In 1862 Peter Switzer, his former wife's brother David Crick (no.1 vii), and others formed a company to purchase the land for the Rimersburg Cemetery,³⁰ where he and his first wife, Susannah, are buried.

Children named in the Sept. 1857 petition for petition of their grand-father Adam Crick's estate:³¹ 1 Mary Jane Switzer, b. Pa. 2 July 1837, d. 8 April 1836; m. (1), 2 July 1857 James B. Somerville,³² (2) Jimmy Murray, (3) Thomas Green. 2 William Hamilton Switzer, b. 11 Aug. 1839, d. 11 Sept. 1906; m. Sarah Ann Nail, both bur. Rimersburg Cemetery. 3 James Switzer. b. Pa. ca. 1841; m. Mary Colwell.³³ 4 Elmira S Switzer, b. Pa. Ca. 1843.⁵ Sarah E. Switzer, b. Pa. ca. 1845.⁶ Catharine A Switzer, b. Pa. ca. 1848.⁷ John Harvey Switzer, b. 1850, d. 1906; m. Elizabeth Snow, both bur. Rimersburg Cemetery. 8 Elcinda Switzer, b. Pa. Ca. 1852.⁹ Solomon H Switzer, b. Pa. ca. 1856.

[27] Obituary of Peter Switzer, n.d. copy provided with letter of 27 March 1998 from descendant Mrs. Sarah Jane Mortimer of Rimersburg. The obituary states that Peter "left an afflicted wife and eleven children [unnamed] two of which are in the service of our country,, no doubt

meaning Union Army. Peter's gravestone stands beside his wife Susannah's stone in Rimersburg Cemetery, but the dates could not be read in 1972

[28] 1880 U S Census, Toby Township, Clarion Co, Pa, p 2

[29] 1850 US Census, Toby Township, Clarion Co, Pa, p 85

[30] History of Clarion County [supra note 13], 593

[31] Birth dates based on 1850 census cited above, the 1860 U.S. census, Toby Township, fam. no. 103 Rimersburg Cemetery inscriptions, and data provided by Mrs Mortimer [supra note 27], who states that several of these children "went west" to Madison Co ,Nebr.

[32] Janice Yingling, ed, Frontier Families of Toby Township, Clarion Co, Pennsylvania, by Heber Ranlin or Uncle Heber 's Family History (Pittsburgh, 1995), Summerville Family, 14, stating that after James B Summerville [Somerville) died in 1869 Mary Jane "remarried twice and lived to be 99 year old.

[33] Uncle Heber 's Family History [supra note 32], Summerville Family, 14, stating also that a sister of James Switzer, "Ella" m. "Mr. McElhoes. in Nebraska"

Notes for PETER SWITZER:

More About PETER SWITZER and SUSANNAH CRICK:

Marriage: Abt. 1837

Children of SUSANNAH CRICK and PETER SWITZER are:

- i. MARY JANE⁵ SWITZER, b. July 02, 1837, Pa.; d. April 08, 1936; m. (1) JIMMY MURRAY; m. (2) THOMAS GREEN; m. (3) JAMES B. SOMMERFIELD, July 02, 1857.

More About JAMES SOMMERFIELD and MARY SWITZER:

Marriage: July 02, 1857

- ii. WILLIAM HAMILTON SWITZER, b. August 11, 1839.
- iii. JAMES SWITZER, b. Abt. 1841.
- iv. ELMIRA SWITZER, b. Abt. 1843.
- v. SARAH SWITZER, b. Abt. 1845.
- vi. CATHARINE A. SWITZER, b. Abt. 1848.
- vii. JOHN HARVEY SWITZER, b. Abt. 1850.
- viii. ELCINDA SWITZER, b. Abt. 1852.
- ix. SOLOMON H. SWITZER, b. Abt. 1856.

8. HENRY⁴ CRICK (*ADAM*³, *PHILLIP*² *KRICK*, *FRANTZ*¹ *KRUCK*) was born Abt. 1818 in Pa.. He married REBECCA REED Abt. 1846. She was born Abt. 1817 in Pa., and died Bef. January 1886 in Illinois.

Notes for HENRY CRICK:

V HENRY CRICK, b. Pa. Ca. 1818 and living in Illinois in 1886; m. by about 1846 (first known child), REBECCA {REED?},[34] b. Pa. ca. 1817, d. apparently in Illinois not long before Jan. 1886. Henry was a "farmer" in Toby Township in 1850[35] a "merchant" in Rimersburg in 1860,[36] and a 'butcher" there in 1870.[37] He had obtained 120 acres in Toby Township on 10 Oct. 1849 from Christopher Gates and wife Mary of Franklin Township, Huntingdon Co., Pa.38 Henry and Rebecca were styled "of Toby Township" in Nov. and Dec. 1852, when they sold this tract in separate parcels to Peter Switzer, David Crick, Peter Crick, and William A. Wilson.[39] They were "of Rimersburg" by 23 Oct. 1855 when they bought a half-acre lot there from John and Martha Morris; they sold it on 25 July 1856.[40] on 7 April 1863 Henry acquired from W. Ditty, administrator of T. W. Morris's estate, a tract in Toby Township adjoining David A. Flick on the 'public road leading east from the Borough of Rimersburg." Henry was "of Rimersburg" on 31 Aug. 1875, when, with Rebecca's consent, he sold a three-acre portion of that property to George Metzger for \$185.[41] Henry was styled "late of the Borough of Rimersburg" on 31 Jan. 1878, when the county Sheriff sold his quarter-acre lot on main Street and four acres in Toby Township to satisfy a judgment against him by C. Yeager & Co. for a debt of \$1,756.[42] Henry was listed in 1880 as a "farmer" in Rimersburg,[43] but he had moved to Illinois before Jan. 1886, when a letter mentions that he had written to his daughter May in Clarion County "after her Mother was ded [and May] anserd him [and] told him to sel off every thing but his carpets and bedding and her Mothers cloth and his and come out as soon as he can.'[44] Children, born Pa.: 1 Jane M[3] Crick, b. ca. 1846.2 Reed Crick, b. 1850,[45] a butcher of Rimersburg. 3 May Crick, b. Ca. 1856, living Clarion Co., 1886.

[34] Rebecca's possible family name is suggested by the name of her only son, Reed Crick, and a deed of 14 Dec 1871 whereby Pete Reed and wife Rebecca L Reed of Rimersburg, for \$50, conveyed a small lot there to Rebecca Crick of Rimersburg no relationship stated (Clarion Co Deeds, 18:318-20)

[35] 1850 U S Census, Toby Township, Clarion Co, Pa., p 85

[36] 1860 US Census, Rimersburg Borough, Clarion Co, Pa, fam no 10

- [37] 1870 U S Census, T(by Township, Clarion Co, Pa, p 3
 [38] Clarion Co Deeds, 3 1/2:981
 [39] Clarion Co Deeds, 3 1/2:980, 982, 29:465-66, 101:230
 [40] Clarion Co Deeds, 5:412, 12:442
 [41] Clarion Co Deeds, 24:205-206 The deed of sale was witnessed by William Dirty, David Crick, and Daniel Stopp, I P, William Dirty released on the same day whatever interest he had in the property.
 [42] Clarion Co Deeds, 21:86
 [43] 1880 US Census, Rimersburg, Clarion Co, Pa, fam no 147, Henry's father is indicated in this census as b in Pa and his mother in Md
 [44] Photocopy of a letter dated 13 Jan. 1886 from Angeline Crick of Clarion Co (no. 3) to her daughter-in-law Rachel Crick of Kansas, original in possession of Inez Cooley of Pratt, Kans, in 1972
 [45] He was either 3 mo. or 5 mo. old that Aug (1850 US Census, Toby Township, Clarion Co, Pa, p. 85)
 [46] Tombstone, Rimersburg Cemetery

**More About HENRY CRICK and REBECCA REED:
 Marriage: Abt. 1846**

Children of HENRY CRICK and REBECCA REED are:

- i. JANE M.⁵ CRICK, b. Abt. 1846.
- ii. REED CRICK, b. 1850.
- iii. MAY CRICK, b. 1856.

9. CHRISTIANA⁴ CRICK (*ADAM³, PHILLIP² KRICK, FRANTZ¹ KRUCK*) was born October 1826 in Toby Township, Pa, and died September 10, 1906 in Toby Township, Pa. She married EPHRAIM W. ADDLEMAN April 20, 1848 in Clarion County, Pa.. He was born 1825 in Pa., and died March 17, 1862 in Camp Betty Black, Virginia.

Notes for CHRISTIANA CRICK:

CHRISTIANA CRICK, b. Toby Township in Oct. 1826, d there 10 Sept.1906, aged 79, and buried in Rimersburg Cemetery.[58] She m in Clarion Co., 20 April 1848, EPHRAIM W. ADDLEMAN, b. Pa. ca. 1825, d. of typhoid fever in the Civil War on 17 March 1862 while "in the line of duty at Camp Betty Black, Virginia[59] Ephraim and Christiana were living in Rimersburg in 1860 near her brother Henry Crick, "merchant." Ephraim was a "constable" and had property valued at \$900. He enlisted as a private at Pittsburgh on 25 July 1861 in Co. E. 62nd Regiment,

Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Christiana filed for her widow's pension at Rimersburg on 21 Dec. 1862 and was awarded \$8.00 per month. She applied for an increase on 24 Aug. 1866 while living in Rimersburg with her four young (named) children. She was living in Toby Township in 1870 with three children at home. She was there in 1880 with her son, Washington Addleman, aged 18, who died within a year.[60] The censuses for Toby Township further show that she was living there alone in 1900 and that she was the mother of four children, three living.[61] She was receiving a pension of \$12.00 per month in 1906.

Children: 1 Nancy Anne Addleman, b. 14 Aug. 1853 (physician's statement) or 22 Aug. 1852 (mother's statement in pension application); she was not with her mother in 1870. 2 Mary Catherine Addleman, b. 26 Dec. 1856. 3 Emmie Jane Addleman, b. 28 June 1859. 4 Ephraim Washington Addleman, b. 16 March 1862 (the day before his father died in Virginia), d. 10 April 1881 and is buried beside his mother.

[58] Clarion Co Registration of Deaths, p 5 (FHL film #1,315,268, IL 3)

[59] Civil War pension claim WC-7-160, National Archives, Washington, DC The Lieutenant of Ephraim's company, William R Montgomery, signed a certificate for Ephraim death while camped at Hagerstown, Md, on 12 July 1863, nine days after the Battle of Gettysburg

[60] 1870 U S Census, Toby Township, Clarion Co, Pa, p 20, 1880 U S Census, Toby Township, Clarion ,Pa .p 24

[61] 1900 U. S. Census, Toby Township, Clarion Co, Pa. E. D. 26, Sheet 6 Based presumably on her statements, the enumerators in 1880 and 1900 recorded the birthplaces of both of Christiana's parents as Maryland, but the Claim is probably true only for her mother. Christiana birth date is "Oct 1827" in the 1900 census, but her tombstone, death record and place among siblings show that the year was probably 1826

Notes for EPHRAIM W. ADDLEMAN:

**More About EPHRAIM ADDLEMAN and CHRISTIANA CRICK:
Marriage: April 20, 1848, Clarion County, Pa.**

Children of CHRISTIANA CRICK and EPHRAIM ADDLEMAN are:

- i. MARY CATHERINE⁵ ADDLEMAN, b. December 26, 1856.
- ii. EMMIE JANE ADDLEMAN, b. June 28, 1859.
- iii. EPHRAIM WASHINGTON ADDLEMAN, b. March 16, 1862.

Generation No. 5

10. RUFENA⁵ CRICK (JOHN⁴, ADAM³, PHILLIP² KRICK, FRANTZ¹ KRUCK) was born February 23, 1840 in Near Rimersburg, and died January 11, 1933 in Geneva Nebraska. She married REUBIN STEWART October 19, 1857 in Rimersburg, son of THOMAS STEWART and SUSANNAH LOFFER. He was born June 08, 1835 in Pa., and died April 02, 1911 in Wymore, Nebraska.

**More About REUBIN STEWART and RUFENA CRICK:
Marriage: October 19, 1857, Rimersburg**

Children of RUFENA CRICK and REUBIN STEWART are:

- i. MARGARET ANN⁶ STEWART, b. September 16, 1858.
- ii. ALLEN WICK STEWART, b. March 31, 1860.
- iii. SUSANNAH STEWART, b. July 23, 1862.
- iv. WILLIAM MCCLELLAN STEWART, b. September 16, 1864.
- v. CLARISSA MAY STEWART, b. Abt. 1867.
- vi. JAMES CRICK STEWART, b. December 25, 1869.
- vii. IVY FAITH STEWART, b. 1875.
- viii. MAUDE ELIZABETH STEWART, b. July 11, 1881.

11. JAMES HARRISON⁵ CRICK (JACOB⁴, ADAM³, PHILLIP² KRICK, FRANTZ¹ KRUCK) was born June 30, 1836, and died November 22, 1911. He married RACHEL RANKIN December 08, 1859 in Curllsville , Clarion Co., Pennsylvania, daughter of BENJAMIN RANKIN and MARGARET AMRSTRONG. She was born January 12, 1838 in Toby Township, Pa, and died October 21, 1924 in Pratt County, Kansas.

Notes for JAMES HARRISON CRICK:

Drafted March 15, 1865, in Co. A 98th Regiment Penn. Volunteers.

Mustered out with Co. June 29th.1865. [1]

[1] History of Clarion County Pennsylvania : A. J. Davis

JAMES HARRISON CRICK, b. Matildaville, Clarion Co., Pa., 30 June 1836, d. Pratt Co., Kans., 22 Nov. 1911.[134] He m. Curllsville, Clarion Co., 8 Dec. [135] 1859, RACHEL RANKIN, Rev. J. G. Shoemaker presiding.[135] Rachel, b. probably in Toby Township on 12 Jan. 1838, d. in Pratt Co. 21 Oct. 1924,[136] a sister of Mary Jane (Rankin) Crick (no.3 i).[137] James and Rachel Crick are buried in Shelman Cemetery near Cunningham, Kingman Co., Kans.

In 1860 the home of James and Rachel Crick, "married within the year," adjoined his widowed mother Angeline's household in Toby Township. On 15 March 1865, James Crick, 5' 7, dark complexion, gray eyes, and brown hair, was drafted at Meadville, Pa., as a private in Co. A, 98th Regiment of Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers. His wife's apparent relative, George W. Rankin, of Taylorstown, Pa., in 1895 filed an affidavit stating that he had been in the same company with James and "on the march from Richmond to Washington, D.C., about the last of May or about the first of June 1865 I remember he] was taken sick on the road with something like sunstroke, there was no room in the ambulance for him, I and some of the other comrades helped to carry his load for him, for several days until we got into camp. I might add that after he reached home he was sick for a good while, not expected to live." James was honorably discharged on 29 June 1865 at the Defenses of Washington."[138].

In 1870, James and Rachel's home again adjoined his mother's home in Toby Township.[139] By 1878 they had moved to St. Petersburg in Clarion Co., where he worked as a teamster in the oilfields and where their last child was born Dec. 1881.

James and Rachel moved to Kansas in 1883, where they spent the winter of 1883-4 with his brother Henry Alexander Crick in a dugout home near Medicine Lodge in Barber Co. Next summer they moved to Pratt Co., near Cunningham, where they homesteaded 160 acres of the Osage Indian Tract in Haynesville Township. [140] In June 1900 the record of their household in Haynesville Township shows that they had been married 40 years and that Rachel was the mother of ten children, seven then living.

B. M. Rankin born January 1-1816

Margaret [Armstrong (interlined)] Rankin born May 25,1814

Married December 11th AD. 1834 by Rev Joseph Johnston

Nancy Rankin born November 29-1835 [d.Dec.9, 1916)
Rachel Do born January 12th-1838
Mary Jane Do born June 20th-1840
James born June 8th and died June29-1842
James Armstrong born May28-1843 [d.1914, age71y, 7m, 13d]
Margaret Elizabeth born March 28th -1846
Sarah Rankin born November 3-1848
Ursula Minerva born January 7-1851 Died April 17-1879
Laura Marinda born March 29-1853
(Parents Deaths)
Lettice Rankin died August 27-1835 59 Years
Benjamin Rankin died December 17-1845 aged 68 yrs-6 months

James H. Crick's biography in 1902 mentions his parents, brothers and sisters, and names, without dates, of ten children. The first eight b. at Rimersburg and the last two at St. Petersburg, Pa.: [143] 1 Laura Luetta (4) Crick, b. 25 Aug. 1860, d. 3 Sept. 1912; m. Arthur Chester Park 2. Ammazona Elizabeth Crick, b. 23 May 1862, d. 10 July 1932; m. Alexander Petrie. 3 Margaret Anna Crick, b. 29 April 1864, d. 28 June 1939; m. John Joseph Barkley. 4 Ulysses B. McClellan Crick, b. 27 Nov. 1865, d. 2 March 1949; m. Mary Frances Earp. 5 Lonzo Homer Crick, b. 25 March 1868, d. 31 May 1870. 6 Tolbert Dale Crick, b. 30 Aug. 1870, d. 5 Jan. 1896. 7 Lorenzo Rosswell Crick, b. 9 Oct. 1872, d. 17 Nov. 1917; m. Lena Immer. 8 Della Alaretta Crick, b. 29 May 1875, d. 7 June 1953; in. Isaac Pingry Waters. [144] 9 Olive Lettitia Crick, b. 24 Aug. 1878, d. 21 Feb. 1893. 10 Bertha May Crick, b. 28 Dec. 1881, d. 26 Nov. 1962; m. Allie Hartsharn Hewes.

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Documentation

- [134] James Harrison Crick Bible (Chicago: Montgomery Ward and Co., 1890), possession of his granddaughter Mrs. Elva (Waters) Glenn, Cunningham, Kansas., 1998.
- [135] Photocopy of marriage certificate, "Printed at the German Reformed Messenger Office."
- [136] James Harrison Crick Bible [supra note 134].
- [137] A loose page in the James Harrison Crick Bible [supra note 134], apparently transcribed in 1880 from an older Bible and headed "Record of Ages and Deaths of Children and Parents up to 12th September 1880," lists

as follows bracketed portions in a separate hand):

[138] Civil War pension file 541,452, National Archives, Washington, DC

[139] 1870 U S Census, Toby Township, Clarion Co, Pa. p.12

[140] Patent Book A 362, Cert. 2806, 160 acres, "Osage Indian Trust Lands," (Signed Benjamin Harrison Pres. U.S. 13 July, 1889), Pratt Co Courthouse, Pratt, Kansas.

[141] 1900 U S Census, Haynesville Township, Pratt Co., Kans , house no 92

[142] Biographical History of Central Kansas, 2 vols (Chicago, 1902), 2: 1063-1064

[143] James Harrison Crick Bible [supra note 134]

[144] For descendants, see Walden F Roush, ed, , History of the Roush (Rausch) and Allied Families in America, 4 vols (Strasburg, Va., and Dallas, 1928-79), 4: 110

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James Harrison Crick (From the Biographical History of Central Kansas: Lewis Pub. Co. Vol.2. 1902)

The past two decades constitute the years of most rapid growth and development in the middle west, and the most wary observer can not fail to note that the influence most potent in shaping and controlling the affairs of any particular opportunity is welded by men who have lent themselves with the practical activities and industrial enterprises of that community. The subject of this review has been conspicuously identified with the great basic industry of agriculture in Pratt county, and is a man whose progressive tendencies and indefatigable industry have not been denied the due reward of marked success in his chosen field of endeavor, so that he stands to-day as one of the prominent and representative farmers of Haynesville township, where he owns and operates a fine farm in section 11, his home being located four miles north and three miles west of the town of Cunningham, Kansas, which is his post office address. For nearly a score of years has Mr. Crick maintained his residence in this county and here he has commanded the utmost confidence and esteem by reason of his sterling characteristics and straightforward course, while his is the distinction of being one of the honored veterans of the war of the Rebellion, in which he rendered real and loyal service as a defender of the Union whose integrity was menaced by armed rebellion.

The old keystone state figures as the place of Mr. Cricks nativity, since he was born on a farm near Rimersburg, Clarion county, Pennsylvania, on the 30th of June, 1836, being a representative of one of the prominent old families of that state. His parents, Jacob and Angeline Crick were likewise born in Pennsylvania, where they passed their entire lives, the father dying at the age of forty-eight years, while his widow, long survived him, passing away at the age of seventy-three years. Her maiden name was Angeline Flick, and she was a member of one of the staunch, old German families of the Keystone state. , where her parents , Jonas and Mary Flick, were also born. Jacob Crick devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits and was one of the honored and substantial citizens of Clarion county. In politics he gave allegiance to the Democratic party, and both he and his wife were devoted and consistent members of the German Reformed Church.

Of the children of Jacob and Angeline Crick we enter the following brief record: Benjamin, deceased, was a resident of Clarion, Pennsylvania; James H. is the immediate subject of this sketch; H. A. who was a member of a Pennsylvania regiment during the Civil War, now maintains his home in Pueblo, Colorado: Uriah Franklin likewise entered the union army and sacrificed his life on the alter on his country: and the other children were Mary S., Delilah, Casper F., Thomas Newton, William F. and Sarah Ann.

James H. Crick was reared on the old homestead farm in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, and under the sturdy discipline he waxed strong in both physical and mental vigor, his early educational advantage having been such as were afforded in the public schools of the locality and period. At the age of twenty-three years, in 1859, he assumed connubial responsibilities, being then united in marriage to Miss Rachel Rankin, who was born and reared in the same county as was he himself. She is a daughter of Benjamin M. and Margaret (Armstrong) Rankin, both of whom were born in Pa., where the former died at the age of sixty-eight years, having been one of the prominent and worthy farmers of Clarion County. His widow is still living , having attained the venerable age of eighty-eight years. Her birth occurred January 25, 1814. Our subject continued to be identified with agriculture pursuits in his native county until the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion, when he gave distinctive evidence of his intrinsic loyalty and patriotism by enlisting (he was drafted) as a private in Co. A., Ninety-eighth, Pa. Volunteer Infantry, with which he saw active service in Virginia, having performed guard duty in Danville and Richmand, that state, and having thereafter taken part in the grand review of the victorious armies at the national capital, he proceeded to Philadelphia, where he received his honorable discharge.

After the close of his military service Mr. Crick returned to his home in Clarion county, where he continued to engage in farming until 1883, when

he decided to locate in the progressive state of Kansas, where he felt that he could put his thorough knowledge of the art of husbandry to better advantage than in his native state. He came to the Sunflower state and for a few months was located at Medicine Lodge Barber county, whence he came to Pratt county, where he preempted a claim of one hundred and sixty acres on the Osage Indian tract, and where he has succeeded in developing a fine property, having made the best of permanent improvements, including an excellent farm residence, good barns and other requisite buildings for the care and protection of produce, stock, implements, and he secures an excellent supply of water for domestic and farm purposes through the operation of a windmill of the best type. The farm is well fenced and the highly cultivated fields, good orchards and fine grade live stock all indicate the thrift and enterprise so characteristic of those who conduct their farming operations according to the standard set by the yeoman of the fine state of Pennsylvania. Mr. Crick is a man of inflexible integrity in all the relations of life is fair and genial in manner and he commands uniform esteem and confidence in the community, where his friends are in number as his acquaintances. In politics he is independent, giving his support to men and measures rather than being guided along strict partisan lines, and ever taking a commendable interest and material prosperity of his county and state. He and his family hold membership in the German Reformed church, in whose faith both he and his estimable wife were reared.

To Mr. and Mrs. Crick the following children were born. Laura Luetta; Ammazona Elizabeth; Margaret Anna; Ulysses B. Mc Clellan; Lonzo Homer, Talbert Dale who died at the age of twenty six years; Lorenzo Rosswell; Della Alaretta; Olive Letitia who died at the age of fifteen years and Bertha May.

Parents of Rachel Rankin and their children+-----

B. M. Rankin born January 1-1816
Margaret [Armstrong (interlined)] Rankin born May 25,1814
Married December 11th AD. 1834 by Rev Joseph Johnston

Nancy Rankin born November 29-1835 [d.Dec.9, 1916)
Rachel Do born January 12th-1838
Mary Jane Do born June 20th-1840
James born June 8th and died June29-1842

James Armstrong born May 28-1843 [d.1914, age 71y, 7m, 13d]

Margaret Elizabeth born March 28th -1846

Sarah Rankin born November 3-1848

Ursula Minerva born January 7-1851 Died April 17-1879

Laura Marinda born March 29-1853

(Parents Deaths)

Lettice Rankin died August 27-1835 59 Years

Benjamin Rankin died December 17-1845 aged 68 yrs-6 months

Excerpts from a letter to Elva (Waters) Glenn

[1]

When the James Harrison Cricks left Pennsylvania in 1883 their daughter Ammazona Elizabeth was 21 years old. She did not want to leave Pennsylvania and she never got over being homesick for Pennsylvania. Grandfather refused to let her stay and vowed that nobody would go to Kansas unless they all went, and even tho Louetta and Lizzi. were both of legal age, they still gave into his orders and all came to Kansas by immigrant train.

Before they left Pennsylvania our grandfather quarreled with his brother who was married to grandmother's sister---they quarreled about the division of their father's estate . Our grandfather used his share to bring his family to Kansas.

My mother held resentment against her father for the many unfair things he did in the family. Louetta, beng the eldest, was kept home to help grandmother, while Lizzie at the age of 14 years was sent out to earn money working in the homes of other people. She worked awfully hard long days seven days a week for a dollar or sometimes a dollar and a quarter which she was required to take home to her father. Grandfather made all of the shoes for the family both shoes alike, no rights and lefts and he would not allow Lizzie to spend any of the money she earned to buy shoes for herself even when she was a young lady. All her years until she married she had to take her money home to help her parents provide for the younger children. Margaret Anna was to pretty and cute to be sent out to work for other people, so she too stayed home while the money Lizzie earned bought her clothes.

As each of the girls married grandfather gave her a pig or a calf. but he gave Lizzie nothing at all, not even a setting of chicken eggs. When his sons were 21 years old, he gave each of them a team and wagon and they never took home any of the money they earned; yet when he made his will he gave the two sons half of his estate and gave the six girls the other half. You perhaps remember that after Aunt Lena died we heirs all received two or

three hundred dollars from their estate--which was Uncle Ross's way to make restitution for the extra he had received from grandfather.

After grandmother died, Ed Crick got a lot of the personal things which he had no right to have at all. Get back all you can for he probably no longer gives a darn about anything. At the time of the division of grandmother's things. Ed was all fired up by Uncle Mack whose despicable behavior on that occasion caused my mother great grief--she did not want anything for its money value, but to cherish it because it belonged to her parents.

Grandfather never allowed the ladies in his family to put curtains on the windows. He would have them know that he put windows there to let the light in. and no matter how the sun glared, no curtains would he tolerate. Aunt Della put a little crepe paper ruffle above the window so it would not look so bare but that was all she was allowed to do. After he died and grandmother said she had lived with him 50 years and never a quarrel. My mother said that she would be ashamed to say that she had put up with James Harrison Crick for even ten years without giving him some good fights whenever he needed it. She never allowed my father to boss one of us girls in any thing at all. He guided the sons and she guided the daughters, and our father would have had a fight on his hands promptly if had tried some of the things her father did. But grandfather's way was the old world Dutch way wherein when a man married he owned the woman and the family the same as he owned the livestock. We are only now getting away from it.

Love from
Sylvia [2]

[1] Elva is the daughter of Della Alaretta (Crick) Waters. Della was the daughter of James Harrison Crick. (Chuck Cooley has a copy of this letter in his possession in Feb. 1999)

[2] Sylvia was the daughter of Ammazona Elizabeth (Crick) Petrie. Ammazona was the daughter of James Harrison Crick

More About JAMES CRICK and RACHEL RANKIN:

Marriage: December 08, 1859, Curllsville , Clarion Co., Pennsylvania

Children of JAMES CRICK and RACHEL RANKIN are:

14. i. LAURA LUETTA⁶ CRICK, b. August 25, 1860, Rimersburg, Clarion Co. Pa.; d. September 03, 1912, Hutchinson Kansas.
15. ii. AMMAZONA ELIZABETH CRICK, b. May 23, 1862, Rimersburg, Clarion

Co. Pa.; d. July 10, 1932.

- iii. MARGARET ANNA CRICK, b. April 29, 1864, Rimersburg, Clarion Co. Pa.; d. June 28, 1939; m. JOHN JOSEPH BARKLEY, September 1885.

**More About JOHN BARKLEY and MARGARET CRICK:
Marriage: September 1885**

- iv. ULLYSSES B MCCLELLAN CRICK, b. November 27, 1865, Rimersburg, Clarion Co. Pa.; d. March 02, 1949, Near Waverly, Missouri; m. MARY FRANCIS EARP.
- v. LONZO HOMER CRICK, b. March 25, 1868, Rimersburg, Clarion Co. Pa.; d. May 01, 1870.
- vi. TOLBERT DALE CRICK, b. August 30, 1870, Rimersburg, Clarion Co. Pa.; d. January 05, 1896, Pueblo Colorado.

Notes for TOLBERT DALE CRICK:

Death of Dale Crick

Dale Crick, aged 24 years, died at Pueblo, Colorado, on Sunday, Jan 5th, 1896 and the remains were brought to the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Crick, in Pratt Co. Kansas county, for burial. Dale and his cousin, C. B. Crick, and another young man from Haynesville township by the name of Neil Woodring, went to Pueblo last May to work and have been engaged there ever since. Dale had an attack of pneumonia and his cousin cared for him and watched over him until he had so far recovered that the Doctor told the boys that the patient might set up. They propped him up in a chair but he told them he could not breathe and they would have to lay him down again. They replaced him in bed and in a minute or two he was dead. Pneumonia and heart failure is what the Doctor called it and Bert brought the remains of his cousin back to the old home for burial. The funeral was held on Thursday of last week, Rev. Poore conduction the services. It is sad to stand over the coffin of an old man whose tottering form is laid to rest, but how much more saddening it seems to find a young man cut down upon the very threshold of manhood. But we have assurance and faith that our Creator and Comforter "doeth all things well"

- vii. LORENZO ROSSWELL CRICK, b. October 09, 1872, Rimersburg, Clarion Co. Pa.; d. November 17, 1917; m. LENA IMMER; b. 1874; d. 1941.
16. viii. DELLA ALARETTA CRICK, b. May 29, 1875, Rimersburg, Clarion Co. Pa.; d. June 07, 1953, Near Cunningham, Kansas.
- ix. OLIVE LETTITIA TISHY CRICK, b. August 24, 1878, Si. Petersburg, Clarion Co. Pa; d. February 21, 1893.
- x. BERTHA MAY CRICK, b. December 28, 1881, St. Petersburg, Clarion Co., Pa.; d. November 26, 1962; m. ALLIE HARTSHORN HEWES, February 23, 1907.

**More About BERTHA MAY CRICK:
Lived: Ingalls, Kansas**

**More About ALLIE HEWES and BERTHA CRICK:
Marriage: February 23, 1907**

12. HENRY ALEXANDER⁵ CRICK (*JACOB⁴, ADAM³, PHILLIP² KRICK, FRANTZ¹ KRUCK*) was born August 23, 1838 in Cherry Run District, near Rimersburg, Pa., and died September 10, 1913 in Pueblo, Co. Buried, Pratt, Kansas. He married ELIZABETH LATSHAW December 1864 in Clarion County, Pa., daughter of JOHN LATSHAW and ELIZABETH YINGLING. She was born June 04, 1837 in Clarion, Pa., and died December 02, 1923 in Pratt, Kansas.

Notes for HENRY ALEXANDER CRICK:

Adam Crick of Rimersburg

HENRY ALEXANDER CRICK, b. Clarion Co., Pa., 23 Aug. 1838, d. Pueblo, Cola., 10 Sept. 1913, but bur. Pratt, Kans.(145) He m. Clarion Co., 13 Dec. 1864, ELIZABETH LATSHAW, Rev O.G McIntire was presiding. Elizabeth was b. Pa. 4 June 1837 and d. Pratt, Kans., 2 Dec.1923(146), dau. of John and Elizabeth (Yingling) Latshaw of Perry Township, Clarion Co., Pa.(147)

Henry A. Crick, aged 21, was residing in Toby Township in 1860 with his widowed mother, Angeline. On 19 Aug. 1861, Henry, a 'carpenter,' 5' 10", sandy complexion, blue eyes and sandy hair, enrolled as a private in Co. E, 78th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was soon promoted to Corporal, and on 1 March 1863, to Sergeant. He was absent with typhoid fever at Nashville, Tenn., from Nov. 1862 through Feb. 1863, but he was in action at New Hope Church, Ga., in May 1864. "Whilst going into action on double quick he tread on a round stone and dislocated his right ankle and fell to the ground (and) was then sent to a field hospital." He was honorably discharged at Kittanning, Pa., on 4 Nov. 1864.

78th Regiment Infantry

Organized at Pittsburg October 15, 1861. Left State for Louisville, Ky., October 18, thence moved to Nolin Station, Ky., October 24, and duty there until December. Attached to Negley's 4th Brigade, McCook's Division, at

Nolin, to November, 1861. 7th Brigade, Army Ohio, to December, 1861. 7th Brigade, 2nd Division, Army Ohio, to March, 1862. Negley's Independent Brigade, Army Ohio, to August, 1862. 7th Brigade, 8th Division, Army Ohio, to November, 1862. 3rd Brigade, 2nd Division, Centre Army of the Cumberland, to January, 1863. 3rd Brigade, 2nd Division, 14th Army Corps, Army Cumberland, to October, 1863. 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, 14th Army Corps, to July, 1864. Unassigned, 4th Division, 20th Army Corps, Dept. of the Cumberland, to October, 1864. Garrison Nashville, Tenn., to September, 1865.

SERVICE.--At Munfordsville, Ky., December, 1861, to February, 1862. March to Nashville, Tenn., February 14-March 3. Guard railroad from Nashville to Columbia until May, and at Decatur May. Expedition to Rodgersville May 13-14. Negley's Expedition to Chattanooga May 28-June 17. Chattanooga June 7-8. Garrison at Rodgersville and guarding Lamb's Ferry until July 18. Moved to Nashville, Tenn., and garrison duty there until December. Hermitage Ford October 20. Nashville November 5. Advance on Murfreesboro December 26-30. Battle of Stone's River December 30-31, 1862, and January 1-3, 1863. Duty at Murfreesboro until June. Middle Tennessee or Tullahoma Campaign June 23-July 7. Hoover's, Gap June 24-26. At Dechard, Ala., July 8-August 15. Passage of Cumberland Mountains and Tennessee River, and Chickamauga (Ga.) Campaign August 16-September 22. Davis Cross Roads or Dug Gap September 11. Battle of Chickamauga September 19-21. Rossville Gap September 21. Siege of Chattanooga September 24-October 27. Reopening Tennessee River October 26-29. Battles of Chattanooga November 23-25; Mission Ridge November 24-25. Reconnaissance to Lookout Mountain November 29-December 2. Duty on Lookout Mountain until May, 1864. Atlanta (Ga.) Campaign May 1-June 21. Demonstration on Rocky Faced Ridge May 8-11. Battle of Resaca May 14-15. Near Cassville May 19. Operations on line of Pumpkin Vine Creek and battles about Dallas, New Hope Church and Allatoona Hills May 25-June 5. Pickett's Mills May 27. Operations about Marietta and against Kenesaw Mountain June 10-21. Pine Hill June 11-14. Lost Mountain June 15-17. Ordered to Chattanooga, Tenn., June 21. Duty guarding trains to the front July to September. Action at Dalton, Ga., August 14-15. Ordered to Decatur, Ala., September 24, thence to Nashville, Tenn., and to Tullahoma September 29. Returned to Nashville and duty there until September, 1865. Old members ordered home October, 1864, and mustered out at Pittsburg, Pa., November 4, 1864. Battles of Nashville, Tenn., December 16-17, 1864. Mustered out September 11, 1865.

Regiment lost during service 2 Officers and 68 Enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 3 Officers and 194 Enlisted men by disease. Total 267.

In 1870, Henry, a "carpenter," and Elizabeth were residing in Perry Township, P.O. Curllsville.[148) On 25 July 1871, for \$110, Isaac Latshaw Sr. and his wife Hannah of Perry Township sold a lot in Matildaville to Henry A. Crick of Perry Township.(149) In October 1875 Henry bought a two-acre lot in that township, where he was residing on 1 March 1877, when, with Elizabeth's consent, he sold it to Miles Logue.(150) By Aug. 1879 Henry and Elizabeth had moved to Richland Township, Venango Co., Pa., where he made his original application for invalid pension. In Feb. 1881 they moved to Seeley Station (now Dale), Kans., and from there to Medicine Lodge, Barber Co., Kans., in 1883, where his brother James and family spent the next winter with them. In June 1884, they settled on Osage Indian Trust land in eastern Pratt Co., but moved to Pueblo in 1897, where Henry applied for pension increases in 1898, 1908, and 1912.

Children listed in 1898 pension declaration and notes by grandson Carlton M. Crick:[4] Reuben Franklin(4) Crick, b. Clarion Co. "near West Freedom in a village called Mariasville," 4 Jan. 1866, d. Pratt, Kans., 15 Nov.1949;[151] m. Ora Etta Wonder. 2 Ed Morris Crick, b. 25 May 1867, d. Feb. 1949.3 Carlton Burt Crick, b. 19 June 1869, d. Iola, Kans., 7 June 1937; m. Margaret M. McMillen. 4 John C. F Crick, b. 7 April 1872 (calc.), d. 14 July 1874, aged 2y 3m 7d. 5 Henry Ambrose Crick, b. 31 Jan. 1874, d. 1939.

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Documentation

[145] Death Certificate no. 695, State of Colorado, showing place of burial as "Pratt, Kansas"; obituary clipping from a Pueblo newspaper, "Well Known Veteran Dies Here Today"

[146] Civil War pension file 413422, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

[147) Elizabeth was one of the older children in John Latshaw's large household in Perry Township at the time of the 1850 and 1860 U.S. censuses in Clarion Co. (pp. 158 and 407, respectively). Her mother's name, Elizabeth Yingling, is from typescript notes by grandson Carlton M. Crick.

[148) 1870 U.S. Census, Perry Township, Clarion Co., Pa., p.577.

(149) Clarion Co. Deeds, 18:143.

[150) Clarion Co. Deeds, 23:339.

(151) Reuben Franklin Crick, an attorney who had "practiced in Pratt County for half a century," was "fatally stricken" this morning with a "heart attack in the District Court room"; he "was preparing to enter a plea for Eddie Webber, who was charged with murder. He had served as counsel for the man since the shooting of Wilma Pugh here last August (Pratt Daily tribune, 15 Nov.1949).

**More About HENRY CRICK and ELIZABETH LATSHAW:
Marriage: December 1864, Clarion County, Pa.**

Children of HENRY CRICK and ELIZABETH LATSHAW are:

17. i. REUBEN FRANKLIN⁶ CRICK, b. January 04, 1866, West Freedom, Clarion County, Penn.; d. November 15, 1949, Pratt Kansas.
18. ii. ED MORRIS CRICK, b. May 25, 1867, Rimersburg, Pa.; d. February 1949, Pueblo, Colorado.
- iii. CARLTON BURT CRICK, b. June 19, 1869; d. June 07, 1937, Iola, Ks.; m. MARGRAT M. MCMILLEN.
- iv. JOHN C. F. CRICK, b. April 07, 1872.
- v. HENRY AMBROSE CRICK, b. January 31, 1874; d. 1939.

13. BENJAMIN P.⁵ CRICK (*JACOB⁴, ADAM³, PHILLIP² KRICK, FRANTZ¹ KRUCK*) was born 1834 in Clarion County, Pa., and died 1869. He married MARY JANE RANKIN 1859, daughter of BENJAMIN RANKIN and MARGARET AMRSTRONG. She was born June 20, 1840, and died March 06, 1908.

Notes for BENJAMIN P. CRICK:

BENJAMIN P. CRICK, b. Pa. 21 Aug. 1834, d. Clarion Co., Pa., 25 Dec. 1869 and buried beside his wife at Rimersburg. He rn. 12 June 1860 MARY JANE RANKIN, b. Clarion (then Armstrong) Co. 20 June 1840 and d. at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Ada McIntire, in Taylorstown, Pa., on 6 March 1908. 126 Mary Jane was a dau. of Benjamin M.' Rankin

(Benjamin') and his wife Margaret A. (Armstrong) of Toby Township, Clarion Co., and sister of James Harrison Crick's wife Rachel

At the time of the 1860 census in Toby Township, Benjamin P. Crick, who had married "within the year," a "carpenter," and his wife Mary Jane were living in his mother Angeline's home. In 1870 Mary Jane Crick, then a widow, aged 30, and her five children were residing with her parents. On 21 Jan. 1871 B. M. Rankin, administrator of Benjamin P. Crick's estate, citing an Orphan's Court order of 13 May 1870, sold to William Rankin a three-acre parcel in Toby Township to pay debts and to provide "for education of minor children." In 1880, Mary Jane, "niece," aged 40, was "keeping house" for her uncle William Rankin, aged 77, a farmer in Toby Township.¹²⁹ She was residing alone in Toby Township in 1900, when the census indicates that she was the mother of five children, three living. As "aunt Mar/" in 1884 and 1886, she and her children are mentioned several times in her mother-in-law Angeline Crick's letters.

**More About BENJAMIN P. CRICK:
Date born 2: Abt. 1834, Clarion Pa.
Died 2: 1869, Clarion Pa.**

**More About MARY JANE RANKIN:
Date born 2: 1840
Died 2: 1908**

**More About BENJAMIN CRICK and MARY RANKIN:
Marriage: 1859**

Children of BENJAMIN CRICK and MARY RANKIN are:

- i. EMMA EURETTA⁶ CRICK, b. November 30, 1863.**
- ii. FRANKLIN FLETCHER CRICK, b. August 16, 1860.**
- iii. ELZADA MELISSA CRICK, b. October 10, 1861.**

Generation No. 6

14. LAURA LUETTA⁶ CRICK (*JAMES HARRISON⁵, JACOB⁴, ADAM³, PHILLIP² KRICK, FRANTZ¹ KRUCK*) was born August 25, 1860 in Rimersburg, Clarion Co. Pa., and died September 03, 1912 in Hutchinson Kansas. She married ARTHUR CHESTER PARK October 25, 1885. He was born 1854, and died 1926 in Cunningham, Ks.

**More About ARTHUR PARK and LAURA CRICK:
Marriage: October 25, 1885**

Children of LAURA CRICK and ARTHUR PARK are:

- i. **HARRISON LEROY⁷ PARK, b. April 02, 1886, Preston Ks.; d. January 30, 1968; m. ELLA TAGUEV, April 10, 1918.**

**More About HARRISON PARK and ELLA TAGUEV:
Marriage: April 10, 1918**

- ii. **SILAS VINCEN PARK, b. December 22, 1887, Cunningham Ks.; d. November 14, 1970.**
- iii. **SUSAN MAE PARK, b. July 30, 1889, Preston Ks.; d. September 08, 1985; m. RAYMOND LOVE, June 13, 1912.**

**More About RAYMOND LOVE and SUSAN PARK:
Marriage: June 13, 1912**

- iv. **CHESNER EARL PARK, b. May 21, 1891, Preston Ks.; d. June 23, 1982, Pratt Kansas; m. MINA HARRIS, December 09, 1914.**

**More About CHESNER PARK and MINA HARRIS:
Marriage: December 09, 1914**

- v. **OLIVE LETITIA PARK, b. July 29, 1893, Cunningham Ks.; d. May 14, 1984, Hutchinson Ks.; m. (1) CHARLES LYNCH; m. (2) RICHARD H. BAIRD, November 06, 1918.**

**More About RICHARD BAIRD and OLIVE PARK:
Marriage: November 06, 1918**

19.
 - vi. **VERDA CECIL PARK, b. July 29, 1893, Cunningham Ks.; d. May 08, 1965, Ukiah Calif..**
 - vii. **FRANK VIRGIL PARK, b. March 06, 1898.**

15. AMMAZONA ELIZABETH⁶ CRICK (*JAMES HARRISON⁵, JACOB⁴, ADAM³, PHILLIP² KRICK, FRANTZ¹ KRUCK*) was born May 23, 1862 in Rimersburg, Clarion Co. Pa., and died July 10, 1932. She married ALEXANDER PETRIE.

Child of AMMAZONA CRICK and ALEXANDER PETRIE is:

- i. **ED⁷ CRICK, b. Bef. 1885.**

Notes for ED CRICK:

Ed Crick was the illegitimate son of Ammazona Elizabeth Crick aka Lizzie. Around Dec., 1884 Lizzie was living in a dugout home just south of her father James Harrison Crick home Kansas homestead with a man

named Lynch "from back East" whom she planned to marry. When the time drew near, he went "back East to settle some affairs" leaving Lizzie with a son, and never returned.

16. DELLA ALARETTA⁶ CRICK (*JAMES HARRISON⁵, JACOB⁴, ADAM³, PHILLIP² KRICK, FRANTZ¹ KRUCK*) was born May 29, 1875 in Rimersburg, Clarion Co. Pa., and died June 07, 1953 in Near Cunningham, Kansas. She married ISAAC PINGRY WATERS, son of ISAAC WATERS and MARGARET ROUSH. He was born May 02, 1874 in Near Carrollton, Missouri, and died October 22, 1962 in Cunningham, Ks.

Notes for ISAAC PINGRY WATERS:

ISAAC W. WATERS

Isaac W. Waters a practical and enterprising agriculturist owns and operates a valuable and highly improved farm on section 7, Eureka township, Kingman County Kansas. His possessions have been acquired through his own efforts, and as the result of his consecutive endeavor he has won a place among the substantial citizens of his adopted county.

A native of Ohio, Mr. Waters was born in Brown county July 8, 1842, and is a son of John Waters, who was born in 1815 in either Ohio or Kentucky. His great-grand-father, Isaac Waters, was a native of England and was the founder of the family in the new world. On coming to America he located near Paris or Lexington, Kentucky, and was there united in marriage with a Miss Onsettler, who was of German birth. Their last days were spent in Ohio. James Waters, our subject's grand father, was probably born in Kentucky and at an early day immigrated to Ohio. He purchased a quarter section of land in Brown county, where he spent the remainder of his life, engaged in agricultural pursuits. His death occurred in that county about 1864. He participated in one of the early wars, probably that of 1812. He was twice married, his first wife being a Miss Wallace, by whom he had three children John, the father of our subject; Isaac C. and Basil, who was drowned when a young man. For his second wife he wedded a Miss McKee, and to them were born four children, namely America, Margaret¹ Nancy and Alexander, all residents of Brown county, Ohio.

John Waters spent his early life in Ohio, principally in Brown county, where he was reared upon a farm, and there he was married, September 5,

1839, to Miss Retta Ann Glaze, who was born December 20, 1820. He owned a good farm of one hundred and twenty acres of land in Brown county, which he continued to operate until our subject was several years old and then removed to Indiana, where he resided for a few years but finally returned to Brown county, Ohio, his wife having interest in an estate there, of which he had charge for a number of years. His last days, however, were spent in Vermilion county, Illinois, where he died on the 10th of March, 1877, honored and respected by all who knew him. He was a life-long member of the Christian, or what was then called the Newlight, church, and was a Democrat in political sentiment. His wife still survives him and now makes her home with her children in Stafford county, Kansas. In religious faith she is a Baptist and is a most estimable woman. The family of this worthy couple consisted of ten children, namely: Malila A., born January 24, 1841, died in infancy; Isaac W., our subject, is the next in order of birth; Retta E., born Nov. 8, 1844, died June 7, 1880; Margaret J., born December 17, 1848, is the wife of William Roush, a farmer of Pratt county, Kansas; James D., born June 18, 1851, died November 24, 1877; Nathaniel T., born March 10, 1854, is a farmer of Oklahoma, living twenty miles east of Pond Creek; George W., born January 22, 1856, died October 31, 1860; Aaron B. born February 8, 1859, died October 31, 1860; Maria J., born September 8, 1862, died March 2, 1864; and Walter I., born January 24, 1867, is a resident of Stafford county, Kansas.

In the county of his nativity Isaac W. Waters grew to manhood, and gave his father the best of his labors upon the home farm until he attained his majority, also working as a farm hand by the month to some extent. On October 31, 1867, he was there united in marriage to Miss Margaret Roush, who was born in Highland county, Ohio, Nov. 8, 1844. Her parents, Henry and Rachel (Wilkin) Roush, were both natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. They were married, however, in Ohio, and when Mrs. Waters was quite small removed to Huntington, Indiana where the father became owner of a farm. He subsequently returned to Ohio, and still later removed to Missouri, from which state he came to Kansas, locating at Norwich, Kingman county where his death occurred March 9, 1900. His widow is still living and makes her home with a son in Kingman county. They were the parents of fourteen children, who in order of birth are as follows: Emanuel, a farmer of Missouri, Margaret wife of our subject; William a farmer of Pratt county Kansas; Daniel a resident of Nevada, Missouri; George, who died in that state; Leah C., wife of Fred Milhouser, a farmer of Pratt county Kansas; Jacob, a farmer of Kingman county; Stephen, a railroad man living in Vernon county Missouri; Harriet wife of John Shankle a farmer of Bell township, Reno county Kansas; Luella, wife of Isaac Shankle, who is employed at the elevator in Penalosa Kingman

county; Milila A. and Mary E. twins, who died in infancy; Abraham a farmer of Kingman county; and two who died when young. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Waters have been born ten children, as follows: Rachel A., who died in Summit county Kansas; Ida L., wife of D.M. Wise a farmer of Reno county, Kansas, John L. who died in infancy in Missouri; Isaac P a farmer of Dresden township, Kingman county, Kansas; Robert B., William T. George R. Chloe and Edna L. all at home and one who died at birth.

After his marriage Mr. Waters remained in Brown county Ohio for about eighteen months, his time being devoted to farming and then removed to Marion county, Missouri where he spent four or five years working by the month a part of the time and being engaged in farming for himself the remainder. He next made his home in Cole county, Missouri for two or three

years and from there removed to Champaign, Illinois, where the following year was passed. For six years he was a resident of Vermillion county, Illinois and from there he came to Kansas in 1882, stopping first In Pretty Prairie, Reno county, where he followed farming one year At the end of that time he removed to Kingman county and preempted the southeast quarter of Section 7, Eureka township. Mr. Waters brought with him only one horse and although he bought another soon after locating here it unfortunately died, leaving him without a team. Upon his place he erected a box house, fourteen by sixteen feet, boarded up an down, and broke about ten acres of land, but having no team he was obliged to work for others for about two years. He was then able to purchase a yoke of steers, and with them broke forty acres of his land. He also saved enough to buy a cow, for which he paid forty dollars, but being greatly in need of a well he gave the cow to a man to bore a well for him. The work, however, was dishonestly done and proved utterly worthless, so that he lost the entire amount In those early days Mr. Waters traded considerably and at length became the owner of two suckling colts, which he kept until they were two years old and. then sold them.. He continued to work for others for some time, but was at length able to devote his entire time and attention to his farm. Since then he has steadily prospered although at one time he was obliged to mortgage his place, but It is now free from debt and hundred and twenty acres of the farm are under cultivation. In 1899 he erected a good substantial house, and also built a double granary sixteen by twenty-four feet.

Success having attended his efforts, Mr. Waters has been able to add to his property and in September, 1900, purchased the southwest quarter of section 12, Dresden township of which forty acres had been fenced and one hundred acres were under cultivation. Since then he has fenced the entire amount, has put up a windmill. and made many other useful and valuable

improvements. He gives his attention principally to general farming and makes a specialty of his wheat crop¹ raising four thousand bushels last season. He has two hundred and twenty acres of land under cultivation, and devotes nearly the entire amount to that crop. In connection with his farming operations, however, he has run a, threshing machine nearly every fall since coming to this county. His first machine was run by horse power, but he later owned a fine J. I. Case threshing outfit for a period of two years. and on selling that in 1892 bought a half interest in an Avery separator and engine in partnership with E. H. Murry who was killed by stepping into the cylinder. Mr. Waters belongs to that class of men whom the world terms self-made, for coming to this county with only a dollar and a half in his pocket, he has conquered all the obstacles in the Path to success, and has not only secured for himself a comfortable property but by his efforts has materially advanced the interests of the community with which he is associated. He is a Democrat in politics and has efficiently served as township clerk three terms and road overseer several terms. Fraternally he is a member of Turin Lodge, No.358, A. F. & A. M., and the Old Fellows Lodge at Lerado, in which he has filled all the chairs. His estimable wife is a member of the United Brethren church.

From: The Biographical History of Central Kansas, Lewis- -1902

Children of DELLA CRICK and ISAAC WATERS are:

- i. NELSON WESLEY⁷ WATERS, b. April 22, 1905; d. October 07, 1987; m. BEATRICE CAMPBELL.
- 20. ii. ELVA RACHEL WATERS, b. July 16, 1907.
- 21. iii. CARMEN ANGELINE WATERS, b. July 31, 1913.

17. REUBEN FRANKLIN⁶ CRICK (*HENRY ALEXANDER⁵, JACOB⁴, ADAM³, PHILLIP² KRICK, FRANTZ¹ KRUCK*) was born January 04, 1866 in West Freedom, Clarion County, Penn., and died November 15, 1949 in Pratt Kansas. He married ORA ETTA WONDER September 04, 1888 in Preston, Kansas, daughter of BENJAMIN WONDER and MARY HOLT. She was born February 23, 1871 in Gardner, Illinois, and died February 26, 1955 in Osawatomie, Ks..

Notes for REUBEN FRANKLIN CRICK:

Born Reuben Franklin Crick in Clarion county, Pa., on January 4, 1866 near the town of West Freedom in a village known as Mariasville, Mr. Crick came to Kansas with his parents in February 1881. They settled in Cowley county and lived there for two year's near the little town of Seeley (now Dale), 10 miles north of Winfield. Kansas. In the spring of 1883 the family moved to Barber county and for a year lived three miles west of Medicine Lodge. In June, 1888, Mr. Crick's father picked out a piece of government land, known as Osage Trust land, in eastern Pratt county. Here the family moved. Mr. Crick attended school in Iuka and later went to Southwestern college at Winfield. In the interim, he taught in eastern Pratt county rural schools and in Saratoga, Ks. On Sept. 4, 1888, he was married to Ora Etta Wonder daughter of a pioneer Methodist minister. [1]

**The Bride Carried Prairie Flowers At Pratt Couple's
Wedding Fifty Years Ago.**

(Pratt Daily Tribune Sept.3, 1938)

On Sept. 4, 1888, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Crick were married in a sod house near Preston, Kansas. The bridal bouquet was of prairie flowers, plucked the day of the wedding by the bridegroom. The scene of the nuptials was a sod house on the prairies three miles east of Preston, Ks. The wedding march was the familiar air from Lohengrin played on an organ. The vows spoken by Reuben F. Crick and Ora E. Wonder that September 4, 1888 were read by the Reverend B. F. Wonder, a Methodist minister and father of the bride. The matter of flowers for the bride had perplexed the youthful couple as the wedding date approached. There were none in Pratt and they could not be obtained from Hutchinson in shape for a wedding. So the nature loving bridegroom solved the problem. The prairies were blooming with the loveliest of fall flowers and it was a matter of but a few minutes to gather a bouquet that even today would be welcomed by the most fastidious bride.

Following their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Crick settled on the farm which adjoined that of her father. [they lived in a sod house during this time.] Mr. Crick completed his work in the academy at Southwestern College, and mixed his teaching with farming. The year of 1891 found them in Saratoga where Mr. Crick taught several terms. Then to Preston for a term as teacher and in 1896 Mr. Crick was elected superintendent of schools of Pratt County, serving two terms. In 1901 he began the practice of Law in Pratt.

While he taught and farmed Mr. Crick had read law in the office of John Q. Thompson, brilliant early-day attorney of Pratt. Mr. Crick was

admitted to the bar in 1898. He served as county attorney for three terms, been city attorney on a number of occasions and for 21 years served on the board of education. [2]

REUBEN F. CRICK.

Another old timer in Pratt County is County Attorney Reuben F. Crick. He came to Pratt twenty-six years ago [1884], and has seen all the ups and downs in the county from then to the present day. Mr. Crick was raised on a farm, and after his school days were over, he studied law with John Q. Thompson, Assistant United States Attorney General, and since being admitted to the Bar, he has built up a fine practice. He was County Superintendent of Schools for four years, and is now County Attorney of Pratt County. Mr. Crick is a gentleman of most pleasing personality. and this has gained him many friends. He is an enthusiastic believer in the future bright prospects of Pratt as a city, and is untiring in his efforts for the advancement of the prosperity of Pratt, and is an influential member of the Pratt Commercial Club. Taken all together, Mr. Crick is a type of citizen who is a credit to the community fortunate enough to secure him as a resident. [3]

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Documentation

- [1] From an Sept. 1949 obituary in the possession of his grandson Charles E. Cooley in Jan. 1999
- [2] (From the Pratt Daily Tribune Sept. 3, 1938)
- [3] (From the "Chronicles of Pratt and Pratt County" -- Pub. in 1911 by the Pratt Commercial Club}

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R. F. CRICK - Mr. Crick was elected to the board in 1901 and again in 1917, serving a total of twenty years. A notable contribution to education was his assistance in drafting the Barnes High School Law.

"R.F. Crick, Dean of the Pratt County bar and one of the oldest practicing attorneys in Kansas, was stricken in the Pratt County district court room this morning and died enroute to the hospital. He collapsed from a heart attack a few minutes before 9 o'clock, before the judge's bench

while awaiting the opening of court. Mr. Crick would have been 84 years old next January. He had practiced in Pratt County for half a century and for longer than that time he had been a leader in civic, church and community affairs.

"Few men in the history of Pratt have had a more profound influence upon the growth of this city. An educator as well as an attorney, he early took a lead in educational facilities here. During his term on the board of education the Liberty High School Building was completed.

"For more years than could be remembered today, he had served the Methodist church in an official capacity. He served as Sunday school superintendent many years and was long a Sunday school teacher. He was a Mason and a Knights Templar. "A friend of youth, he headed the first Boy Scout movement in Pratt. He was active in acquiring for the Y.M.C.A. the site of the Girl Scout camp on Turkey creek. He was among those who early saw possibilities for the recreational development at Elm Mills and helped in developing them.

"Born Reuben Franklin Crick in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, on January 4, 1866 near the town of West Freedom in a village known as Mariasville, Mr. Crick came to Kansas with his parents in February, 1881. They settled in Cowley County and lived there for two years near the little town of Seeley (now Dale) ten miles north of Winfield.

"In the spring of 1883 the family moved to Barber county and for a year lived three miles west of Medicine Lodge. In June, 1883, Mr. Crick's father picked out a piece of government land known as Osage Trust land, in eastern Pratt county. Here the family moved. Mr. Crick attended school at Iuka and later went to Southwestern College at Winfield, Kansas. In the interim, he taught in eastern Pratt County rural schools, and in Saratoga.

"On September 4, 1888, he was married to Ora Etta Wonder, daughter of a pioneer Methodist minister at Iuka. Their daughters were Myrtle, Gertrude, Inez, Irene, and Ruby.

"After being elected Pratt County Superintendent of schools in 1886, they moved to Pratt. He was re-elected in 1889. That same year he was admitted to the Pratt County bar, but he did not begin the actual practice of law until 1901.

"Mr. Crick had held public office numerous times. He served two terms as Pratt County attorney. He had been chairman for many years of the Pratt zoning and planning commission. He was long a member of the board of Greenlawn cemetery.

"He was an authority on the early days of this section. He knew the native trees, flowers, and grasses as perhaps no other man. He took an active part with Mr. Lemon in planting Lemon's Park. Politically, he was a Democrat and had remained staunch to his party through the years."

THINGS I REMEMBER

My grandfather Crick was the most intelligent man that I have ever known. He knew a lot of just about everything. He was well respected in the Pratt community as a Lawyer and as a person. Above all he was a gentleman of the highest order. The kind of a man who would stand up whenever a lady came in to the room. I never heard him say anything negative about any one. He belived that every person had a right to a attorney even if he did not have the means to pay for one. In those days there were no court appointed attorneys for the poor. He died in the court room as he was preparing to enter a plea for a man that was charged with murder. He took this case without pay because of his beliefs.

For several years he was the Pratt County Attorney, and while in that office saw to the proper enforcement of the laws .He could sympathize with the ignorant who blundered into trouble, but had exercised no patience with the deliberate law violator. One winter day he was accosted on the street by one of Pratt's leading bootlegger. The man opened his overcoat and displayed a dozen inside pockets each of which was contained a pint of whiskey. "What are you going to do about this" he taunted. "Not a thing," replied Crick. You have the perfect right to have and carry whiskey. Neither am I going to watch and spy to see if you try to sell any of it, but sooner or later the wife of one of your customers will file charges against you, and when she does I'll lock you up good and tight." Within a week an outraged mother charged the booze dealer with selling whiskey to a minor son. Crick convicted the bootlegger and he was locked up for six months.

My grandfather had a cabin in a small resort area known as Elm Mills. During the last decade of the nineteenth century Elm Mills boasted a thriving community build around a grist mill. This land was formerly owned by the Osage Indians. It includes what was some of the best hunting grounds of the tribe, evidenced by the numerous buffalo wallows which are still plainly marked on the prairie land. On Sept. sixth, 1924, Mr. Crick and forty-six others formed a corporation called the Elm Creek Power Irrigation Company. Mr Crick was appointed as one of the directors. The land was bought and work started immediately to build a resort area. By May 1925, it was reported that the purchase of land for \$3,900 had been completed. One mile of race way had been constructed and a swimming pool bathhouse were being built.

My grandfather built his cabin at the head of the lake. Elm Mills was to play a very important role in my life. In the 1930s and early forties we would go to the lake about every Friday afternoon in the summertime. My grandfather would take my brother Bob and me out for walks in the woods. Our grandfather taught us the names of all the flora and fauna in the area. Where they grew and when they bloomed. He taught us about poison ivy, poison oak and poison sumac. He showed us the different birds how to recognize them by the way they built their nest and by the size and color of their eggs. He taught us how to recognize the birds by their calls. He showed us how the quail would set in a small circle with their heads facing out so when disturbed they would fly off in all directions to confuse their attackers. He taught us about all of the animals that lived in the area. This included the bob cat, the rabbit, the coyote, the raccoon, the deer and many others. He would show us how the hawks would dive on the field mouse for a meal. How the rabbit would run from the coyote and would circle back to where he started. He taught us how to recognize the many different ducks and geese that came through in the fall. He taught us about fishing and about guns and shooting. He had a Winchester 98 shotgun (aptly called a thumbuster). This gun would jump off safety without warning, so he taught us how to handle this gun to keep from accidently shooting someone. He had an old lever action 22 rifle that he taught us how to aim and how to shoot a rabbit on the run. He taught us about using Kentucky windage and about leading your game. Those who served in the army will know about these things. This gun training paid off when I joined the Army. Even though I was only a seventeen year old I could out shoot most of the men and many of the gun instructors. I could find my way around with a compass and back to camp with ease. I could tell direction without a compass or by the stars. I never felt that I was lost in the mountains or the jungles. I could always find my way back.

My grandfather taught me how to love the outdoors and all wild life. He taught me how to see animals or birds out of the corner of my eyes. How to look for the slightest movement, which direction they would run. These things I do today whenever I drive along a country road.

As a photographer I have spent many hours in the field, often on my hands and knees, looking for all things in this great land. I have seen things both large and small and have enjoyed the wonderment of them all. I have seen things so small they were hard to behold, yet soft and delicate as the morning dew. Look down on no man, but only where he has tread, and you will see of these things my grandfather said. Look not for the forrest but for the trees instead, and enjoy your world in the years ahead.

These are the things that my grandfather taught me, Thanks granddad until we meet again.

Chuck Cooley

Notes for ORA ETTA WONDER:

**Memory Lane
by
Lettie Little Pitbst**

Consecration

Many Prairie Pioneers in Kansas were consecrated folks. Reverend Wonder and his southern bride typified that spirit of consecration and devotion to duty, and responsibility. Reverend Wonder came to southeastern Kansas as a circuit rider bringing with him his lovely bride.

That first Sunday his bride wore one of her pretty dresses and a lovely little hat, She so wanted her man to be proud of her. Hardly had they arrived when she began to feel ill at ease. All the other woman were dressed in cotton of the wrapper style. They wore sunbonnets, some of them slat bonnets,

Upon arriving home from church Mrs. Wonder took off her pretty clothes and buried them in the bottom of her trunk with her other pretty things. Soon she bought cotton material and made herself a dress of the wrapper style and a slat sunbonnet. There after she dressed as the members of parish dressed. And they loved her for it!

Years later Reverend Wonder said one day: "I'm going to Conference and I'm going to tell the Bishop to give me a change. I've been on the circuit long enough. My family deserves some consideration. I want my children to have a chance at schooling. as other children have."

His daughter. Mrs. R.F. Crick in telling the story long after said "When pa came home from conference his jaw was set and he declared, 'I'm not going to do it!,

"'Not going to do what inquired ma.

'I'm not going to take my family out in the sticks to do missionary work. The Bishop says we are to go way out West, out near Laumphia, Saratoga and Pratt to a little town called luka. I'll never go!' "Pas jaw was set so ma said quietly.' perhaps we'd better go into our room .' That's the way they settled their problems. They went off alone and talked it over with God. We

children were not expected to help them settle their problems. They'd solve them with God's help.

"When they came out we knew pa had not given in, he had that determined look on his face and his jaw was still set. Every day for some time it continued so. Then one day they came out radiant for preachin' at luka come Sunday.'

The sequel to this story follows and reveals even more of the spirit of consecration of these two Prairie Pioneers of Kansas. That fall they had a remarkable service in their church culminating in an all day service, on Sunday. People came from long distances. Many came horse back, others in lumber wagons and still others hiked several miles. One young woman came barefoot carrying her shoes until she arrived. All seemed hungry for the Word of God.

That day everybody brought food, some of it prepared, some to be cooked. One woman came quite apologetic for she had nothing but a bag of dried apples to bring. Mrs. Wonder lost no time. She popped the apples into water to boil them tender. They fluffed like the widow's meal and in no time they were serving hot dried apple pie -- the treat of the day.

Evening found Mrs. Wonder and her helpers still in the small kitchen working when others came; saying, 'drop everything, come on over to church. Can't you hear the singing? God is doing great things here today!'

Mrs. Wonder brushed her hair back with her hand and went as she was. Yes, the meeting was wonderful.. God was in their midst!

In extreme age, Mrs. Crick, their daughter, realized though her formal education had been interfered with, her spiritual education had been greatly advanced because her parents Reverend and Mrs. Wonder had been consecrated Prairie Pioneers. [1]

[1] This article was written by Lettie Little Pitbst in a interview with Ora [Wonder] Crick Probably for the Pratt Tribune Newspaper. Date unknown.

Reprint

Revives

A tale of

Terror

By Nikki Patrick

Associated Press

PITTSBURG Ks. - Everyone knows around these parts that the Bender

family murdered at least 11 travelers during the early 1870s at their Labette County cabin. Unfortunately, That's the only thing certain about the notorious family

"We don't even know for sure that they were a family," said Roger O'Connor, co-owner of Mostly Books In Pittsburgh. "There could have just been four outlaws." He recently reprinted "The Benders in Kansas," a book compiled in 1913 by John Towner James and Publishing company in Wichita. It can be purchased at O'Connors book store. The book doesn't answer all the questions about the Benders," but it is the best single source of information on the Benders that there is," O'Connor said.

It's also one of the rarest. Only 16 copies of the original book are known to exist. O'Connor found his copy at a bookstore in Omaha and bought it for \$6. Because of continued interest in the Benders he felt the book deserved to be reprinted

"The real mystery of the Benders is not about their crimes but about their end," he said. "Did they escape, or were they killed? And if they were killed, who killed them?" James, author of the book was a young, Kansas City attorney hired to defend two women Almira Griffith and her daughter, Eliza Davis, who were brought to Oswego in 1889 from Michigan to stand trial on charges of being, Kate Bender and her daughter, also named Kate "in the course of proving that these women were not the Benders, their attorneys had to prove who the Benders were," O'Connor said. The James book contains original courtroom testimony from that trial, along with contemporary accounts about the crimes and the victims. It also contains numerous explanations about the four Benders' possible fate.

The Benders arrived in Labette County late in 1870. Both of the men were called John, and both of the Women were called Kate. The older man and woman lived together as husband and wife, while the younger two generally were thought to be the couples son and daughter. The young Kate Bender was attractive with gray eyes, auburn hair and "of voluptuous mold," according to descriptions by acquaintances. She worked briefly as a dinning room girl at the Cherryvale Hotel in 1871. She also was a spiritualist and claimed to be a medium, some times conducting seances to put neighbors into contact with departed loved ones.

The Benders had a small store in their cabin and provided meals and accommodations for travelers. "The dining table was set by a curtain, and the victim sat with his back to the curtain," O'Connor said. "Who ever was standing behind the curtain would hit the victim in the head with a hammer. Three sizes of hammers were found in the cabin the largest one weighed 13 pounds." The victim's throat was slit and the body dumped down a trap door to a pit dug under the cabin, A tunnel led out to the orchard, where the bodies were buried.

The Benders escaped detection as long as they preyed upon strangers traveling through the area. Their mistake was in killing William York, a doctor from Independence whose brother was Col. A. M. York of Fort Scott, a civil War officer and Kansas state senator. William York had been visiting Fort Scott and started home, a three day trip by horseback "In those days, if you were a day late getting somewhere, nobody worried about it," O'Connor said. "But when 10 days passed, Colonel York began looking for his brother. He traced him as far as the Bender cabin, but nobody had seen him after that point." York and a party of men stopped at the Bender cabin on April 24, 1873 One of the men was a spiritualist had asked Kate Bender to go into a trance to find the missing York. She said she couldn't do it then because there were unbelievers present but promised that if the man came five days later she'd tell him where York could be found.

The party left, but the man did not return on April 29 as he said he would. It is suspected that was the day the Benders fled. On May 5, Col. York returned, and the cabin and grounds were searched. The first body found was that of William York. The other bodies included a young woman who never was identified and a little girl who had been placed in the same grave as her father, G.W. Longcohr. She appeared to have been buried alive. "There's no doubt that these were fiends," O'Connor said. "Within an hour of the bodies being found, there were four posses riding out north, east, south and west looking for the Benders.

There were rumors through the years that one of the posses found the Benders and "dispensed justice" on the spot. But the stories of the presumed posse members didn't agree. There also were accounts of people who might have been the Benders including James' clients, the two women from Michigan. James proved an alibi for his clients and the chargers were dropped and they were released from custody and returned by train to their homes.(I)

Many of you know about our Grandmother Crick (Ora Wonder) Crick and her encounter with the Benders. My mom's version is a little different then Aunt Irene's, and I am sure that Irene's version is a little different from Aunt Rubys or Aunt Gertrudes.

Mom's version: Rev. Benjamin F. Wonder was sent to Kansas to establish Methodist churches in the southeastern part of Kansas. Rev. Wonder was a circuit preacher and traveled to several churches in that area. Around Aug. 1871, when grandmother would have been six months old, Rev. Wonder and his wife (Mary Jane Wonder) and our grandmother stopped at the Benders. As the story goes, Kate Bender held grandmother in her arms and tried to get the family to spend the night. Mary Jane Wonder was uneasy about the Benders and said they would spend the night

on a small river about one quarter mile away. The next morning a posse of men stopped at their camp site and asked if they had seen the Benders. [This could not have happened as the Benders left sometime between April 24, 1873 not 1871] The posses were not formed until May 5, 1873. It seems that the Benders had disappeared some time between April 24 and May 5, 1873. Irene's version is about the same, except some men were at the Benders when the Wonders stopped there. (This would have to have been on April 24, 1873 not 1871) One of the men took Benj. Wonder aside and told them it was not safe to spend the night there. So the Wonders went to the river and camped out for the night

I believe that the Wonders did stop at the Benders, and that Kate Bender did hold our grandmother in her arms. However, the rest of the story does not stand up to the time lines. The Benders disappeared sometime between April 24,1873 and May 5,1873, not in 1871.

Of course the Wonders could have stopped at the Benders on April 24, 1873, which was the last time the Benders were seen. Grandmother would have been about 27 months old at this time. But the men who were there on the 24th did not come back until May 5, at which time the posse was formed. I believe that Aunt Irene's version is correct, except that it was in 1873 not 1871 and grandmother was 27 months old not six month old. [2]

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Documentation

(1) Wichita Eagle Dec. 1996

[2] Notes by Mrs John Orville Wonder, as Orville Wonder remembered. " Kate Bender held Aunt Ora on her knee Aug. 1871 near Cherryvale Kansas." [See notes on Benjamin Franklin Wonder]

This is new information that came to me in June 1999. It now makes me wonder when they did stop at Kate Benders, as this and other information points to the Aug. 1871 date. I wonder if that was when they did stop at the Benders and the story about the posse was told later and finally became part of the story. There was no suspicious behavior on the Benders in 1871, Their role in the murders did not surface until May 5, 1873.

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Ora Etta Wonder married Reuben Crick Sept. 4, 1888 in a sod house 3 miles East of Preston Kansas.
See notes on Reuben Crick.

Mrs. Ora Crick Dies Saturday

Mrs. Ora Etta Crick, 84, former Pratt resident died Saturday at 4:25 P.M. at Arkansas City. Mrs. Crick had made her home in Arkansas City the past few years with her daughter, Mrs. Irene Gardner. She was born on Feb. 23, Gardner, Ill., the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Wonder. She came to Pratt county in an early day with her parents, settling near Preston. Her father was a Methodist minister and a charter member of the Kansas Methodist conference.

She was married to the late R. F. Crick, Sept. 4, 1888 at her parent's sod house three miles east of Preston, Crick, a prominent Pratt attorney, died Nov. 15, 1949.

Mrs. Crick was a member of the First Methodist church, the Beauceants, Coterie and a past matron of the Sarah E. Stewart Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star.

Survivors include her daughter, Mrs. Irene Gardner, Mrs. Inez Cooley of Pratt and Topeka, Mrs. Gertrude Derby of Columbus, Ohio, Mrs. Ruby Terrey of Webster, Groves, Mo., several grandchildren; and two brothers, Arthur Wonder of Liberal and Edgar Wonder of Preston. A daughter Myrtle died in 1909.

Funeral services will be held at the First Methodist church in Pratt Wednesday at 2 P.M. The Rev. Raymond W. O. Knowles will officiate. The Eastern Star will have services at the grave in Greenlawn cemetery.

The Oldroyd-Erdman funeral home of Arkansas City is in charge of the arrangements.

THINGS THAT I REMEMBER

My grandmother was a most gracious and kind women. She was the perfect grandmother. Just barely over five feet in height but tall in the eyes of the people who knew her, she was at ease in any crowd of people from the very rich to the very poor. She taught me the meaning of patient and understanding. To be patient with people and to understand their way of life, even though different from my own. My grandmother would never scold me and when I did something that she didn't approve of, she would simply say Now Charles... and I knew what she meant. She must have said this hundreds of times as they tell me that I was a little onerous. To this day when I do something that I know that she would disapprove of I can hear her say Now Charles...and I will stop doing what ever I am doing at the

time.

During the thirtys and early forties my grandmother had many hobos come to her house for food. The word was out on the rails that anyone could get a meal at 325 N. Ninnescah in Pratt. They did not go to any of the neighbors for food, but came directly to grandma's house, even though her house was about one mile from the railroad tracks. Some time there would be two or three men at a time. They knew they would have to work for their meal but it consisted of pulling a few weeds in the garden or raking some leaves. This never took more then ten minutes of work. My grandmothers house had a screened in back porch and this is where they were served. Never did I hear any of these Bo's, as they called themselves, treat her badly. Many times I would set on the porch while they ate and they would tell me stories about life of the rails. Places where they have been, where and why they were coming or going.

Sometimes these men would come back as they criss-crossed the country. If they happened to be there on the day my grandmother made raisin bread they would leave with a loaf of the best tasting raisin bead in the world.

One of the things that I remember very well is grandma's raisin bread. Grandmother made raisin bread about once a month. As I recall this bread took two days to make. She would always make ten to twelve loaves of bread at a time. Some for us and the rest for the neighbors. She timed the bread so it would come out of the oven about the time school was out. As her house was only one-half block from where we went to school we could smell the bread before we got to her house. There is something about the smell of homemade raisin bread that's utterly heaven and its even better when you can eat it fresh out of the oven with all of the homemade butter you want.

Somewhere I have her recipe for this homemade bread but I have always been afraid to make it for fear that it will not be as good as I remember. But someday...

I have always felt sorry for my cousins who did not have a day to day relationship with our grandparents, like we had. They missed out on a wonderful experience.

Thanks grandmother for teaching me the right things to do.

Chuck Cooley June 1999

More About REUBEN CRICK and ORA WONDER:
Marriage: September 04, 1888, Preston, Kansas

Children of REUBEN CRICK and ORA WONDER are:

- i. MYRTLE⁷ CRICK, b. 1890, Near Preston, Kansas . In Pratt County; d.

- 1909, Winfield, Kansas .
22. ii. FRANCIS GERTRUDE CRICK, b. July 13, 1892, Pratt County Kansas near Preston, Ks.; d. April 27, 1991, Dublin Ohio.
 23. iii. INEZ ROBERTA CRICK, b. March 11, 1900, Pratt Kansas; d. August 1990, Pratt Kansas.
 24. iv. MARY IRENE CRICK, b. January 17, 1902, Pratt, Kansas; d. April 15, 2000, Arkansas City. Ks..
 25. v. RUBY CRICK, b. 1904, Pratt Kansas.

18. ED MORRIS⁶ CRICK (*HENRY ALEXANDER⁵, JACOB⁴, ADAM³, PHILLIP² KRICK, FRANTZ¹ KRUCK*) was born May 25, 1867 in Rimersburg, Pa., and died February 1949 in Pueblo, Colorado. He married ANN ADA GREIDER. She was born 1865 in Indiana, and died March 12, 1956 in Pueblo, Co..

Children of ED CRICK and ANN GREIDER are:

- i. MABLE ELORA⁷ CRICK, b. January 07, 1892.
- ii. JOE CRICK, b. April 01, 1894.
- iii. BERNICE GENEVA CRICK, b. December 25, 1896.
- iv. EDDIE MAURCE CRICK, b. December 27, 1902.
- v. ADA ELIZABETH CRICK, b. July 24, 1910.

Generation No. 7

19. VERDA CECIL⁷ PARK (*LAURA LUETTA⁶ CRICK, JAMES HARRISON⁵, JACOB⁴, ADAM³, PHILLIP² KRICK, FRANTZ¹ KRUCK*) was born July 29, 1893 in Cunningham Ks., and died May 08, 1965 in Ukiah Calif.. She married FRANK AVERY MORRIS August 04, 1911 in Pratt, Kansas. He was born January 18, 1887 in Wichita Ks./Wichita, Sedgwick Co., KS, and died September 04, 1960 in San Francisco Calif..

More About FRANK MORRIS and VERDA PARK:

Marriage: August 04, 1911, Pratt, Kansas

Children of VERDA PARK and FRANK MORRIS are:

- i. JESSIE IRENE⁸ MORRIS, b. January 30, 1912.
- ii. RHODA FRANCIS MORRIS, b. August 17, 1913.
- iii. CHESNER ROBERT MORRIS, b. May 14, 1915.
- iv. LOUIS EARL MORRIS, b. July 18, 1917.
- v. FRANK AVERY MORRIS, b. May 15, 1919.
- vi. VIOLA MAE MORRIS, b. September 30, 1922.
- vii. LOLA LORENE MORRIS, b. June 24, 1924.
- viii. NORA LOUISE MORRIS, b. January 01, 1926.
- ix. ELVA JUNE MORRIS, b. May 18, 1928, Cunningham Ks.; m. RONALD MARION DUMAS; b. July 14, 1929, Ukiah California.

- x. EVERETT B. MORRIS, b. May 18, 1928.
- xi. VERDA CORRINE MORRIS, b. July 08, 1933.
- xii. BONNIE CECIL MORRIS, b. March 08, 1936.
- xiii. WILBERT VERNON MORRIS, b. March 12, 1938.

20. ELVA RACHEL⁷ WATERS (*DELLA ALARETTA⁶ CRICK, JAMES HARRISON⁵, JACOB⁴, ADAM³, PHILLIP² KRICK, FRANTZ¹ KRUCK*) was born July 16, 1907. She married ELMER RAYMOND GLENN. He was born March 22, 1906, and died November 08, 1971.

Children of ELVA WATERS and ELMER GLENN are:

- i. CALVIN DEAN⁸ GLENN, b. June 23, 1930.
- ii. PATRITIA LOUANN GLENN, b. May 17, 1932.
- iii. DALLAS LOWELL GLENN, b. November 29, 1933.
- iv. CAROLE VAUNITA GLENN, b. November 22, 1937.

21. CARMEN ANGELINE⁷ WATERS (*DELLA ALARETTA⁶ CRICK, JAMES HARRISON⁵, JACOB⁴, ADAM³, PHILLIP² KRICK, FRANTZ¹ KRUCK*) was born July 31, 1913. She married ALBERT ION HARRIS. He was born August 29, 1908, and died August 05, 1966.

Children of CARMEN WATERS and ALBERT HARRIS are:

- i. GALE ION⁸ HARRIS, b. August 07, 1935.
- ii. LEAMAN DON HARRIS, b. December 31, 1937.

22. FRANCIS GERTRUDE⁷ CRICK (*REUBEN FRANKLIN⁶, HENRY ALEXANDER⁵, JACOB⁴, ADAM³, PHILLIP² KRICK, FRANTZ¹ KRUCK*) was born July 13, 1892 in Pratt County Kansas near Preston, Ks., and died April 27, 1991 in Dublin Ohio. She married JESSE RAYMOND DERBY July 06, 1919. He was born July 18, 1890 in Woodhill, Henry County, Illinois, and died February 01, 1982 in Dublin. Ohio.

**More About JESSE DERBY and FRANCIS CRICK:
Marriage: July 06, 1919**

Children of FRANCIS CRICK and JESSE DERBY are:

- i. DOROTHY ELIZABETH⁸ DERBY, b. August 27, 1921, Cambridge, Massachusetts; m. JAMES EDWARD SAMMONS, June 12, 1944, Columbus, Ohio; b. March 27, 1921, Cambridge Ohio.

**More About JAMES SAMMONS and DOROTHY DERBY:
Marriage: June 12, 1944, Columbus, Ohio**

- ii. **ELENANOR FRANCIS DERBY**, b. January 23, 1929, Cambridge Massachusetts; m. **RICHARD FRANK BAER**, June 07, 1952, Columbus Ohio; b. September 15, 1924, Cambridge, Ohio; d. May 12, 1974, Toledo Ohio.

**More About RICHARD BAER and ELENANOR DERBY:
Marriage: June 07, 1952, Columbus Ohio**

23. INEZ ROBERTA⁷ CRICK (*REUBEN FRANKLIN⁶, HENRY ALEXANDER⁵, JACOB⁴, ADAM³, PHILLIP² KRICK, FRANTZ¹ KRUCK*) was born March 11, 1900 in Pratt Kansas, and died August 1990 in Pratt Kansas. She married **ROLLIE FAY COOLEY²** July 20, 1925 in Buffalo, Okla, son of **TIMOTHY COOLEY** and **MARY STEEN**. He was born May 06, 1900 in Worthington, Mo., and died May 06, 1964 in Pratt Kansas.

Notes for INEZ ROBERTA CRICK:

Inez R. Cooley

PRATT Kansas - Inez R. Cooley, 90, died July 31, 1990, at Lifecare, Pratt. She was born March 11, 1900, at Pratt, the daughter of Ruben F. and Ora Ettie Wonder Crick. A lifetime resident of Pratt, she was a home-maker. She was a member of the First United Methodist Church, Pratt. On May 16, 1925, she married Rollie F. Cooley at Buffalo, Okla. He died May 6, 1964. Survivors include: sons, Robert F., Arlington, Texas, Charles E., Wichita, and two sisters, Gertrude Derby, Columbus, Ohio, and Irene Gardner, Arkansas City; eight grandchildren; and six great grandchildren.

Graveside service will, be at 10a.m. Friday in Greenlawn Cemetery, Pratt, with the Rev. Melvin L. Short presiding. Memorials may be sent to the Pratt County Historical Society in care of Ayres-Calbeck Mortuary, Pratt.

Notes for ROLLIE FAY COOLEY:

Rollie F. Cooley of Pratt, Ks., legislative chairman of the state Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, died at 4 a. m. Wednesday at his home here following a heart attack on his 64th birthday. Born in 1900 at

Wothington, Missouri, he was a breakman and conductor for the Rock Island R.R. from 1926 until 1948 when he was elected to the post he has held since. He married Inez Crick July 20th 1925 at Buffalo Okla. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge, Consistory, and Shrine, all of Topeka. Survivors: The widow: sons Robert, Corpus Christi, Tex.; Charles, Wichita; his mother Mrs. Mary Cooley, Pratt, sister, Mrs R.R. Jackson, Huntington Park, Calif. brothers Nova, Denver and Harlie, Albuquerque, N. M. and five grandchildren. [1]

[1] From obituary in possession of Charles Cooley 1999

**More About ROLLIE COOLEY and INEZ CRICK:
Marriage: July 20, 1925, Buffalo, Okla**

Children of INEZ CRICK and ROLLIE COOLEY are:

- i. **ROBERT FRANKLIN⁸ COOLEY**, b. May 25, 1926, Pratt, Kansas; d. July 15, 1994, Arlington, Texas; m. (1) MARCLINE JOY DUFF, April 06, 1947, Pratt, Kansas; b. September 23, 1928; m. (2) ALVERTA M GIBSON, Bef. 1967; b. June 27, 1932, New Castle, Ind..

Notes for ROBERT FRANKLIN COOLEY:

Born May 25, 1926 in Pratt, Kansas died July 15, 1994 as a result of a heart attack. He was a veteran and Prisoner of War in World War II. Bob fought with the First Army, 9th Division, 60th Regiment, Company C.

Metals awarded as follows: European - African Middle Eastern Campaign Medal with two bronze stars, the World II Victory Medal, the Good Conduct Metal, the American Theater Ribbon, the Prisoner Of War Medal and the Combat Infantry Badge.

(Excerpts from the Diary of Bob Cooley from the time he left the United States until after he was liberated from the German P.O.W. Camp) Copy of the diary is in the possession of his brother, Chuck Cooley in 1999.

Left Kilmer on Sunday, 28th of Jan. Boarded USS Wakefield, (formerly the Manhattan Luxury Liner.) that evening. Left harbor at 8:00 AM Monday. Was on the sea 8 days. Had no trouble what ever did not get sea sick either. Landed at Liverpool, England, Monday Feb. 5, 1945. Was there until 4:00 AM Tuesday, then boarded a train to cross England. Got off about 4:00 PM and boarded a LST at Southampton. Left Wed. and arrived at La Have, France on Friday Feb. 9, 1945.. The La Have coastline was completely wrecked by Americans during the invasion. Marched through La Have And gave gum and candy to civilians. Was at relocation camp there until Sunday the 11th. Got on a train to go to

Belgium. Was on a damned box car with 33 others for 4 days and 3 nights. It was hell. Couldn't even stretch out to throw cigarettes to people. The French weren't nearly as glad to see us as the Belgium. Passed city of Andenne, and Huy and landed at Dison the 15th. Very cute Belgium girls here. We live in the middle of town. People don't have enough to eat at all. Collect around kitchen for food we don't eat and coffee. Bought a sausage here for 35 francs (75 cents.] and french fries for 25 francs (50 cents)]. Very high prices here. They were paid in Belgium money.

Feb. 21: Well in Germany now at the Ruer River. Have been assigned and waiting till the river goes down to attack the Jerry's. Rumor has it that it will be tonight or early morning.

3-12-45: Didn't attack at all. Crossed the river on foot bridge without any opposition either . Marched all the way to the Rhine except about 6 miles. Crossed Rhine without any opposition either. Am now on the other side of the Rhine about 3 or 4 miles. Have lost seven men out of our squad plus the squad leader. Have met opposition where we are staying now. Found lots of jewelry here in this house. Last night was the first night I got any sleep at all.

3-22-45: First day of spring and we are on top of a high hill overlooking the whole countryside. All is peaceful except for an occasional artillery shell going over. We have been here for four days, time we were pushing off. We took Stradt at bottom of hill.

Sent on patrol two days ago, had to cross open field when 3 German tanks opened up on us. I made it to the woods but Crosgrove, right behind me, got it in the neck and chest. Edwardo was captured. Went up and got Crosgrove next day. Jerry had searched him and taken most of his personal things.

4-4-45: Hurt my arm in cast. The whole of Charlie Co. were taken prisoner by the Germans on the morning of the 2nd of April. We were marched nearly 20 miles and finally stopped at this town where there was a stockade. We were fed this morning and are ready to eat again tonight. First food since capture. German soldiers gave some of their hard bread yesterday. We expect to be liberated in several days. Russians here are giving us food. Wonderful people.

4-9-45: Saturday - This makes 6 days since we have been captured. We have had only two bowls of soup and about ten boiled potatoes. We have marched over 100 miles since. Have now reached a PW camp.

4-9-45: One week ago this morning we were captured. Am now in a PW camp. Get two meals a day. Soup for both and 1/8th loaf of bread. Are moving to new town where we will have beds, hot water. Hemer is the name of the town near camp. Arm is better.

4-12-45: Things are the same as ever. We have been in new barracks now three days. Get coffee in the morning and soup at 1:00 and 6:30. Last night we had milk , bread, cheese and soup. I think the Yanks are getting closer as we are getting fed better and bath. Had sweet rice last night.

4-13-45: Friday the 13th. Our artillery came in all day long. Just missed our building. Had sweet rice for supper. Expect Yanks in one or two days.

4-14-45: Yanks came in this afternoon, and we were happy. We all

had lots to eat from the nearby houses. Town is not entirely cleared yet. We have to help defend it with Jerry rifles and pistols.

4-16-45: Monday - Have been all over town looking for souvenirs. Are still here. Don't know whether we will go back to France or back to the front.

April 26, 1945: We arrive at Camp Lucky Strike waiting to catch a boat back to the States. Thank the Lord! Will get a 21 day furlough.

July 17, 1945: Am now home and just finishing a 66 day furlough. Its going to be hard to go back now. Am going with Carley Rooks. Have spent over \$480.00 since I have been home. Leave on the 23th.

The following is an excerpt from a Video taped interview, with Bob Cooley, conducted in the mid 1980s. This was some forty years after he was captured, so this account may differ somewhat from his original diary. Copy of the tape is in the possession of his brother, Chuck Cooley, 1999

One evening in late May, I went to the municipal building in Pratt, everyone had on their graduation cap and gowns. I arrived without mine on and everyone thought I had failed. I told them I had joined the Army and I was to leave that night. We were to leave at 8:00 p.m., which was the exact time the graduation services were to take place. The girls kissed me good bye and the guys patted me on the back just as the Processional March was being played by the high school band. I was appointed squad leader on the way to the induction center. We went by train to Kansas City and stayed there for approximately one week. We then boarded another train and headed for Fort Bliss Texas. We were on the Rock Island Railroad and when we stopped at Herington, Kansas for a water stop I asked the station master to call ahead to Pratt and let mom and dad know I would be passing though. He said that troop trains were secret but he would see what he could do. When we arrived in Pratt everyone was there to meet me. There must have been 6 or 8 girls, and I kissed every one of them. After a short stop we were on our way. Our basic training in Fort Bliss took six weeks. From there they sent us to (I think) Camp Grubber Oklahoma for another two weeks of basic training and then to Camp Maxie Texas where we took an additional one week. Then we headed to New York Camp Kilmer and then to the European continent on January 28.

We were on a luxury liner formally called The Manhattan which had been converted into a military cruise ship called the USS Winfield we slept in the hull stacked on top of each other in bunks like sardines. After eight days we landed in Liverpool, England, on Monday, February 8th.. We left the next morning (Tuesday) by train at 4:00 am. and went across England until we arrived at 4:00 p.m. at Southampton. We went across the English Channel and landed at La Havre, France. The whole area was wrecked and heavily damaged from shelling when the Americans made their landing at La Havre, after the initial thrust at Normandy and Omaha beaches. We boarded a train and headed eastward across France in small box cars with 30-35 guys in each. We were in them 4 to 5 days. As

we passed through towns like Huy we would throw chocolates and cigarettes out the windows to the people. We finally stopped in Bastogne, Belgium for several days before we were sent by truck convoy into Germany. We had not seen any action up to that point. During the truck convoy, after we got into Germany, but before we crossed the Remagen Bridge over the Rhine River; we could see snow-covered fields with bodies laying on both sides of the road. We knew they were soldiers that were killed during battle but we had no idea if they were Germans or Americans. This made us realize that the actual action was not too far away if they had not had time to collect the bodies. However, since it was winter and the bodies were frozen there wasn't any hurry in collecting them for burial. We crossed the Remagen Bridge at night on March 12 (this is the wrong date[1] after the Americans had captured it on March 7. We had to cross on man made planks on either side since the center of the bridge had been destroyed by shells. The bridge was so badly damaged only infantry men could cross and no armored vehicles or trucks of any kind. At one point there was a gapping hole that looked down on the Rhine River, as each guy came up to this hole he would warn the soldier behind him to be careful and to jump over it. After I jumped over I looked behind me and the next soldier fell through. Sometime later the Remagen Bridge collapsed.

After we got to the other side, everything was calm. There was a cliff on the eastern side looking down on the bridge. We passed through a tunnel and headed for a small town. We then turned south and got into actual combat with the Germans. We walked for approximately 3 to 4 miles which took 2 to 3 days as we were advancing only about 1000 yards [2] a days. We lost seven guys, a squad leader and were in continuous heavy action for the next 10 days. We would secure a town, the squad behind us would leapfrog us and secure the next town, we would leapfrog them and secure the next, and so on.

On March 22 we rested on top of a hill. it was a very peaceful, clear day with an occasional artillery going from our side to the German side. We were in that area for about four days recouping from the prior days of battle. We had been advancing by running with only five minute breaks in between. During that five minutes I would immediately go to sleep since that was the only rest time we got. The weather was still cold and we made a fire to keep warm. (Whenever I smell wood burning outside, I will flashback to this moment) After leaving the hill we came to a town, with German trenches in the ground. We jumped into these trenches and stayed there all night. We could hear Germans probably not more than 300 yards at the other end of the trench talking. The whole countryside was open. The few trees that were there were devastated by the artillery. Early in the morning we saw someone running. It turned out to be a German surrendering. We took him to the rear. About the same time the trenches started filling with water and we could see the Germans' heads bobbing up and down. We found out later the Germans did this to cause us discomfort as everything we owned including our shoes and socks got wet. We didn't get dry clothes until a few days later when we also got some hot food. We had been eating C-rations. After we took a

town another unit took the next town then we took the next. There were wide-open fields with rolling hills before the town we were going to secure next. We could not see anything on the other side. During our short stay in this town.(I don't remember the name) a bunch of us were sleeping and resting in a hay barn. The Lieutenant came in needing five of us for a scouting patrol. I was one of them. We were to go over this hill and scout it out before our unit could advance. Our objective was to find another Company of GI's. I went first with my rifle and canteen. As I topped the hill there was a German tank. He immediately started firing, hitting the dirt behind me. I and another guy reached a grove of trees that had been devastated by artillery. One other guy was wounded, the other dead and the last guy turned and went back. The wounded guy was calling out for help so I crawled out on my belly trying to get to him, but the Germans started firing at me so I went back to the woods. He was later taken prisoner. The two of us found the company but they were all dead. As we were going through the woods, we heard voices. We were scared too death but it turned out to be two Mexicans laying in a fox hole that had survived from this company. One of them had been hit and his upper leg was wide open. We came up on them after they had been heavily bombarded with mortar. They were so scared they would not come with us, so we continued through the woods and reported the next day to our Lieutenant.

A couple of days later we were in a town and three replacements came. They were standing in the square of the town when an artillery shell came down and hit them. They had only been on the front-line about 10 minutes when they all died. A part of this shell hit my rifle and shattered the butt so I grabbed another gun.

Our whole battalion had been sent out south in a pincher movement to circle the Germans. The Charlie Company, which I was a part of, was sent out first. We came onto a town called Winterberg at dusk, we knew Germans were in the town but they had no idea that Americans were close. After we took the town, my squad was sent to the edge of town to a 3-story hotel with a barn in the basement with pigs, chickens and cows in stalls. During the night we heard what we thought was a tank coming and one of the guys (our bazooka man) stood at the doorway and fired at the noise. It turned out to be a German on a motorcycle trying to get out of town. The bazooka shell hit him In the chest and blew the top portion of his body off. He was lying right outside of the hotel. We spend the night on guard duty on the third floor. As daylight came, we noticed many Germans coming toward the hotel. As the Germans came toward town with their tanks blazing at us, we moved from the third floor, to the second floor, to the first floor and finally Into the basement We could hear German soldiers shouting and yelling and all of a sudden they threw a percussion grenade down into the basement and upon the explosion it threw me against the wall cracking a small bone in my arm. They told us, in German, to throw our helmets away and to come out with our hands over our heads. The Germans were lined up outside waiting for us to come out of the hotel. Some of our guys were hit by the Germans rifle butts as they appeared. I was 18 years old and, with dead bodies all

around (especially the man we blew to pieces) , I was scared to death. My watch was showing while I was holding my hands over my head. A German soldier took my watch but after we were liberated I took it back from him. We found out later that we were going to a prisoner-of-war camp called Stalag 6A. As we marched through towns the old German population (the young ones were off fighting) would give us bags of salt and potatoes. We found out later that we needed this because we were only given unseasoned barley soup and black bread once daily. After several days of marching we arrived in the evening at Stalag 6A which was a slave labor camp outside Hemer. Most of the prisoners were Russian and Polish. On the arrival at the camp we noticed columns of hundreds and hundreds of prisoners coming back from their work detail. They would send them out early in the morning and bring them back late at night They were all skin and bones. At the end of these columns we noticed three trucks backing up to a huge hole. They were carrying the people that had died that day. We were told on the average of 150 prisoners died each day from malnutrition, etc. After they dumped the bodies, they would bulldoze over them to cover them up. We could only envision this happening to us. Luckily, we went on through this camp to the next town. In the center of the town there was a municipal building with a huge wire fence around it I remember there were sunflowers growing next to this fence. We stayed in the municipal building and the guards did not mistreat us in any way. in the evening we were given a small amount of black bread and unseasoned barley soup. We would boil this soup in a GI helmet and add sunflower petals and potatoes to make potato soup. In the morning we were only given black coffee. We were there about 12 days and we could hear the Americans coming. We were told they were arriving on the west side of the town. One day the guards came to guard duty without any weapons knowing the Americans would secure the town that day. A buddy and I escaped through the fence and went from house to house. We found a building with a family inside. We stayed there all day and night and the next day they fed us fried chicken and we slept on sheets. When we returned to compound, we were royally chewed out for being gone. A few days later I was busted down from a Corporal to a Private for staying out and not returning. After about three days we started back toward Belgium through France and boarded a cruise ship at La Havre headed out to the Atlantic ocean. After we were liberated, we did not know if we were going to be sent back to the front or to the Pacific. We found out later we were headed home. During the ride home we were again packed in like sardines. it was hot and I went to the top deck to get fresh air. Some guys were playing craps and since I had been paid about \$20 or \$30, I decided to have some fun and play with them knowing I probably would lose. As it turned out, I won over \$500. We landed at Camp Kilmer and then home for a 66 day furlough.

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Documentation

[1] Storming the Rhine by William Breuer 1985 page158 On the afternoon of March 10th, 1945 General Hodges jeeped to Remagen. He found the scene quiet. The bridge was cleared of traffic and the General's jeep sped across the span with the driver's foot pressing hard on the accelerator. General Hodge learned from Lt. General Craig, commander of the 9th Division , that 21,000 men had crossed the bridge and that Craig's 9th and Parker's 78th Infantry Division were attacking and gaining their allotted 1,000 yards per day.

(Bob talked about the condition of the bridge when he crossed it.....having to walk along the edges because of large holes in the bridge, The General's jeep would not have been able to speed across the bridge unless the bridge had been repaired.)

[2] Storming the Rhine. by William Breuer 1985 page 155. March 9, 1945 General Eisenhower ordered that only five divisions could cross the bridge and they could only advance 1,000 yards per day, presumably a sufficient distance to keep the Germans from mining and digging in to the front.

(Bob also talked about crossing the bridge at night and the bridge was so badly damaged that only infantry men [no vehicles] could cross. After Bob crossed the bridge they turned south and engaged the Germans in heavy combat, being able to advance 1,000 yards per day. Bob makes an entry in his diary on 3-12-45 that he had crossed the bridge and has been on the other side 2or 3 days. Therefore, I think that Bob crossed the bridge either the night of Mar. 7th or 8th. and not the 12th as he said in his taped statement.)

The bridge at Remagen Germany is known as the Remagen bridge, but the real name of the bridge was the Ludendorff Bridge. An image of this bridge appears on the obverse side of the Army Occupation Metal.

**More About ROBERT COOLEY and MARCLINE DUFF:
Marriage: April 06, 1947, Pratt, Kansas**

**More About ROBERT COOLEY and ALVERTA GIBSON:
Marriage: Bef. 1967**

- ii. **CHARLES EDWARD COOLEY, b. June 23, 1927, Pratt, Kansas; m. REVA DEAN BRITAIN, May 27, 1950, Pratt, Kansas; b. October 23, 1931, Blossom, Texas.**

Notes for CHARLES EDWARD COOLEY:

Chuck was born June 23, 1927 in his grandfather's (Reuben F. Crick) house at 325 N. Ninnescah, Pratt, Kansas. When Chuck was 17 years old he changed the birth date on his birth certificate to Feb. 12, 1927 and volunteered for immediate induction in the Army in World War II. Date of induction was Feb. 27, 1945. He served with the 6th Infantry Division, Headquarters Co, as a Medic. Chuck served in the Philippines and Korea. Metals awarded as follows: Asiatic Pacific Campaign Metal; World War II Victory Medal; Army of Occupation Metal; Good Conduct Metal; and the Army Commendation Metal [1], which reads as follows:

Pfc Charles E. Cooley 37762977 Medical Detachment Special Troops. 6th Infantry Division is hereby authorized to wear the Army Commendation Metal by direction of the Secretary of War, for meritorious action beyond the call of duty from 25 May, 1946 to June 1, 1946 in Pusan Korea. Pfc Cooley was one of ten men who volunteered his services to inoculate the civil population of the town against this dangerous disease. [Cholera] He spent many long hours on this dangerous and distasteful task, knowing that at any time he might himself be exposed to infection by this oriental plague. Through his efforts and those of his comrades the rapid spread of the Cholera was allayed. Pfc Cooley's professional skill, devotion to duty, and his voluntary efforts in behalf of the Civil and Military population reflects great credit upon himself and upon the Military Service. Signed by Commander Officer 6th Inf. Division

Cholera is an infectious intestinal disease common in India and other Asiatic countries. It is caused by a bacterium and is very contagious. The

microorganism usually is transmitted in food and water contaminated by persons who have the disease. Flies also help spread the disease.

Cholera bacteria settle in the intestines. There they produce an intense inflammation that soon results in a body poisoning. The poison causes the patient to suffer much diarrhea and vomiting. This results in the loss of great amounts of body fluid. Soon the loss of fluid becomes so extensive that even the tissue and blood fluids are reduced. After three to five days, the extreme dehydration and changes in body chemistry result in shock and the patient may die.

Cholera patients must be kept in strict isolation. All utensils must be boiled. Waste materials must be burned or treated with strong chemical disinfectants. Cholera is subject to strict international quarantines.

I remember this Cholera epidemic very well. It was like out of the middle ages. People were dying at an alarming rate. Daily we would see ox carts go up to a house and some one would carry out the dead. The bodies would be burned along with all their clothing.

When a new case of Cholera would break out, the army would close off the area and no one was allowed in or out but us. We would go in early in the morning and setup to give Cholera shots to the civilians. The serum came bottled in beer bottles. We used very large syringes and would pull out the plunger and pour the serum in the end of the syringe. We used the same needle on everyone until it got so dull it wouldn't penetrate the skin. We did wipe the needle off with an alcohol swab after each shot. We would start shooting at sun up and quit at sundown . At sundown every one would get in the jeeps but me. I would continue shooting until I was out of serum. Then I would run for the Jeeps and we would take off. There would be hundreds of people still waiting for Cholera shots, and when the saw me leave they would panic and run after us. We would inoculate thousands of people every day. The people thought that if one shot was good then two or three would be better, so they would get back in line again for another shot. So when we gave them a shot we would make a mark on their forehead with a potassium permanganate solution. This would leave a very dark purple mark that would not wash off. The Cholera injections were a two part series, one week apart . After one week we would go back in that area and give the second shot, and again mark their foreheads with the permanganate solution. If they had one mark they would receive the second shot. If they had two marks then would not get the second shot. This system continued until we had covered all the areas that had a Cholera outbreak. [2]

On the day that Chuck returned from the Army [Nov. 6th 1946] he met Reva Brittain at a skating rink in Pratt, Kansas. After his return from the Army, Chuck went back to finish his senior year in High School and attended the Pratt Junior College. On May 28, 1950 Chuck married Reva Dean Brittain. Their daughter (Kathleen) was born on April 28, 1951. In June of 1951 Chuck went to New Haven, Conn. to attend The Progressive School of Photography. Reva and daughter followed in two

months. After graduating from Photo School, Chuck and family moved to Wichita, Kansas where Chuck went to work as a photographer for the Beech Airplane Co. He later went to work with The Boeing Co. as a Flight Test Photographer, where he was responsible for all the photo requirements in flight testing the B- 47 and the B-52 airplanes. During this time Chuck and Reva's son (Doug) was born on Feb. 2, 1957. They bought a house at 1214 Dallas Wichita for \$12,500. After 17 years at Boeing, Chuck went to work as a Photo Tech. Rep., traveling over the central part of United States. Tired of nine years of traveling Chuck went to work as a Medical Photographed for the University of Kansas School of Medicine- Wichita, where he retired, after 17 years, at the age of 69 years. [2]

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Documentation

[1] The original Commendation letter has been lost, but Chuck had copied the letter word for word and mailed it to his mother in June 1946, from Korea. The letter is in Chuck's possession in 1999.

[2] Reflections of Chuck Cooley Feb. 1999

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More About CHARLES COOLEY and REVA BRITTAIN:
Marriage: May 27, 1950, Pratt, Kansas

iii. DONALD DEAN COOLEY.

24. MARY IRENE⁷ CRICK (*REUBEN FRANKLIN⁶, HENRY ALEXANDER⁵, JACOB⁴, ADAM³, PHILLIP² KRICK, FRANTZ¹ KRUCK*) was born January 17, 1902 in Pratt, Kansas, and died April 15, 2000 in Arkansas City, Ks.. She married GEORGE DEWEY GARDNER, son of WILLIAM GARDNER and ISABELLA FERGUSON. He was born September 18, 1898 in Rippey, Iowa, and died January 13, 1974 in Arkansas City, Ks.

Children of MARY CRICK and GEORGE GARDNER are:

- i. **MARJORY MAYBIN⁸ GARDNER, b. March 1926, McPherson, Ks.; d. November 13, 1974; m. JAMES EDWARD COKER, August 15, 1948.**

More About JAMES COKER and MARJORY GARDNER:
Marriage: August 15, 1948

- ii. **RICHARD STANLEY GARDNER, b. February 15, 1929, McPherson, Ks.; d. December 16, 1941, Arkansas City, Ks.**

25. RUBY⁷ CRICK (*REUBEN FRANKLIN⁶, HENRY ALEXANDER⁵, JACOB⁴, ADAM³, PHILLIP² KRICK, FRANTZ¹ KRUCK*) was born 1904 in Pratt Kansas. She married CHARLES EDGAR TERREY.

Children of RUBY CRICK and CHARLES TERREY are:

- i. MICHAEL LEE⁸ TERREY.**
- ii. PATRICA ANN TERREY.**

Endnotes

1. 1999 "The Genealogist" Adam Crick of Rimersburg, Pennsylvania" by Gale Harris, F.A.S.G,
2. *Charles Cooley.*