HISTORY AND RECORDS
OF THE
HERSHEY FAMILY
FROM THE YEAR 1600

By Scott Funk Hershey, Ph. D.; LL. D.

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It is hoped that every Hershey will now take an interest in having his particular family record traced, and put in permanent form, for his own satisfaction, and the benefit of those who come after. The writer will be glad to give every aid possible. The names of the Hershey parent, grandparents and great grandparents, where possible, should be given, together with the dates of birth and death; and names of all children, uncles, aunts and cousins; also addresses of those living. A stamp should now be enclosed with every letter. The large number of letters being received makes this necessary.

SCOTT F. HERSHEY.
Samuel L. Hershey, Phil.
Pres. National Hershey Association
This bookette has been a work giving the best of all compensation—that of genuine pleasure. The study of the history and tradition of our family has given me an increased sense of respect for our forefathers. Years ago I was engaged in collecting facts pertaining to my father's fathers, hoping the knowledge would interest and benefit my little son. Then came that sad day in Boston when we had to say—"And we have no children left on earth." I lost all interest. The interest revived upon the inauguration of the Hershey Reunions in 1906. I realized that there were hundreds of boys and girls in the Hershey family who might be inspired by a knowledge of the family to which they belonged.
The family records might have been more complete, had many taken more interest. Some have been a bit in fear of some unpleasant things getting into print. The true historian will not withhold essential facts.

It is a great pleasure for me to confess that were I to put into this little volume the worst thing I know there would need be no blush on any face. Mistakes, such as are consequent upon human frailty, have been made by some, but they have been exceedingly rare. I have known of two or three who have dropped by the wayside through idleness and drink—poor fellows, here is a tear! They departed the paths of their fathers, and withdrew from their fathers' God. I never knew a Hershey involved in the most serious offences against society. It is a large family. There are at least seventy-five thousand people in this country belonging to this family. The record is exceptionally pure. It is worth while for each of us to raise our eyes to Heaven
and say, “Father, I thank thee for my Fathers for many generations.” I shall frankly, and even gladly, give my very best conclusions. Some conclusions of others I have had to discard—as for instance the relation of the New England Herseys to our family. I have given careful attention to every bit of evidence and decided as only I could. Some will be surprised and disappointed upon learning of the race through which we came into Northern Europe, and upon learning the creed from which we sprang. I am glad for both, and for reasons given in the proper place.

I have a very deep sense of appreciation for much help, without which this work could not have been written.

Particular and appreciative mention must be made of the Hon. W. L. Hershey, Marietta, Pa.; Mr. Jere Hershey, of Vincennes, Ind.; Mr. Joseph H. Hershey, of Dundas, Ill.; Mrs. Cornelia Bennett, of Baltimore, daughter of the
late highly esteemed Rev. Andrew Moses Hershey of Virginia; Miss Cornelia Hershey, of Woodland, California; and Mrs. Mary E. Charles, of Big Spring, Md. They may never know how they have cheered on the work.

The chief aim in the form of the book has been to secure artistic and permanent form. We have sought a paper and binding that will last. For this reason we have discarded cloth and leather.

Some one in the next generation, or even a hundred years from now, may from this work continue the history of the family. This will show the importance of preserving the book in every family, and in old age to commit it to that child most likely to hold it as a sacred trust, and in turn commit it to the next generation.

Many valuable records came in too late for use. They should be carefully worked out, and another edition of this book printed in about two years.
HOLDING a great Hershey family reunion, for the past three years, at Lancaster, Pa., has stimulated an interest among the Hersheys everywhere. Members of the family have gathered from all over the country. For a longer period, the Hersheys about Akron, Ohio, have held a reunion, and another annual gathering has been held at Greenville, Ohio. The gathering at Lancaster has been growing in national interest, size, and enjoyment. In reporting the gathering of 1908, a clever newspaper writer put it this way:

"At the third outpouring of the Hershey Freind-schaft at Rocky Springs Park, the Hersheys filled the street cars and they occupied the swings; they held forth on the row boats and they crowded 'round the springs. There were Hersheys in such bunches that they seemed to fill the air; to tell the honest truth about it, there were Hersheys everywhere. 'Twas a great day for Old Rocky, with the Hersheys on a lark, and the fact cannot be questioned—the Hersheys simply owned the Park."
This paragraph does not intend to imply that the gathering lacked dignity, but to convey an impression of the enjoyment and enthusiasm of the occasion. It was, in fact, a great social, religious gathering of five hundred people.

On August 3d, 1909, the Western Ohio Hersheys hold their reunion at Greenville, Ohio. August 28th, the National Hershey Association celebrates the two hundredth anniversary of the coming of the first Hersheys to this country. The Hersheys upon this interesting occasion are to be the guests of Mr. Milton S. Hershey, the Chocolate Manufacturer, at "Hershey" near Harrisburg.

At the December, 1908, meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Hershey Association, the writer was asked to write the history of the Hershey family.

The Monday following the Hershey reunion of 1907, a number of us took carriages in Lancaster, and spent the whole day on a pilgrimage.
to our ancestral burial grounds. We stood with uncovered heads among the graves of our forefathers. We engaged in prayer, and in one or two yards we listened to the sweet old Moravian hymns. We stood first beneath the fine old tree under which is buried the first Hershey who came to America—Christian,—who, with two friends, held a tract of one thousand acres of land under a patent granted by Penn in 1717. This site is some two miles west of Lancaster.

Another site we visited that day calls up an incident which ought to be preserved in our history. On another farm, where at the time of the incident, an original Hershey lived, we came, in a pasture field upon four well-placed stone markers, beneath which lie the last two Conestoga Indians, who, in their last years, had been cared for, without charge upon the Province, by a Christian Hershey.

At a council with the Indians held at Lancaster in 1756, the Governor of the Province
of Penn delivered a speech from which it appears that the Conestoga Indians, under the instigation of the French, had been giving trouble, and had "fallen upon the peaceful inhabitants." I find that the Conestoga Indians, tho formerly living on the best of terms with the German settlers, began to be uneasy as early as 1720. The whites finally turned upon these deluded children of the forest, and a terrible battle— which became known as the Blood Bath—brought an end to the Indian peril and to the Indians. The two following documents are of interest. The first is an extract from the Moravian records, the other from the records of the Province of Penn, pertaining to the Conestoga Manor.

"May 21, 1767.

"The Rev. Bernhard Adam Grube, visiting in the country, lost his way not far from Manheim and came to a house where abide the only couple of Indians remaining in this Province. The man was not at home; but the woman was as happy as a child, when Mr. Grube began to speak to her in the Delaware tongue, which she slightly understood, altho she and
her husband are Conestoga Indians. At the time of
the Lancaster Blood Bath, these two Indians were in
the same danger of being murdered; but the Mennonite
with whom they had been living for fifteen years hid
them in his cellar, where they had to stay all winter,
until the excitement had abated."

"To All Whom It May Concern:—

Greeting:—Whereas, I am given to understand
that the Bearers, Michael and Mary his wife are
friendly Indians, who formerly resided with other
Indians in the Conestoga Manor, and for upwards of
fifteen months last past lived with Christian Hershey,
at his plantation in Warwick township, Lancaster Co.,
Pa., during which time they have constantly behaved
in the most friendly and peaceable manner, to all his
Majesty's subjects, I do therefore hereby grant the
said Michael and Mary my protection and do enjoin
and require all officers, civil and military, as well as
all other persons whatsoever, within this government
to suffer them to pass and repass on their lawful busi-
ness without the least molestation or interruption, and
they are hereby also desired to treat the said Indians
with civility, and to afford them all necessary assistance.

Given under my Hand, Seal at Arms at Phila-
delphia, the 17th Augt. 1764. JOHN PENN.

By his Honour's Command

JOHN SHIPPEN
Secretary."
It was well done. It was kind in them—these noble forefathers of ours—to thus care for, decently bury, and reverently mark and preserve the graves of the simple children of the woods.

The Hershari, the history of which has been traced for three centuries and a quarter, with a fading trace reaching centuries still more remote, were descended from a most honorable ancient lineage of high standing, in all the ideals and forces of character. Men of the soil they were, rather than of the mart.

The orthography of the name, during the long history of the family, has undergone many changes. It has appeared in Hebrew, Greek, Italian, Swiss, German, Dutch, English and Irish forms.

The effort to adapt the spelling and pronunciation of the name to different languages, has brought about the many changes in the name. Between the Hershari of North Italy,
the Hersche of Switzerland, the Harsha of Germany, and our own final form of Hershey, many forms are found. In the old Donegal Cemetery, Lancaster Co., I have found five forms, Hersey, Hershy, Hershe, Hurshy, and Herschchey. The following fourteen different spellings have been collected from old tombstones and Bible and court records: Hershi, Hersha, Hershy, Hersche, Harsy, Hersay, Harsey, Hartha, Herseey, Herzey, Hersee, Hirschey, Harschey, Harse.

The Major Herzey connected with the Weather Bureau at Washington is likely descended from the family of the above like spelling. It is in harmony with that accuracy of attention, which is generally found as a family trait with us, that, in the baloon tournament in France two years ago, the United States baloon won over all contestants thro the aid of a Hershey. Much of the American's success was attributed to Major Herzey's knowledge of meteorological conditions obtained thro his long
service in the Weather Bureau at Washington.

Before the sailing of the baloon, Major Herzey closely examined the latest weather report and saw instantly that the heavier and faster outer currents would be in the lower strata, and the wind revolving about the center would inevitably change their direction and carry the baloon northward toward England.

Consequently, while the rivals of the Americans sailed up into the upper currents, the American baloon, acting upon his advice, remained close to the earth, their guide-ropes touching much of the time. His judgment was vindicated in the result. Altho the United States was the twelfth baloon to start, it was the first to reach the English coast.

Christian Hershey and his three children, Benjamin, Andrew and Anna, located in Lancaster Co., Pa., in 1709. The father was a Bishop in the Mennonite Church, and was succeeded in that office by his son Benjamin. The
first Mennonite society held services in a log building located on the land of Benjamin Hershey. Rupp's collection of thirty thousand German and Swiss settlers in Pennsylvania shows that thirty-four located in Lancaster Co. prior to 1712. Among them were Christian Hershey, Hance Brubaker and Michael Cryder, who secured jointly one thousand acres north of the Little Conestoga River.

It appears that another Hershey came into Lancaster Co. in 1711. His name, however, is not known to the writer. In 1719 two brothers, both ministers of the Mennonite Church, arrived with their father. They were Rev. Andrew Hershey and Rev. Benjamin Hershey, with their father, Hans Hersche. In 1739, a third brother, also a minister, Rev. Christian Hershey, arrived, having been detained in some capacity at the German Court at Friedensheim. The writer is a descendent of the Andrew of this family. A Christian Hershey arrived in Phila-
delphia in 1743 by the ship Lydia from Rotterdam. He was thirty years old. Nothing is known of him or his descendants. The same must be said of the 1752 arrival. So far as we know the Hersheys in this country, they are descended from the two families—the 1709 and the 1719 group.

Blue walled are the hills of Lancaster. The Hersheys knew how to read the secrets of Nature. Asked why they took land in the valley where the heavy timber made the carving out of a settlement so much more difficult than on the hills, where the Scotch-Irish located, they replied that the great timber showed the great richness of soil.

As an agricultural county, Lancaster is without a peer in the United States. Its splen-

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1 Is thought by some that this and the Christian who came in 1739 are the same, and that the date 1739 is a mistake. But our early family records compel me to retain the 1739.
did natural advantages, mountain bordered; abundant streams and springs; fertility of soil; and exceptional climate, are matched by the thrift and intelligence of its old families. A few will be surprised at the statement that it is the richest agricultural county in our country.

The taxable real estate in Lancaster Co. in 1907 amounted to $89,109,416. The writer has eaten at many tables in many lands, but nowhere in all the world would he rather sit by a table, when appetite is at its best, than one laden with Lancastrian delicacies.

It has been claimed by one historian that Lancaster Co. is the richest county in the United States, because it has been tilled for two hundred years by the sturdy descendants of the Swiss Mennonites. Five hundred of these Mennonite families settled in this county in the first third of the eighteenth century.

The Hersheys were all Mennonites, and, upon coming to this country, settled in Lancaster
Co. From thence they migrated to other counties, and rapidly to other states. Before the Revolutionary War, they were in Maryland and Virginia and Canada. In 1802, one, Joseph Hershey, with his brothers, George, William and Samuel, left Lancaster Co. and settled at Goshen, Ontario Co., New York. Joseph died at one hundred years of age. During the second quarter of the last century, from 1825 to 1850, several families, not closely related, moved to Ohio, some to Stark Co., some to Ashtabula Co., some to Wayne Co., and others to Montgomery Co.; and still others to Darke Co. Some of these went from York Co., Pa., but they or their fathers had gone into York Co. from Lancaster.

Between 1835 and 1865, four families of the Maryland Hersheys, among whom was my father, migrated to Tippecanoe Co., Indiana. During the decade from 1840 to 1850, several families moved to Wabash Co., Illinois. Earlier a couple of the Maryland families moved to Iowa.

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A beautiful hospital in Muscatine bears the name of the Hershey Hospital in honor of one of the descendants. Hersheys from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois have moved to Nebraska, Colorado, Washington, California and Oklahoma. Indeed, they are now in every state in the Union, and at least one is in Alaska, and one in the Philippines.

No fact connected with our history is more interesting than that of the family name, because of its meaning, and the light it throws on the family origin. The name has gone through many changes of form in the effort to accommodate it to various languages. In Switzerland it is still Hersche. A number of families residing in Luzern and Appenzell still retain this old spelling. In the last few years, several persons have come to this country using the form "Hirshi." They are all Mennonites, and, I have no doubt, came from the original Hersche family of Appenzell.
The name originated in the Hebrew word "Tzvi," meaning "hart," as in the 42d Psalm, "As the hart panteth after the water brooks." In the early part of the last century, the Jews, forced by the Napoleonic decrees, had to take family names. The celebrated Rabbi Hirsch of Chicago writes me that the only earlier exception was in the case of the Jews who settled in Italy and Holland in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, who had long been compelled to use family names. With the most devout, the passage quoted above was a favorite, and no doubt the word "hart" was adopted by many as a family name. In Germany "Hertz" was the first form, and various adaptations brought into use the names "Hirsch," "Herschel" and "Herchel."

These families were all of Hebrew origin. Many of the most worthy and eminent people in this country, who came from the continent of Europe, would be surprised to know that they sprang from the Hebrew race. The Hebrew
brain possesses intelligence, versatility and adaptation in better proportion than that of any other race, and when it breaks from its racial creed, without losing its religion, it is sure to have a marked career.

The "Hirsch" family is many branched. I find them distinguished as physicians and bankers in Germany; playwrights in Austria; artists in France; and educators in Prussia. Rabbi Emil Gustav Hirsch of Chicago, liberal as are all of the name, advocates the adoption of Sunday as the Jewish Sabbath. He tells me that he is not related to Baron de Hirsch who left over one hundred millions to philanthropy, and said that, in relieving suffering, he never asked whether the cry of necessity came from one who belonged to his own faith. When he lost his only child he said, in reply to a message of sympathy, "My son I have lost, not my heir. Humanity is my heir." Moses Hirschel, the eminent German writer, became a
Christian when fifty years old, and upon his baptism adopted the name, Christian Hirschel. Sir Wm. Herschel, the great astronomer, was of Jewish descent. He had a brother Jacob, while his father's name was Isaac, and his grandfather's name Abraham.

The frequency of such names in our early history, the origin of our family name, and the many elemental marks of character and face in the Hersheys, as we first meet with them, over two hundred years ago, are some of the things which lead me to the unavoidable conclusion that we sprang, long ago, from the loins of that great race of history and civilization. How much more satisfactory than to have learned that we came from pagan origin, and that some time back in the remote past our family were roasting and eating their fellowmen, or were worshiping stone and wood devices for a God. Instead, our forefathers belonged to that race which was prince above all nations in the ancient
world, giving laws and writing constitutions for all civilizations. What origin would be better calculated to stir our young Hersheys to noble thoughts and deeds?

In the far-away past, we lived under the blue of the Syrian sky, and had in the very grain of our nature those Old Testament ideas which are so easily traced in the history of the Hershey character, and are only disappearing within the present generation. The family came into continental Europe as a part of the Hebrew migrations, under the influence of the commercial instincts or the stress of Roman persecutions in Palestine, possibly at the time of the destruction of Jerusalem; for these are the causes which sent this race on its world-wide and history-long dispersion.

Several arms of the Alps swing downward into Italy. The region is traversed by the River Po. Between these Alpine ranges are valleys, fertile, picturesque and historic. This
is known as the Piedmont region. The Piedmont was settled, and its population constantly fed, by those who had fled from the persecutions of the East and the South, raging against a pure Christianity. First it was the persecutions of the Jewish authorities in Palestine, and the agricultural classes began to go over into Europe in large numbers. Then came the pagan persecutions of Rome, and to escape the knife of the gladiator and the claw of the beast in the ampitheater, the most faithful fled northward, tarrying here and there, but gradually pushing on into the secluded mountain valleys of the extreme north. Then in the time of Augustine the persecutions grew in bitterness, but were a long while in reaching the Piedmont Alps.

The Piedmontese of the Italian Highlands were never subject to Rome. The first of these people began to arrive in the Piedmont, or Italian Alps, when fleeing from the persecutions of Nero. In later centuries papal persecutions
drove them from the southwest and southeast. They were Jews and Romans and Spaniards converted to Christianity, fleeing for life, liberty, and conscience. There were Spaniards from the West, Grecians and Italian independents from the South, and Syrians and Jews from the East—the very flower of Christianity, clear-visioned in their faith, full of self-denial for conscience sake, with devotion to their religion their highest purpose. This body of simple believers in the apostolic faith, sometime back in the early centuries, after the custom which generally prevailed, selected a religious symbol which appeared on its church seal and was used in all official church documents. It is that of a standard with a dark field, having a lighted candle standing in its center, throwing out its beams on every side. Over it hangs the sky of night dotted with seven stars; while around it are the words, “Lux Lucet In Tenebris” (a light shining in the darkness).
In these valleys, and holding to this faith, so very nearly apostolic in its simplicity and purity, the Hershari dwelt prior to their Swiss sojourn. From whence they came into these valleys is veiled. Faint tracings indicate some more Southern Italian source, Grecian, or Syrian, which, we cannot tell.

Now, any one of several causes would account for our family being in the Piedmont. Driven from Palestine by the early Jewish persecutions—if they had already become Christians—they sojourned for generations in Greece; or, entering Greece as Jews, there or in Rome, they became Christians, and under the Nero persecutions, they fled northward; or as Jewish shepherds, they tended their sheep on the plains south of Piedmont, and becoming converts to Christianity, were pressed northward by papal persecutions against this religion. I am inclined to this last view.

During the sixteenth century Rome became
exceedingly bitter in her effort to strangle the Reformation life out of Europe. Many in all sections of Europe were losing their property, suffering bodily torture, and even killed. The crushing blow came when the Piedmontese were ordered to come into agreement with Rome within twenty days under penalty of confiscation of property, and death. The people fled for refuge to the Alps still further north, which move took them into the Swiss Alps. And about this time, the latter part of the sixteenth century, our family appeared in the Swiss Alps of Innesholden.

That the Swiss Hersches came up from the Piedmont Alps is shown by their religious views being identical; and by the time of their appearance in Switzerland; and by the Italian names, very frequent in the first generations of their residence in the Swiss Alps, and then rapidly passing away. When we first meet this family in Innesholden, Switzerland, we have
such Italian names as Oddi, Corli, Antoni, Anton, Barsoha and Baschoin. There were names, too, which indicated a more eastern residence, like that of Hyronimus Hersche, and others that were Hebrew, as Balthaser Hersche. These names all disappear in time from family use. The first to go were those which indicate a Grecian or Syrian association, or residence of the family, and then those which were Italian, and which are so frequent in the family when we first meet with it. These are rapidly displaced by the Swiss names, and these in turn give way to the German. So, by the middle of eighteenth century, we have only a few of the Swiss names, while the German names come and hold with most persistence.

During the first few generations in this country, the Bible names were most generally used, and were, apparently, the favorite ones for Hershey children. This is to be accounted for by the dominant character of the people. They
read the Bible, and thought about it, and conversed over it a great deal. It was natural they should give their children the names of their favorite Bible characters. In the names which prevail in the family thro several generations, we have an indication of certain qualities which dominate in the family. This is not true, however, among unthinking classes. But families which consider the importance of character in life are moved by some controlling ideas, or ideals, in selecting names.

Our American ancestors were not only strongly religious, but they belonged to the class of people known as Mystics. They believed in the quiet, simple life, withdrawn from actual, aggressive affairs, and much devoted to meditation, by which they believed they came to possess a high spiritual sense, thro which hidden spiritual truth was revealed.

In consequence, we find all thro the Swiss and American residence, the names of Bible
men of humility, patience, obedience, heroic devotion to duty, and spiritual fervor. The names are those of Abraham, Jacob, Joseph, Daniel, Benjamin, Andrew and John, and, very often, the name of Christian, as standing for all the Christian graces. But I have not met with a James Hershey and rarely with that of Peter or David, and only once with that of Moses. Tho Peter, David and Moses possess some of the qualities of character the Hersheys most admire, still they were men of war, which our people always held to be the greatest evil on earth. Since that day when the family began to migrate from the valley of the Conestoga, going West, South, East and North, diverse currents of influence have wrought a change in this particular as in others. And perhaps now, names only express preferences of the individual family.

The upper elevations of the half Canton of Innesholden, Switzerland, reach a height of
8,215 feet, passing into a field of perpetual snow. The highest peak is Mount Sentis, from a glacier of which starts the River Sitler, in whose beautiful valley is situated Appenzell. In the long ago it was the seat of the Abbots of St. Gall, founded in 720.

In this secluded, magnificent cathedral of Nature, shut off from the corruptions of Rome, and the confusions of Europe, we meet, prior to the year 1650, a class of people called Pietists, Mystics, Idealists. We find them French Huguenots, German religionists, descendants from old Roman Christians, and exiles from Bohemia and Moravia. They loved Nature and Nature's God. Their time was largely given to meditation on Scripture, communion with Nature, and ideal fellowship with each other. Among these we meet with the Hersche family, our ancestors. Just when they appeared in Innesholden, we do not know. We do know at least one family that lived there about 1580 or 1590. Likely
but two families were there at that time, as no marriages were celebrated in the family in that province prior to 1600. During the entire first half of the century following there were but three marriages among the Hersches in the whole province of Innesholden, while in the second half of that century there were fourteen; and in the first quarter of the next century there were as many marriages among the Hersches as in the entire century preceding, tho many had already left for Germany, Holland, England, Ireland and America. This is official proof that the Hersches entered Innesholden in the last quarter of the sixteenth century, and at most there were but two families. Only for two or three generations were they left to the freedom of their consciences. The feudal system came to be a burden in these mountain valleys. The Hersches had to pay war tithes and taxes, and were liable to war service under their feudal lord. The religious persecutions came
from Catholics and Protestants. The Hersches were distasteful to the State Church founded by Zwingli, because they refused to bear arms. They were exiled, imprisoned, tortured, while some of them suffered the death penalty, and some were sold to the Turks. Their Innesholden residence came to be a bitter experience.

The faith of these Swiss Pietists was akin to that of the English Quakers. In fact, before the English Quakers arose these people were given to spiritual meditation for their religious instruction, and were opposed to oath taking and going to war.

William Penn took at least two trips into Germany, and on the second penetrated into Switzerland. His object was to visit the German and Swiss Pietists, for the purpose, as he states, to serve them “In the service of the Gospel.” It was natural afterwards, when Charles II. gave Penn a grant of the largest
province in America, that he should look to Germany and Switzerland for colonists. In 1683 he invited them to settle in his American colony. The promise of liberty of conscience, which he circulated thro Europe, attracted all the religious idealists. Penn had an agent at Rotterdam.

These Mennonite forefathers of ours carry the protest against the sinfulness of war, and that of the sinfulness of state and church union, far beyond where we have been placing it. It takes us back before George Fox and William Penn were decrying war, and Roger Williams was thundering for separation of Church and State. The Swiss Mennonites of Innesholden were opposed to war, to oath taking, and to holding of civic positions. Their view in regard to oaths and war is one of the links in the chain, showing that the Hersches of the Innesholden Alps had descended from early Jewish
converts to Christianity, who had come thro the fire of Roman pagan persecutions in the early centuries. They did not get their opinions from Menno, their first appointed leader. Menno Simmons had become troubled about Roman Church Doctrines, and, after a careful study of the Scripture, he renounced the Papacy, and began to associate with these men of like faith. They urged him to become their religious leader. This was the first Mennonite congregation.

The movement spread rapidly over Zurich and Innesholden. The Hersche family had come from the Italian Piedmont region, under the northward pressure of papal persecutions. For a long while the Piedmontese had been left alone by both church and state. In consequence, they had grown indifferent to both. This, with their religious views, made their great desire to be separation from the world, and be left to dwell in love and meditation. In the Roman Church, the ideal Apostle was Peter, in the
Reformed Church, it was Paul, and with these Swiss Mennonites, it was John.

They believed that taking oaths, holding office, serving in war, and going to law, were contrary to the Gospel. So that they were persecuted alike by Catholics and Protestants. They were put in prison, their homes were burned, their property was confiscated, they were shackled by the feet, and sold for service in the Swiss mercenary army, while some were put to death. Once more they had to move on. Among them were the Hersche family. Some went—only for a short sojourn, it seems—to the region of the Rhine in Germany; others went to Holland, where they were protected by the noble Prince of Orange; others went to England, under the invitation of Queen Ann; and still others to Ireland; while some came to America. To all these countries the Hersche family emigrated.

It clearly appears that we owe our lot in
this country to the refusal of the Swiss Hersches to bear arms and take oaths, which exposed them to civil persecution; and to their evangelical faith, which exposed them to religious persecution. Out of their great misery, has come our greater good.

Queen Ann came to the throne of England in 1702. Shortly after, when the persecutions came to be bitter in Switzerland, these German Pietists were invited to England, and with royal bounty many of them were assisted to America, Ireland and elsewhere. Some thirty thousand left Germany and Switzerland in answer to the Queen's invitation. Thousands died from exposure and hardships, while seven thousand became utterly discouraged and returned. Several thousand were placed on ships bound for the Silly Islands, southwest of England, but never arrived.

Some six hundred of this large contingent were settled in Ireland, County Limerick, on
unimproved lands near Arbela and Adair and Rathkeale. The descendants still reside there, and are still known as the German Platinens, and are the most wealthy farmers in the county. I have heard of one or two Hersheys who claim that their ancestors came from Ireland. If so, they are the descendants of these early settlers in County Limerick.

It was a beautiful, romantic and uncommon life that our fathers led in the valley of the Conestoga, in Lancaster Co., Pa., up to the Revolution. One of their first acts was to erect grist, saw, fulling, oil, hemp and cider mills. Their buildings were stone, two storys, pitched roof; often imposing structures, with arched cellars, wide hallways, and open fireplaces; frequently having quaint inscriptions high up on the gable wall, with name and date and often some proverb, or a line from the Bible or hymn book. An institution peculiar to them was the Conestoga wagon, which originated with them.
Dr. Benjamin Rush called it the “Ship of inland commerce.” It was drawn by five or six horses, conveying from two to three thousand pounds of farm produce. It was no uncommon sight to see a line of from fifty to one hundred moving toward Philadelphia, sixty miles away. Bows of bells arched above the collars, carefully selected to chime, from the small treble of the leader to the heavy bass of the wheel horses. These bells, ringing from five hundred horses, made an unforgotten melody, which old writers never tire of describing.

One of the early efforts of these people was to print the Mennonite Martyr book, a great work, dealing with the sufferings of their fathers in the old country. In a future edition I shall hope to tell of this book.

There are many Herseys in New England, especially in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. It is generally believed by those of our family
who have given most attention to the family history, that they are a branch of the Hershey family. I have come to the opposite opinion and for many reasons. So far as known, the New England Herseys, and their overflow in the South, are the descendants of a gentleman by that name who came from England in the early part of the seventeenth century. Dr. George D. Hersey, of Providence, is in direct line from William Hersey, who emigrated in 1635, from Hingham, England, to Hingham, Massachusetts Bay Colony. He had previously surveyed the Massachusetts coast for the British government, and was given a large grant of land. In the same year, 1635, a Richard Hersey, twenty-two years old, came from England in the ship "America," for Virginia. He was an Episcopal Chaplain. I know of no descendants of the latter.

I have several reasons for holding that the Herseys are not a branch of our family, tho
the similarity of name ought to carry some weight, if there were additional evidence, not otherwise. The Herseys were distinctly an English family, with no trace of any German or Swiss sojourn. They were attached to the Episcopal and Puritan churches, with which our people never had the remotest connection or sympathy. They bore no resemblance to the physical type of our family. They were given to commercial and professional affairs, while our family, history and tradition connects wholly, in that early date, with the soil and its cultivation. The evidence of the similarity in name must be dropped, when not supported by any additional evidence. It is barely possible that the Hersey family came from the original family stem way back in Eastern Europe, centuries ago, and emigrated to England, where many generations converted it into a purely English type of life and character. The name Hersey indicates that it had its origin in the same original Hebrew
term from which ours sprang. Tho such a remote common origin is possible, it is too remote, and too uncertain, to be of any interest to us.

The writer has been identified for many years with the world-wide movement for Peace and Arbitration. It is but recently that he has learned that the Hersheys have always been opposed to warfare. It is one of the strong indications that the family dates back into the earlier Christian centuries, when all the disciples of Christ believed that war was wrong. They went to the Piedmont to escape from the war zone of Europe. The greatest of Church historians, Neander, says the Waldenses, by which he means the Piedmont Christians, "Not only disapproved of oaths, but held it to be un-Christian to shed blood." The family went to the Swiss Alps when war tramped into the Piedmont. And when war came into quiet Innesholden, they fled to America, to become
a part of the peace colony of William Penn. When the Revolution came, their situation was most trying. In their great dilemma, they addressed a Declaration to the Assembly of the Province of Penn at Philadelphia. We insert it, because it is worthy of preservation. The Benjamin Hershey who composed it, and was the first to sign it, was a brother of the Rev. John B. Hershey, the great-grandfather of the writer.

**DECLARATION**

TO OUR HONORABLE ASSEMBLY, AND ALL OTHERS IN HIGH OR LOW STATION OF ADMINISTRATION, AND TO ALL FRIENDS AND INHABITANTS OF THIS COUNTRY, TO WHOSE SIGHT THIS MAY COME, BE THEY ENGLISH OR GERMANS.

In the first Place we acknowledge us indebted to the most high God, who created Heaven and Earth, the only good Being, to thank him for all his great Goodness and manifold Mercies and Love through our Saviour Jesus Christ, who is come to save the Souls of Men, having all Power in Heaven and on Earth.
Further we find ourselves indebted to be thankful to our late worthy Assembly, for their giving so good an Advice in these troublesome Times to all Ranks of People in Pennsylvania, particularly in allowing those, who, by the Doctrine of our Saviour Jesus Christ, are persuaded in their Consciences to love their Enemies, and not to resist Evil, to enjoy the Liberty of their Conscience, for which, as also for all the good things we enjoyed under their care, we heartily thank that worthy Body of Assembly, and all high and low in Office, who have advised to such a peaceful Measure, hoping and confiding that they, and all others entrusted with Power in this hitherto blessed Province, may be moved by the same Spirit of Grace, which animated the first Founder of this Province, our late worthy Proprietor, William Penn, to grant Liberty of Conscience to all its Inhabitants, that they may in the great and memorable Day of Judgment be put on the right Hand of the just Judge, who judgeth without Respect of Person, and hear of Him these blessed words, “Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the Kingdom prepared for you,” &c. “What ye have done unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done unto me,” among which number (i.e. the least of Christ’s brethren), we, by His grace, hope to be ranked; and every Lenity and Favor shown to such tender consciented, although weak Followers of this our blessed Saviour, will not be forgotten by Him in that great day.
The Advice to those who do not find Freedom of Conscience to take up Arms, that they ought to be helpful to those who are in Need and distressed Circumstances, we receive with Cheerfulness towards all Men of what Station they may be—it being our Principle to feed the Hungry and give the Thirsty Drink; we have dedicated ourselves to serve all Men in every Thing that can be helpful to the Preservation of Men's Lives, but we find no Freedom in giving, or doing, or assisting in any Thing by which Men's Lives are destroyed or hurt.—We beg the Patience of all those who believe we err in this Point.

We are always ready, according to Christ's Command to Peter, to pay the Tribute, that we may offend no Man, and so we are willing to pay Taxes, "and to render unto Caesar those Things that are Caesar's, and to God those Things that are God's," although we think ourselves very weak to give God his due Honor, He being a Spirit and Life, and we only Dust and Ashes.

We are also willing to be subject to the higher Powers, and to give in the manner Paul directs us;—"for he beareth the Sword not in vain, for he is the Minister of God, a Revenger to execute Wrath upon him that doeth Evil."

This Testimony we lay down before our worthy Assembly, and all other Persons in Government, letting them know, that we are thankful, as above mentioned, and that we are not at Liberty in Con-
science to take up Arms to conquer our Enemies, but rather to pray to God, who has Power in Heaven and on Earth, for US and THEM.

We also crave the Patience of all the Inhabitants of this country,—what they think to see clearer in the Doctrine of the blessed Jesus Christ, we will leave to them and God, finding ourselves very poor; for Faith is to proceed out of the Word of God, which is Life and Spirit, and a Power of God, and our Conscience is to be instructed by the same, therefore we beg for Patience.

Our small Gift, which we have given, we gave to those who have Power over us, that we may not offend them, as Christ taught us by the Tribute Penny.

We heartily pray that God would govern all Hearts of our Rulers, be they high or low, to meditate those good Things which will pertain to OUR and THEIR happiness.

The above Declaration, written by Benjamin Hershey, minister of the Mennonist Church, and signed by a number of Elders and Teachers of the Society of Mennonists, and some of the German Baptists, presented to the Honorable House of Assembly on the 7th day of November, 1775, was most graciously received.

But they were true patriots, and were in sympathy with the cause of Independence, and
some of them entered the army in spite of the traditional conscience of the family against war. However, they mostly devoted themselves to furnishing supplies, peacefully paying fines, and caring for the sick and disabled. Indeed, it is said in some old history, that but "for the Pennsylvania German women the army could not have kept the field a month." These very conscientious Christians found themselves in a predicament. From 1717 all immigrants had to sign a writing binding themselves to "observe and conform to the laws of England." This was a solemn covenant for these serious Mennonite people. When the Revolution came, most of them could not see their way clear in conscience to take up arms against England. A great many of the Mennonite Hersheys gave supplies, and nursed the sick and wounded. But some of the most conscientious could not see their way in conscience to render any further assistance than the care of the wounded.
And so it came that they were regarded as Tories.

It is known that, about the beginning of the Revolution, two or three Hersheys left Lancaster Co. and went to Canada, from whom some of the Canadian Hersheys are descended. There are quite a number in Ontario. The first to go to that country, it is supposed, went because they were Tories. It is entirely incorrect. It was their way to extricate themselves from a serious difficulty. They had bound themselves in writing to conform to England. They saw no other way out. Their course is to be greatly respected. The Hersheys have never taken to war. There were some in the civil war, but not many. I only know of two in the regular army.

The Hershey family was not one of position, but one of standing. There was a time in Southern Europe, when cultivation of the land was a fine art. In the sixteen century Cornaro, the aged writer and Venetian philan-
thorpist, grouped the agricultural class with scholars and all the highly respected folks. Louis Cornaro writes most interestingly about his fellowship with artists, statesmen and agriculturists. The Hershari were at that time agriculturists, never learned, because not patrons of the school, but always intellectual in cast of mind, thinking deeply on matters of life, duty, character, death and eternity. But they were not influenced by the ways of the schools. The great tidal waves of current thought swept past them in placid flow, or violent surge, and they were little influenced. With the old-fashioned ways, deep-seated in the blood of the family, many, even now, think and live still much as did their fathers two or three hundred years ago. Fine and strong woven in the tissue of character, they have not been greatly moved by the fads and follies of modern American social life. All the forces we have inherited from our fathers and mothers act as so many
little threads in the weaving of our individual life.

"Our life contains a thousand strings,
   And fails if one be gone;
Strange that a harp of a thousand strings,
   Should keep in tune so long."

The history of this family illustrates the high values which should be placed on religion and industry. Two hundred years in this country, and no prison in the land has ever had the name of a Hershey on its register. We have not been able to learn of a Hershey boy ever having been sentenced to a reformatory. In New York state, in a period of seventy-five years, among the descendants of one man we find two hundred thieves and murderers; and the family cost the Government within that time more than a million dollars. The contrast puts the doxology into our hearts, and we praise God for the high character of the Hershey family thro the past. It may fairly be claimed that the average character of our family ranges
on as high levels as that of any other large family in the country. And many will be naturally surprised to learn that there are at least seventy-five thousand persons in the United States who have the Hershey blood.

Our fathers have been identified with some of the most religious awakenings and movements during the last two centuries and a half. Many of them were leaders in the Mennonite Church in Switzerland and in this country. In the first family that came from Switzerland, the father was a Bishop, or head minister, and his son after him, while another son was a minister. In the 1709 family, two out of three brothers were ministers. In almost every family from one to three sons became ministers. My great-grandfather and two of his brothers were ministers.

The Rev. John B. Hershey was one of the founders of the United Brethren Church, while a sister became the mother of the celebrated
Bishop Jacob Erb of that church. The family is now represented in the ministry of perhaps every church in the country, except the Catholic and Episcopal.

Under date of December 8th, 1900, an article appeared in the Watchword of Dayton, headed "The Hersheys, a Prominent Pioneer Family," from which we quote:

"The Hershey family has been prominent in the history of the United Brethren of Christ from the time it was organized until now, Rev. John Hershey being one of its original founders. Indeed ten or fifteen years before it was formally organized in 1800, he was associated with Otterbein, Newcomer and Kemp in laying the foundation of the Church.

He was a native of Pennsylvania, but moved to Washington County, Maryland, after the middle of the eighteenth century, and made his home on Beaver Creek, about seven miles east of Hagerstown. He and Newcomer lived within a mile of each other. He belonged originally to the Mennonites. He was intellectually strong, an able preacher and religiously influential. He and his wife sleep side by side in Fahrney's Graveyard, a mile or two from his home. A son, John Hershey, Jr., lived in Hagerstown, became prominent in business, was one of the founders
of the old Hagerstown Bank, mayor of the city, and in 1824 was chairman of the committee of one hundred to welcome Gen. Lafayette to Hagerstown.

I have known many of Rev. John Hershey's descendants, but I never knew one who was not a credit to their godly sire and the Master whom he served, as well as to the church of their choice and the community in which they lived."

This article was written by an old minister of the United Brethren Church.

Another, whose illuminated Christian life left a fragrance which lingers still, was the Rev. Abraham Moses Hershey, of the Presbyterian Church, a grandson of the Rev. John B. Hershey. His ministry was rich in fruit and full of sacrifice. At nearly eighty he passed away after but an hour's illness, saying, "All is peace," and with his face lighted up with a sweet smile. His neighbors and friends in Virginia, where most of his service was rendered, bear witness to a beautiful life, full of sweetness and service. There have been many such. The family has been and is most remarkable for the number of
ministers it has produced. I know of more than one hundred of the family now in the ministry. We trust this may be continued.

The forces which make for great vitality and long life are remarkably strong in our family. It may be expected that the strain of American life in the present generation is going to reduce this. But many of a former generation are still lingering in the quiet evening hours of life. They are intensely interested in this history. A large number of letters are on file written by those who are past eighty years of age. Indeed, great hosts of the Hersheys have lived to be over eighty, and many to be over ninety. The grandfather of the writer, Jacob Hershey, of Washington Co., Md., lived to be ninety-six, and a daughter of his, Catharine Hershey Northcott, is still living at Portland, Me., at the age of ninety-two.

This great longevity which has so strongly marked the family is owing to the simple life,
conformity to the laws of God relative to mind and body, and to the fact that, for many generations, it has been a family of the open country life, and so immense stores of vitality have accumulated in the blood. To all of this must be added the deep religious life of the family, which, when it is of the quiet, meditative type, always conduces to long life. The Bible promise, that they who keep the laws of God shall have long life, is verified in the history of this family.

There are several large branches of the INFORMATION family about which information ought to be collected, for history and data for records.

There are a great many Hersheys in Northwestern Ohio, centering about Fremont; and in Northeastern Ohio, centering about Akron and Canton; and in New York State and in Virginia. Some of the Hersheys in Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, might, without much difficulty, be traced back to their connection with the main branches.
Bishop Christian Hershey, an elderly Swiss gentleman, was the first Hershey to appear in this country. He located in Lancaster Co., Pa., with his three children. His son, Benjamin, was a Bishop in the Mennonite Church. Bishop in the Mennonite Church was not similar to that office in the Catholic, Episcopal or even in the Methodist Church. A Bishop in the Mennonite Church was the head pastor, or a sort of President of the Board of Ministers. It indicates the distinction of service and honor held by our fathers in that church. This and other titles will be used merely to distinguish the different branches, and for this it is very useful.

Christian Hershey was the first Mennonite Bishop in this country. He held the office until his death. He was succeeded by his son, Benjamin, who was in turn Bishop until his death.
This record is not complete, but is made as full as possible from the data furnished. It shows the descent of the Hon. Washington L. Hershey, who has done so much to collect records of the family.

c.
1. Bishop Benjamin Hershey.
3. Anna Hershey, Mar. Herman Long.

c.
7. Eva Hershey.¹
10. Anna Hershey, B. 1737, Mar. John Huber.
11. Benjamin Hershey, D. 1787.

c.
14. Catharine Hershey.²
15. Joseph Hershey.²
16. John Hershey.²
17. Christiana Hershey, B. 1788, D. 1815.

¹ Unmarried. ² Died in childhood.
34. Webster L. Hershey, B. 1846, Mar. Catherine G. Zook.
35. Benjamin L. Hershey, B. 1848, Mar. Elizabeth S. Gamber.
36. Horace L. Hershey, B. 1849.
37. Franklin L. Hershey, B. 1851.
39. Edward S. Hershey, B. 1871. 40. Annie Hershey.¹
41. Charles Sumner Hershey, B. 1875.
42. Zelma Hershey.¹ 43. Hattie Hershey.¹
44. James Garfield Hershey, B. 1881.
45. Cora May Hershey, B. 1882, D. 1899.
46. Daper Hershey, B. 1885. 47. Lilian Hershey.¹
48. Ley Roy Hershey. 49. Russell Hershey. John M. Hershey Katie Fultz
50. Robert Hershey. 51. Minnie Hershey.
52. Helen Hershey.
57. Jacob H. Kauffman.

¹ Died in childhood.
63. Jacob H. Kauffman, B. 1837, Mar. Maria Herman.
64. Amelia M. Kauffman, B. 1839, Mar. David Kluge.
65. Elizabeth M. Kauffman.¹ 66. Benjamin Kauffman.¹

   gc. Carrie; Margie; Willie S.
   gc. Cora May; Laura H.; Harry H.; Wm. W. H.
   gc. Harry H.; Alvin H.; Florence H.
70. Ella D. Hershey, Mar. John Kolb.
71. Harry D. Hershey, B. 1873, D. 1895.
72. Elmira D. Hershey.
73. Annie D. Hershey, B. 1877, Mar. Chester Fuhrman.
   gc. May.
75. Katie D. Hershey.¹ 76. Emma D. Hershey.¹
   gc. Raymond.
78. Laura Hershey.
79. Levi D. Hershey.
80. Lizzie D. Hershey.

¹ Died in childhood.
   gc. Ralph; Chester; Fannie. 
   Abraham L. Hershey

   gc. Salem; Ida H.; Fanny F.; David H. 
   Fanny K. Mellinger

83. Salem Livingston Hershey, B. 1873, Mar. Florence Huber. 
   gc. William E.; Abraham E.; Salem E. 
   David W. Newcomer. 
   gc. Garfield H.

84. Bertha C. Hershey, B. 1876, Mar. Samuel Little. 
   gc. Osmond W.; Mellville H.; Samuel F. 
   Samuel F.

85. Florence Fanny Hershey, B. 1878, Mar. David W. Newcomer. 
   gc. Garfield H.

86. Edgard Mellville Hershey. 

   gc. L. Heartler; Bertha H.

88. Walter Emerson Hershey, B. 1876. 
89. Viola Gertrude Hershey, B. 1878. 
90. Wilford Oliver Hershey, B. 1879, Mar. Lillian Dissinger. 
   Catherine G. Zook

91. Mabel Mina Hershey, B. 1880. 
   gc. Delas H. 

93. Leroy Webster Hershey, B. 1887.

1. Died in childhood. 
2. Missionary in Bengal, India, for Church of God.
94. Alma Katharine Hershey, B. 1893.
95. M. Susan Hershey, B. 1897.

   c.
96. Ida G. Hershey.\(^1\)
   gc. Stoner; Elizabeth; Edna.
98. Paris G. Hershey, B. 1874, Mar. Florence Bruckhart
   gc. Edgar B.; Vernon B.; Mabel Elizabeth.
99. Jacob G. Hershey, B. 1876.
100. Edna C. Hershey.
101. N. G. Hershey, B. 1879.
   gc. Horace.
104. Susan May Hershey.\(^1\)
105. Lillian G. Hershey, B. 1890.

   c.
106. Maria B. Hershey, Mar. Harry Foust.
   gc. Harry.
   gc. Anna; Christian W., Mar. Anna M. Horstick.
   ggc. Mary Ann; Esther Shultz; Henry Erisman; Joseph.
   ggc. Sarah; Anna; Janet.
   gc. Elizabeth; George Smith; Lydia, Mar. James Dilaney.
   ggc. Eleanor; Henry E. N.; John G.

gc. Frank; Mabel; Helen.

108. Elizabeth Hershey, Mar. ——— Layman.

c.

109. Byerly Hershey, B. 1847.
111. John Martin Hershey, B. 1854.
115. Oscar M. Hershey.
116. Edgar P. Hershey, B. 1861.
117. Abraham Lincoln Hershey.¹

c.

118. Anna K. Downie, B. 1875.
119. Minnie T. Downie, B. 1877.
120. Elsie L. Downie.
121. A. Grace Downie, B. 1882.

c.

    gc. Natalie, B. 1908.
126. K. Hershey Rowland, B. 1897.

¹. Died in childhood.
². Thirty years a missionary.
24

John Hershey
Anna Bell
Mariah Cope

c. (by Anna Bell)

127. Emmanuel B. Hershey.
   gc. Hiram H., B. 1866; Frank H., B. 1868; Ella
   H., B. 1870, Mar. H. O. Boyd; Milton H.,
   B. 1873; Mary H., B. 1876; Edie H., B. 1879.
129. Jefferson B. Hershey.
   gc. Minnie May¹; Laura Bell, B. 1873; John
   Henry, B. 1874, D. 1897; William E., B. 1878,
   D. 1893.
   ggc. William Harris.

130. Anna B. Hershey.
132. Katharine B. Hershey, B. 1851, Mar. Charles
   Bruchart.
   c. (by Maria Cope)
133. Mary Ann Hershey, B. 1859.
   gc. John H., B. 1880; Minnie H., B. 1886; Henry
   H., B. 1895.
   gc. Monro; Grant; Katie.
137. Manirva C. Hershey, B. 1866.
138. Maria B. Hershey, B. 1868.
139. John C. Hershey, B. 1869.
   gc. Milton, B. 1895; Emma, B. 1897; Adaline, B.
   1899; Dora, B. 1900; Effie, B. 1903.

¹. Died in childhood.
   gc. Minnie; Aaron.
142. Abraham C. Hershey, B. 1875.
143. Henry C. Hershey, B. 1878.
   c.
144. Wayne H. Bruchart.
      (Twins)
145. U. S. Grant Bruchart.
146. Thadeus Stevens Bruchart.
147. Dalgreen Bruchart.
   c.
149. Byerly Moffat.
150. Morris Moffat.
151. Loiler Moffat.
   c.
153. Irvin V. Hershey.¹
154. Elias B. Hershey.¹
   gc. Charles Andrew.
   gc. David Linville, B. 1905.
157. Frank Edgar Hershey.¹
158. Clarence H. Hershey, B. 1874.
159. Leon E. Hershey.¹

¹ Died in childhood.
160. Willis Roy Bridgeman, B. 1880.
161. Lizzie C. Bridgeman, B. 1882.
162. Clarence C. Bridgeman. ²
164. Abraham C. Bridgeman, B. 1887.
165. Annie C. Bridgeman, B. 1890.
167. Monro C. Bridgeman. ²

gc. Lizzie H., B. 1907; Rufus H., B. 1909.
169. Clara C. Bridgeman, B. 1897.

gc. Jacob; Henry; Harvey; Nancy.
171. Christiana Hershey, B. 1797, Mar. Peter Hoover.
173. John Hershey, Jr., B. 1804.
175. Benjamin Hershey, B. 1808, Mar. Barbara Ferry.

176. Abraham Hershey, B. 1812.
179. John Jacob Hershey, B. 1870.
180. Charles Hershey, B. 1874.
181. A. Benj. Hershey, B. 1876, Mar. Lillian Hershey.

1. Unmarried. 2. Died in childhood.
187. Daniel B. Frick.¹

189. M. Hershey Frick, B. 1871.
190. Alice Frick, B. 1873.
191. Ruth Frick, B. 1880.

194. Joseph Frick.¹
195. Nellie Frick.¹

196. Ivan Skinner, B. 1877.

¹ Died in childhood.
THE LINEAGE OF THIS BRANCH OF THE FAMILY HAS BEEN TRACED THRO OLD BIBLE AND COURT RECORDS, FAMILY DOCUMENTS, OLD LETTERS, RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER ARTICLES, THE RECORDS OF HISTORICAL SOCIETIES; AND BY COURT AND OTHER RECORDS IN SWITZERLAND. IT IS POSSIBLE TO TRACE IT MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED YEARS BEYOND THE 1709 BRANCH. THO BEYOND DOUBT THE 1709 BRANCH AND THE 1719 HERSHEY'S DESCEND FROM THE SAME SWISS BRANCH, AS WE KNOW BOTH BRANCHES CAME FROM APPENZELL, IN THE HALF CANTON OF INNESHOLDEN. I HAVE BEEN ABLE TO DO MOST IN WORKING OUT THIS BRANCH, AS IT IS MY SECTION OF THE FAMILY, AND I HAVE HAD MUCH VALUABLE HELP, FOR WHICH I WISH TO EXPRESS SINCERE GRATITUDE.

This is the most original ancestor known. He was born at or near Appenzell about 1535. He was a resident of Appenzell, Innesholden, Switzerland, in 1621, at which time his son Conrad next in the line of this family descent, was married.

1. The Swiss for Jacob.


6. Rev. Benjamin Hershey.


"Andrew Hershey (1702-1792) was born in Switzerland in the year 1702, from whence his father moved to the Palatinate at the Court of Freidensheim. In the year 1719, he, with his father and brother Benjamin, came to America and settled in Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania. His brother Christian was obliged to remain at the Court until the year 1739, when he also came to America. These three brothers, Andrew, Benjamin and Christian, were

¹ This name shows the introduction of French Huguenot blood.
² The Swiss for Frances.
³ From this on the names of the wives are Swiss or German.
chosen preachers of the Mennonite Church. Andrew
died in the year 1792, aged 90 years.”

The above statement is taken from a German
document printed prior to 1834. And the early
records of Andrew Hershey’s family, 1702-1792,
are proven by his will in the Recorder’s Office at
Lancaster, Pa.

c.

Bauchman.
16. Peter Hershey. 17. Catharine Hershey. 2
18. Maria Hershey. 18a. Oditi Hershey. 3

9
Andrew Hershey
Magdaline
Bauchman

19. Catharine Hershey, B. 1780, only C. by Mag.
20. Anna Hershey, B. 1762.

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1. This is the Benjamin who wrote the “Declaration” to the Pa. House of Assembly.
2. Either Catharine or Maria Hershey married an Erb, and became the mother of Bishop Jacob Erb of the United Brethren Church, who in 1830, in the Susquehanna River, near Harrisburg, baptized John Winebrenner, the founder of the Church of God. So all the descendants of Bishop Erb are members of the Hershey family.
3. This is the last appearance of an Italian name in the family.
22. Maria Hershey, B. 1768, D. 1849.
24. Henry Hershey, B. 1772, D. 1838.
24a. Elizabeth Hershey, B. 1775, D. 1870.

26. Jacob Hershey.
27. John Hershey.
30. Benjamin Hershey.
And several daughters.¹

   ggc. Maud, Married William Burn; Elsie.
33. Benjamin Hershey.
34. Anna Hershey, Mar. David R. Doner.

35. David Hartman Hershey.
36. Anna Elizabeth Hershey.
38. Sonora Catharine Hershey.

¹ Names not known. ² Died in childhood. ³ No children.
40. Mary Amanda Hershey.
41. Jacob Manning Hershey.
42. Harry Elmer Hershey, Mar. Dora A. Mayer.
   gc. Frances Mayer Hershey.
43. Sarah Hershey.

44. Alice Doner, Mar. Albert Trout.
45. Calvin Doner.
47. Sonora Doner.
   gc. Walter and Myrtle.
   gc. Margaret.
50. Lizzie Doner, Mar. Dr. Kraybill.

23b. Anna Hershey, B. 1799, D. 1874.
23c. Andrew Hershey, B. 1802, D. 1839.
23d. Maria Hershey, B. 1804, D. 1881.
23e. Catharine Hershey, B. 1809, D. 1872.
23f. Esther Hershey, B. 1811, D. 1848.
23g. Barbara and Elizabeth Hershey (twins) B. 1814.
23h. John Hershey.¹
23i. Magdaline Hershey, B. 1823, D. 1871.

¹ Died in childhood.

74
c.


53. Joseph Hershey.
   gc. Sophia; Eliza; Julia; Catharine; Maria.


55. John Hershey, D. 1854, Mar. Barbara Hershey, (1st Coz.).

56. Jacob Hershey,¹ Mar. Marie Margaret Young.
   After Jacob three daughters whose names are not known. Jacob lived 96 years.

c.

57. Kittie Hershey.

58. Mary Hershey.

59. Barbara Hershey.


61. Elizabeth Hershey.


63. Jacob Hershey.

64. Christian Hershey.

65. David Hershey.

66. Abraham Hershey.

c.

67. Maria Ann Witmer, B. 1830.

68. Benjamin Witmer, B. 1831.

69. Elizabeth Witmer, B. 1833, Mar. Jacob Sneath.

1. Grandfather of the author.  2. Born on the ocean, parents being en route for America in sailing ship that took three months.
70. Elias Witmer, B. 1835.
71. Catharine Witmer, B. 1838.
72. Abraham Witmer, B. 1840.
73. Jacob Witmer, B. 1841.
74. Henry Witmer, B. 1844.
75. Sarah Witmer, B. 1847.

Elizabeth Witmer
Jacob Sneath

69
c.

Christian Hershey
1773-1848

54
80. Jacob Hershey.
82. Jonas Hershey. 83. David Hershey.
84. Benjamin Hershey. 85. Fannie Hershey.
86. Mary Hershey, Mar. —— Horner. gc. Edward; Frank; David; Rev. John Horner; and two daughters.
87. Elizabeth Hershey. 68. Catharine Hershey.
88. Susan Hershey.

c.
90. Lydia.¹

¹ No children.
93. Christiana Hershey. 93a. Catherine Hershey.
94. Christian Hershey, Mar. Victoria Young.
   gc. David Rorer.
96. Sarah Hershey, B. 1798, Mar. Philip Lehmaster.
   gc. Lester and Harriet.
104. Isaac Hershey. 105. Elizabeth Hershey.
106. Barbara Hershey. 107. Lydia Hershey.

1. One child died in childhood. 2. No children.
3. Unmarried.

Andrew Hershey
Elizabeth Stauffer

John Hershey
Barbara Hershey
(First Cousins)
108. Savilla Hershey.  
111. Joseph Hershey, Mar. Margaret Speck.  
   Lutie F., Mar. H. E. McDade.  
   ggc. Edith and Grace.  
   ggc. May; Joseph and Anna L.  

<p>| | |</p>
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113. | Maria Hershey, B. 1806, Mar. Jacob Houck, Dayton, Ohio.  
118. | Samuel Hershey.  
120. | Margaret Hershey, B. 1816, Mar. Henry Reeder.  

1. Unmarried.  
2. No children.  
3. Moved to Iowa about 1840.  
4. Died in childhood.  
5. Still living.
122. Dr. Jacob Hershey, B. 1819.
   gc. Norman; Arabela; Nettie; George.
125. Quincy Adams Hershey, B. 1825.

c.
126. Michael Emmert, Jr.
127. Annie Emmert, Mar.
   ggc. Emmert T. and Thomas L.

c.
128. Magdalene Hershey. 129. Cornelia Hershey.
130. Davidella Hershey. 131. May Christian Hershey.
132. Grace Harlan Hershey.
133. David Newcomer Hershey.
134. Florence Flourney Hershey.

c.

1. Eight children living in Oklahoma; names wanted.
140. Hannah Hershey, B. 1836, Mar. Abraham Touquay.
141. Samuel Hershey, B. 1838.

142. Elizabeth Lehmaster, D. 1893.
143. Lena Lehmaster, Mar. George Oyler.
146. Sarah Lehmaster, Mar. Emanuel Hawbaker.
   gc. Harvey; Annie, Mar. ————Shanabrook.

148. Cornelia Oyler. 148a. Wesley Oyler,
149. Albert Oyler. 149a. Sarah Oyler.
150. Byron Oyler. 150a. Emma Oyler.
151. Edward Oyler.

152. Abraham Lehmaster.
152a. Ama Lehmaster, Mar. ———Freeze.
154. William Lehmaster.

1. Six children; names wanted. 2. No children.

3. The Huber family (now called Hoover) is a fine old Pennsylvania German family descended from Hans Huber, who was born in Switzerland in the latter part of the seventeenth century. He was a mystic in religion and was attached to the Mennonite faith; he came to this country and settled in Lancaster Co., Pa., prior to 1717. There was an Amos Hershey Huber about the middle of the last century.
158. Alcestra Hawbaker. 159. Edward Hawbaker.

161. Alvey Spessard.
165. Vertie Spessard.

c.
166. John K. Hershey.
167. Jacob M. Hershey, B. 1845, Mar. Ella F. Colbert.
170. Mary Hershey, Mar. William Finley.
171. Elizabeth Hershey, second wife of Wm. Finley.
172. Laura Hershey, Mar. Dr. Jenner.

c.
   gc. Isaac; Ella Cynthia; Roy; Ruth; Ina Marie.
   gc. Raymond E.
177. William C. Hershey.
179. Ina Minnie Hershey.

c.
180. Cornelia Hershey, B. 1840, Mar. Livingston O. Bennett.

1. Postoffice, Dundas, Ill.
181. Laura E. Hershey, B. 1848, Mar. Etman A. Freeman. gc. Stuart F.; Bert; Vena Pearl; Earl.
184. Mary E. Hershey.¹
185. John B. Hershey, B. 1845, D. 1898, Mar. Maria Schlenker. gc. Sadie J.; Kate E.; Fannie A.; Frank B.
188. John W. Hershey, B. 1841, Mar. Susan Seeds; (2) Sarah Gear. gc. James H.; Joseph; Laura; Rosie.

¹ Unmarried.
gc. Laura Bell and Minnie May.
Wm. King; Mary M., Mar. John W. Lamer.

194. Harley S. Hershey.
gc. Laura May; Jere Ward; Alice.
196. Laura May Hershey. 197. Ida Josephine Hershey.

c.
gc. Richard Utter, Jr.

c.
201. Rev. Leyburn M. Bennett.
203. Stephen H. Bennett.
204. Grace Bennett and 205. Blanche Bennett (twins).
206. Helen Bennett.

c.
207. Margaret M. Houck, Mar. Peter L. Snyder.
208. John D. Houck.
gc. Ella M., Mar. ———Richardson; Mira Houck.
gc. Albert C. Houck.
211. Martin J. Houck, Mar. Ella M. Hoglen.
ggc. Frederick H.; James L.; Robert M.; Ellinor Ruth.
          Margaret, Mar. Dr. Louis A. Thompson.
212. Albert H. Houck, killed in the Battle of the Wilderness, 1864.

115
Matilda Hershey
George Carson

c.

          ——— South; Ellsworth E.; and May N.
215. Amanda Kate Carson.¹
216. Frances Matilda Carson.
gc. George Clinton; Mrs. Chatham Fletcher.
gc. Harry, by former husband.
gc. Marion, Mar. Frank Baltz; Richard Holmes;
          Rhoda Frances.
gc. Mary and a Mrs. Perdue.

¹. Unmarried.
221. George Edward Carson.
   gc. George C.; Edward; Clara Frances.
222. Hershey Elias Carson.
   gc. Raymond.
   gc. Milton; Frances; Abraham Lincoln.

225. Jacob C. Hershey.
   gc. Ella Belle; Viola; William Joseph.
   (2) Elizabeth Mannion.
230. Indiana C. Hershey, 2d wife of Wm. Whistler.
   ggc. Ruth; Anna; Gladys.
231. Lafayette G. Hershey. 232 David C. Hershey.

   gc. Dora; Helen; John; Kenneth.
237. Dora Whistler.
   gc. Gladys.
   gc. Ernest; Helen; Elnora.
By 2d wife.
Frances Ketroff
   gc. Floyd; Eva; Mary; Clarence.
   gc. Florence; Fern; Mary; William; Alvin; Clifford.
243. Charles J. Hershey.
   gc. Kenneth; Wilma; Emerson; Dorothy.
245. Maud U. Hershey.
   gc. Ena; Lloyd.
249. Florence L. Hershey.

Sarah Hershey
Henry H. Snively 250. Samuel Snively, B. 1834.¹
   L. Bennett.
254. Martha J. Snively, B. 1839.¹
255. Alfred Curtis Snively, B. 1842.
256. Harvey T. Snively, B. 1845.¹
257. Frances Snively, B. 1848.

¹. Deceased.
c.
258. Charles E. Bennett, B. 1858.
262. Frank S. Bennett.¹
263. Lizzie T. Bennett, B. 1869, Mar. Harry McCourt.²
264. James A. Bennett, B. 1873.

c.
265. Helen A. Chickering, B. 1884, D. 1902.
266. Mary E. Chickering, B. 1887.

c.
268. Gratia E. McGilton.³
270. Frank B. McGilton, B. 1891.

c.
271. Virginia F. Snively.¹
272. Letitia R. Snively, B. 1872.
274. Alice F. Snively, B. 1875.
275. Henry H. Snively.¹

¹. Deceased.  ². No children.  ³. Died in childhood.
Sarah Elizabeth Carson
George W. Claggett

301. Fannie M. Claggett.
302. Annie L. Claggett.
303. Satiah B. Claggett.
   gc. Julia; Elizabeth.
   gc. C. Rodger, Jr.
   gc. Josephine C.; Samuel C.

Elizabeth Hershey Gardner

307. Dr. Scott Hershey Gardner, Mar. Mrs. K. Small.
308. William Carlton Gardner.
   gc. Bertha, Mar. Horatio S. Fenner; Karl E.
   gc. Edna May; Maud Irene; Wm. Clark; John Gardner.
   gc. Ethel.

88
   gc. Franklin C.
318. Frederick Louis Charles.
320. Mary Frances Charles.
321. Thomas Berry Charles. ¹

323. Scott Funk Hershey, B. 1852, Mar. Georgia E. Mayes.

324. Zartman Albaugh, B. 1878.
   (Twins)
325. Florence Albaugh, B. 1878.
326. Merle Hershey Albaugh.

327. Helen Hershey. ²
328. Marie Hershey. ²
329. Paul A. Hershey. ²

332. Courtney Reeder.
   gc. Florence; Donovan; Mary; Josephine.

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¹ Died in childhood. ² Deceased.
Mary Ann Hershey 333. David Spessard, Mar. —— Zentmyer.
Christian Spessard gc. Henry; Marion; William; Mrs. Edward Weigand; Clayton; Lutie.
334. Mrs. Jacob Stover.

Hershey gc. Ashby; Will; Frank; Cora.

337. Clark Hershey. gc. Arthur; Pansy.

Rosanna Watters 338. Scott Hershey, Mar. Mary Wolfkill.
    gc. John Raymond; Lawrence; Lillian.

347. Kellar Miller.

Scott Hershey 348. Louella Hershey. 349. Clarence Hershey.
352. Roger Hershey. 353. Earl Hershey.

357. Clarence Eckstine.  358. Mary Eckstine.
359. Harry Eckstine.

360. Albert Hershey, B. 1850.
361. Ruben Hershey, B. 1853.
362. Henry Hershey, B. 1856.
364. Mary Hershey, B. 1862.

366. Ernest A. Hershey, B. 1887.
367. Mabel Hershey, B. 1888.
368. Eva Hershey, B. 1889.
369. Rosa Hershey, B. 1892.
370. William Hershey, B. 1894.
371. Russell L. Hershey, B. 1895.
372. Bessie L. Hershey, B. 1897.
373. Ruth Hershey, B. 1898.
374. Charles C. Hershey, B. 1902.
375. Albert A. Hershey, B. 1904.
376. Mary E. Hershey, B. 1907.

378. Rebecca Irene Cross.
299
Josephine Claggett
William W. Speilman

51
Christian Hershey (First Cousins)
Catharine Hershey

385. Elizabeth A. Speilman.
386. William Reginald Speilman.
387. Clinton Claggett Speilman.

388. Jacob Hershey, B. 1799, Mar. Susan Horner.
389. John Hershey, B. 1801.
400. Fanny Hershey,² B. 1804, D. 1863.
403. Benjamin Hershey.³
404. David Hershey, B. 1813, Mar. Maria Campbell.

gc. Frances; Oliver.

388
Jacob Hershey
Susan Homer

402
Jonas Hershey
Elizabeth Strickler

408. Benjamin Hershey. 409. Sarah Hershey.


gc. Charles; Florence; Mildred.
413. Sarah Strickler.²

1. Deceased.  2. Unmarried.
3. Died in childhood.
414. Edwin Hershey Champlin, B. 1847, D. 1882, Mar. Susan Hershey
        Charles Champlin
        Hattie Oswald.
        gc. Eddie; George.
416. Martha Champlin.¹
417. Dr. Charles D. Champlin, B. 1855, D. 1890, Mar. Ella Kane.
        gc. Pearl.

¹. Died in childhood. ². Unmarried.
THE NATIONAL HERSHEY ASSOCIATION

The National Association of the Hershey family was constituted for the purpose of awakening and unifying the interest and sympathy of all persons, in this country, who have Hershey blood in them; and for social helpfulness and enjoyment; and with the hope of establishing on a farm in Lancaster Co., Pa., a Hershey Home, where any members of the family may pass the evening years of their lives, if they wish. This last is a most Christian and philanthropic enterprise. There is no more beautiful nor healthful country in the world than the valleys of the Susquehanna and Conestoga, in the County of Lancaster. The expectation is cherished by a few that a farm, perhaps one of the original Hershey estates, may be purchased, and a commodious house with all the quiet comforts be maintained as an open, hospitable home, where the Hersheys from everywhere may go and
spend a few days or weeks in rest, upon the payment of a modest rate, or where those without means, in old age may, without money or price, have their evening of life made beautiful and peaceful. It is hoped to have the location near an electric line, where access to Lancaster would be easy. When a sufficient fund to insure success has been received, the undertaking will be opened. We invite contributions either large or small. They should be sent to the Treasurer of the Association, who, at present, is E. K. Hershey, Lancaster, Pa., R. F. D. We hope that the aged members of our family who have ample means, and especially those having no direct heirs, will provide in their wills, and make a bequest for this cause. Such a clause may be placed in a will in these words: "And I give and bequeath to the National Hershey Association, with Headquarters at Lancaster, Pa., the Treasurer of which in 1909 was E. K. Hershey, the sum of $__________
said sum to be used for the establishment and maintenance of the Hershey Farm and Home in Lancaster Co., Pa."

The officers of the Association at this date are:

Treas., E. K. Hershey, Lancaster, Pa.
Historian, W. L. Hershey, Marietta, Pa.
We have a list of more than thirty sections showing no connection with either of the Main Branches. We are inserting a few to show what may be done to find that connection. If some member of every branch will take the matter up, and keep at the search, that link could be found. We suggest that someone volunteer his service, and begin by writing to everyone whose address is known; ask for all information possible, about parents, grandparents and further back; dates of birth and death; to whom married; names of children and grandchildren. Ask that the old family Bible be hunted up, and a careful copy of records be sent; also that copies of deeds and wills be searched for names and dates; also old newspaper files. It will take work, but future generations will be grateful. We further suggest that each sectional branch have a family record made of their own particular branch, including
all members known; and that a copy be secured by every individual family. This should be made with space and form provided for future births, marriages and deaths, and for postoffice addresses, so it could be continued for two or three generations to come.

The writer has in mind a plan for such a record, and would like to hear from all who desire a record as complete as possible, and going back as far as possible.

Old family Bibles should be hunted up, and a very careful copy made of all records of names, births, marriages and deaths. Most of the old family Bible records are in Pennsylvania German. Someone able to read that dialect should be asked to make the translation. In a great many families, it is no longer the custom to keep Bible family records. It is a great misfortune, as there will be no records of many families. Almost everyone knows where his grandparents are buried. Ask someone to visit the ancestral
burial grounds and take the records from the stones. A great many will see their connection to these branches which follow. We hope all such will seek additional information and send it in.

**Disconnected Branch I.**

1. Jacob Hershey, the only child known, B. Nov. 1796, D. Aug. 1872. The old home farm was one mile west of Petersburg, Lancaster Co. Jacob was a prominent farmer, distiller and miller. Mar. Elizabeth Miller.

2. Rev. Emmanuel Hershey, B. Feb. 4th, 1821, Mar. Magdalena Bear; Minister in Dunkard Church, Darke Co., Ohio.

3. Jacob Hershey, B. 1822, D. 1874.


5. Sarah Hershey, B. 1824. 6. Jeremiah Hershey.

7. Elizabeth Hershey.


9. Anna Hershey, B. 1830.

10. Amos Hershey, B. 1832, D. 1898.

11. Elizabeth Hershey, B. 1833, D. 1907.

---

1. Still living, also his wife, in Darke Co., Ohio.

2. Died in childhood.
12. Mary Hershey, B. 1835.
13. Susan Hershey, B. 1836.
15. Henry Hershey, B. 1839. 16. Harriet Hershey. ¹
17. Fannie Hershey, B. 1843.
18. Reuben Hershey, B. 1845.

20. Samuel Hershey, B. 1847.
21. Jacob Hershey, B. 1849.
22. Barbara Hershey, B. 1852.
23. Sara E. Hershey, B. 1854. 24. Isaac N. Hershey. ¹
27. Elizabeth Hershey, B. 1861.
28. Mary Hershey, B. 1869.

31. F. Raymond Hershey, B. 1876, Mar. Cora Ella Bell.
33. Herman G. Hershey, B. 1880, Mar. Freda Von Waitz.
34. Emma C. Hershey, B. 1884.
35. John B. Hershey, B. 1889.

¹. Died in childhood.
². Minister in Christian Church, Sumner, Ill.
c.
36. Lowell H. Hershey Frisch, B. 1898.
38. Gertrude H. Frisch, B. 1901.
40. Emma H. Frisch, B. 1904.

c.
41. Ruth Hershey Johnson, B. 1895.
42. Zelma Hershey Johnson, B. 1897.

c.
43. Margaret Hershey, B. 1900.
44. Horace Hershey, B. 1902.
45. Howard Hershey, B. 1905.
46. Arnold Hershey, B. 1907.

c. (by 1st wife)
47. George Von Waitz Hershey, B. 1905.

[This is a large and important branch of our family. There must be now living at least 1000 descendants of Benjamin, 1766-1815, of which we have only forty-seven registered. He had other children than Jacob. What were their names? Who are their descendants? His son Jacob had seventeen children, of whom three died in childhood. At least ten of the remaining fourteen were likely married and had families. There are at least four hundred and twenty descendants of Jacob of whom we know nothing, as we have only the descendants of Emanuel. Who can furnish information?]
Disconnected Branch II.

1. Christian Hershey  
   1730–1806  
   Alice Bauchman

2. Joseph Hershey  
   Esther Hostetter

10. John H. Hershey  
    Ann Straman

12. Annie E. Hershey  
    Andrew R. Byerly

---

3. Christian Hershey.  
4. Andrew Hershey.  
5. Abraham Hershey.  
6. Maria Hershey.

8. Magdalene Hershey, B. 1810, D. 1887.
    Ann Straman.

12. Annie Elizabeth Hershey, B. 1842, Mar. Andrew  
    Robertson Byerly.
15. John Harry Hershey, B. 1846.
16. Albert Hershey, B. 1847.
17. Mary Alice Hershey, B. 1849, Mar. Robert Crane.

    Mitchener.
19. Mary Elizabeth Byerly.  
20. Sarah Alice Byerly.  

---

1. Died in childhood.
23. Robert Crane Byerly, B. 1882.
24. Ethel Byerly, B. 1884.

c.
25. Alfretta May Byerly, B. 1887.
27. John Hershey Byerly, B. 1891.

c.
28. Mary Alice Landis, B. 1863.
30. Benjamin Hershey Landis.¹

c.
32. William McCray Hershey.¹
33. John H. Hershey.¹
34. Helen Hershey, B. 1887.
35. Harold Hershey, B. 1890.

c.

gc. Alice.

1. Died in childhood.
### Disconnected Branch III.

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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Benjamin Hershey</td>
<td>c.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Anna Hernley</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Elizabeth Schnyder</td>
<td>4. Catherine Hershey.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Mary Acker</td>
<td>5. Magdalena Hershey.</td>
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<td>6. Veronica Hershey.</td>
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<td>7. Benjamin Hershey.</td>
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<td>8. Esther Hershey.</td>
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<td>~9. Isaac Hershey.</td>
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<td>11. Peter Hershey.</td>
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<td>c. (all by 1st wife)</td>
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<td>Barbara Reist</td>
<td>13. Christian Hershey.</td>
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<td>Barbara Reist</td>
<td>14. Elizabeth Hershey.</td>
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<td>16. Isaac Hershey.</td>
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<td>17. Joseph Hershey.</td>
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<td>18. Mary Hershey.</td>
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<td>19. Samuel Hershey.</td>
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<td>c. (all by 1st wife)</td>
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<td>c.</td>
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<td>22. Olivia Hershey.</td>
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<td>24. Susan Hershey.</td>
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1. Married.  2. Address wanted.

104
25. Christian S. Hershey. 1
26. Mary Grace Hershey, B. 1893.
27. Owen G. Hershey, B. 1894.
29. Naomi G. Hershey. 1
30. John G. Hershey, B. 1898.
31. Laura G. Hershey, B. 1901.
32. Abraham R. Hershey, B. 1902.
33. Isaac N. Hershey, B. 1903.
34. Susan Ellen Hershey. 1
35. Helen Jane Hershey, B. 1905.
36. Lou Etta Hershey, B. 1907.

Addresses wanted of all members of this family.

Disconnected Branch IV.

5. Jacob Hershey, B. 1795, D. 1822.
6. Anna Hershey, B. 1798.


1. Died in childhood.
9. Anna Hershey, B. 1817.
11. Susan Hershey.
13. Barbara Hershey, B. 1826.
15. Martha Hershey, B. 1831.

20. Lola Zug.

20. Lola Zug.

1. Missionary in Africa.
Disconnected Branch V.


9. Tobias Hershey.¹

gc. Salena; Isaac; Marie.
15. Harriet H. Hershey, B. 1843.
16. Mariah H. Hershey.¹

17. Clayton Hershey, B. 1860.
18. Clara Hershey, B. 1863.

¹ Died in childhood.
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<tr>
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<td>21. Mary Ann Hershey, B. 1869.</td>
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<td>22. Mariah Hershey, B. 1873.</td>
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<td>23. Albert Hershey, B. 1877.</td>
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<td>Clayton Hershey B. 1860</td>
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<td>24. Elias Hershey, B. 1878.</td>
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<td>gc. Ley Roy; Harry Paul; Elias.</td>
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<td>25. Herman Hershey, B. 1884.</td>
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<td>Harriet Hershey Henry Rhule</td>
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<td>27. Harriet Rhule.</td>
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<td>29. Raymond Rhule.</td>
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<td>31. Mabel Rhule.</td>
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<td>32. Emerson Rhule.</td>
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<td>33. Norman Rhule.</td>
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<td>34. Emma Rhule.</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Malinda Hershey Wesley Shenk</td>
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<td>41. Barbara H. Shenk.</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Ruben H. Hershey B. 1842.</td>
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<td>42. Jefferson K. Hershey, B. 1863.</td>
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<td>43. Henry K. Hershey, B. 1865.</td>
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<td>44. Lizzie Ann Hershey, B. 1868.</td>
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<td>45. Sarah K. Hershey, B. 1870.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>gc. Laura K.; Martin K.</td>
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