



The Newsletter of The Haycock Historical Society • Fall 2024

❧ HAYCOCK SETTLERS IN THE 1770's TO 1790's ❧

(PART 2) Upper Bucks County and The American Revolution

Patriots in the 13 Colonies and in Upper Bucks County,

Companies of Associators, the Militia, and Line Troops

A Collaboration between Pat DeWald and Joe Cappella (2024)

No one in the colonies could be certain what the future of a war would hold. Everyday life in the colonies would be completely disrupted. People living in the wilderness of Upper Bucks County already constantly faced numerous challenges they had to overcome in order to survive. There were dangers associated with wild animals, snakes, unscrupulous people, felling trees, moving logs, splitting wood, digging wells, caring for livestock, and hunting for food. Strenuous work was required to build and maintain substantial homes and adequate barns that would provide protection from the winter's cold and snow. Another constant concern was growing and harvesting food so there was enough to feed the family and livestock for the year and still have left-over seed for next year's crop. Finding ways to keep animals from eating food in the garden, and grazing on the crops, were a constant challenge. Preserving and preparing food for cooking was time consuming. The possibility of getting burned or clothing catching on fire made cooking on an open-hearth dangerous, and so it would not burn out, the hearth fire had to be cared for continuously. Even though most neighbors were always ready to help when help was needed, in order to survive early settlers had to be confident, hardworking, creative problem solvers, enterprising, and self-sufficient twenty-four hours a day and every day of the year.

One example of how the American Revolution created additional uncertainty in daily living in Haycock was offered by Paul H. Applebach at the June 9, 1894, Buckwampun Literary and Historical Association meeting held in Applebachsville about **John Stokes** Meadow in Haycock Township (425 acres, 2 story stone house, stone kitchen, stone barn, open shed, 5 horses, 12 cattle, 1778 taxes of 10 pounds). Paul Applebach stated that "The wife of John Stokes frequently related to her friends, how when she was a young wife and lived upon the farm during the Revolutionary War, she drove the pasturing horses into the woods to keep them out of the clutches of the soldiers, who were scouring the country for animals."

Because of the war, homes, buildings, and crops would be destroyed, peoples' food and livestock would be taken, and neighbor would be set against neighbor. Knowing there would be serious repercussions and challenges for all, everyone had to make their own decision about choosing

sides, no matter what the outcome.

Patriots also called Revolutionaries, Continentals, Rebels, or Whigs, included members of every social and ethnic group in the colonies and supported independence for many reasons. They believed King George III was unfairly taxing them to pay for expenses incurred by Britain during the French and Indian War. British laws and taxes on the American Colonies such as the Stamp Act, a direct tax imposed by the British government payable in British sterling rather than colonial currency, the Townshend Acts which imposed taxes on all glass, lead, paint, paper, and tea purchased in the colonies that Americans imported from Great Britain, and policies that forced colonists to house British soldiers in their privately owned homes, created tensions between the Patriots and the British Crown. Many colonists were resentful that they were not permitted to have representatives included as part of the British governing bodies and some colonists who were in debt with British creditors hoped winning the revolution would get them out of paying their debt.

The names of just a few of the Patriots and Founding Fathers within the colonies who are identified as important figures of the American Revolution, as well as some of their accomplishments are: *George Washington* (first president and commander of the Continental Army), *Thomas Jefferson* (known for "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal ..."), *Alexander Hamilton* (one of the architects of the Constitution, first secretary of the treasury, chief designer of the American financial system), *James Madison* (considered to be the "Father of the Constitution" for his pivotal role in drafting and promoting the Constitution), *John Adams* (second president of the United States), *Paul Revere* (arranged to have a signal light in the Old North Church), *Patrick Henry* ("Give me liberty, or give me death!"), *Ethan Allen* (leader of the "Green Mountain Boys" that captured Fort Ticonderoga), *John Paul Jones* ("I have not yet begun to fight"), successful naval campaigns as the commodore of seven ships that were set out to destroy British commerce ships during the Revolutionary War), *John Hancock* (president of the Second Continental Congress, signed the Declaration of Independence first, and made his signature large, **bold**, and clear for everyone to see), *Benjamin*

Franklin (who helped draft the Declaration of Independence, publisher of Poor Richard's Almanac, inventor of the Franklin stove also known as the Pennsylvania fireplace, represented the United States in France during the American Revolution, and at age 81 the oldest person to sign the Constitution), and *Samuel Adams* (signed the Declaration of Independence and other important founding documents as well as the organizer and leader of The Boston Tea Party).



The Boston Tea Party was a result of the discontent that colonial citizens harbored because of the “taxation without representation” policy. Because of the tax on tea imposed by The Townshend Acts, 340 chests of British East India Company Tea, weighing over 92,000 pounds were smashed open by the Sons of Liberty, (led by Samuel Adams), and dumped into the Boston Harbor the night of December 16, 1773. (image from massmoments.org)

As written in the article, *An American Revolution. Loyalists, Fence-sitters, and Patriots*, ushistory.org, “The American Revolution not only separated neighbors and friends, but it also devastated many families. **William Franklin, who was opposed to the revolution and labeled a Loyalists, rarely if ever, spoke to his Patriot father Benjamin Franklin after the war.**”

Most townships in the thirteen colonies had a company of volunteers consisting of men, ages sixteen to sixty, that were part of the Military Association that existed from 1775 to 1777, known as **The Associators**. Battalions were formed by combining several companies of Associators from neighboring townships. **Josiah Bryan** of Springfield Township was the captain of the 6th Company consisting of 60 men, that was part of Pennsylvania's 3rd Battalion. **Chris Wagoner** of Haycock township is listed as 1st Lieutenant of this company, **Adam Beidelman** of Springfield Township is the 2nd Lieutenant, and **Michael Ruth** is the Ensign. Some of the members listed as Privates of the local Associators Battalions and living in Haycock during the American Revolution include **Michael Diel** (75 acres, 2 horses, 3 cattle, 8 white inhabitants), **Nicholas Buck** (45 acres), **John Moyer** (35 acres, log house, log barn), **John Metsker** (150 acres, 2 horses, 2 cattle), **John Young** (130 acres, log house, log stable), and **Adam Litzenberger** (101 acres, log house, log barn, smith shop) and some of the members listed as Privates of Associators Battalions and living in Springfield Township include **Phillip Hess** (145 acres, 3 horses, 5 cattle), **Francis Smith** (79 acres, 1 horse, 1 cattle), **Isaac Wiseback** (172 acres, 2 horses, 2 cattle), **John Foulke** (87 acres, 2 story stone house, stone smoke house, log barn), **Andrew Segafos** (90 acres, 4 horses, 3 cattle, grist mill, and also 135 acres in Haycock), and **Henry Applebach** (40 acres, log house, log barn, stone smith shop).

In 1927, Dr. Henry Irving Stahr, President of Hood

College and the son of Isaac Stahr and Hannah Camilla Applebach, submitted an application for membership to The Sons of the American Revolution. His application indicates, “Henry Applebach (Aferbach) was enrolled in a Company of Associators, August 21, 1775. He served under Captain Josiah Bryan, 6th Company, 3rd Battalion, Pennsylvania, mustered into service May 6, 1777. Proof of this can be found in the Pennsylvania archive, fifth series, Volume V, page 399.” The Pennsylvania – German Volume IX, a Monthly Magazine, page 196, lists Private Henry Aferbach as one of the sixty men under the command of Captain Josiah Bryan, sixth Company, third Battalion. This would have been Henry Irving Stahr's Great-Great-Grandfather, Johan Henrich Afflerbach. “The pioneer immigrant Johan Henrich Afflerbach embarked at Rotterdam on the ship Sally, arrived in Philadelphia October 29, 1770. He gave his age as 31 and occupation as smith ... His name appears August 21, 1775, on the roll of a company of Associators. He dropped his first name Johan and became known as Henry Afflerbach.” (pennsylvaniagenealogy.org)

In the History of Northampton County (Pennsylvania) and The Grand Valley of the Lehigh, Volume III, page 310, this is written about Johan Henry (Aferbach) Applebach's grandsons, Henry and Paul Applebach: “Henry Applebach was an enterprising man, who with his brother, Paul did much to develop the village of Applebachsville. The brothers dealt extensively in horses and cattle, and of course also farmed, purchasing in 1847 a tract of 377 acres, upon which had been built, in 1837, one of the first country [county] seats in the upper end of Bucks County. In 1848 the brothers commenced the erection of other buildings: they established a hostelry, and eventually a village grew up, chiefly owing to their enterprise and energy. When a post office was established there, the village was given the name Applebachsville, in honor of its founders.”

NOTE: Josiah Bryan, captain of the 6th Company, is a great-uncle of **John S. Bryan**, a Brigadier General of the Bucks County Militia who served as a Bucks County Associate Judge for one term. John's great-grandfather, **William Bryan** (Haycock Township, 300 acres, 4 horses, 7 cattle, 1778 taxes of 7 pounds, 10 shillings), is one of the original settlers of the Haycock area and signed the 1745 petition for township organization requesting that this community be recognized officially as a legal township of Bucks County. **William Bryan's** son **Joel Bryan** (160 acres, 3 horses, 4 cattle, 2 story stone house, stone spring house, log barn, log stable, 19 white inhabitants, 1783 taxes of 2 pound, 2 shillings, 4 pence) also lived in Haycock Township and served in the American Revolution. **Josiah Bryan** is also the son of **William Bryan, and brother of Joel.**

Around 1737 **Patrick McCarty** (Springfield Township) came from Ireland with his parents, his grandparents, and other McCarty family members. Patrick is listed on the muster roll of the first Regiment of Foot of the 3rd Battalion under the leadership of **Captain Manus Yost** (Haycock Township, 135 acres, stone house, log barn, wash house, 2 horses, 3 cattle). Several other members of the McCarty family served in the war for independence.

Nicholas McCarty, 1738 – 1808, (Nockamixon Township, 250 acres, two story stone house, log barn, sawmill, stone weaver shop, 4 horses, 7 cattle, and also 80 acres in Haycock), served in the American Revolution. He was the first in the McCarty family to be born in America.

He was nicknamed "Sawmiller Nick" because he built a sawmill on Haycock Creek. In 1776 he and his wife built a large stone home what is now called the "Mass House." It had a large living room where local Catholics gathered for Mass and a small bedroom where the priest would stay when visiting. When the priest arrived, a bonfire was ignited on Haycock Mountain to alert all local Catholic settlers that mass would be celebrated the next day. The availability and purpose of the "Mass House" solidified the Irish-German heritage for the parish of Saint John the Baptist and still stands today on Church Lane at the base of Haycock Mountain. Nicholas married Albertina Kohl. She was baptized in 1741 and the country's oldest surviving Catholic baptismal record bears the name of "Albertina Kohl of Saint John's, Haycock Township." The McCarty family deeded land for the purpose of Saint John the Baptist Church and its cemetery. It is the third oldest parish in the Archdiocese of Philadelphia, and the first grave in the cemetery was that of Unity Casey McCarty, c.1675 – 1745. Unity was married to Nicholas McCarty (c.1670 – 1750). Sometime before 1737, together with their sons Thomas (and wife, Ann) and Edward (and wife Catherine and children Thomas, Margaret, John, and Patrick) they emigrated from Cork County, Ireland to Bucks County. Today there are about 100 graves in Saint John the Baptist Church cemetery with the name of McCarty.

Nicholas Harmon McCarty, (Haycock Township, 67 acres, 29' by 28' log house, 40' by 26' stone barn, 1778 taxes of 1 pound and 5 shillings), born 1755, was a member of the Company of Associators that was commanded by **Captain Jacob Shoop**. Nicholas eventually became a Justice of the Peace in 1822, and his brother **Thomas McCarty**, (Haycock Township, 67 acres, 20' by 15' log house, 33' by 23' log barn) born in 1757, a blacksmith, also served in the American revolution. Military service records show that Thomas McCarty was a member of a Pennsylvania **Militia** detachment of soldiers that guarded Hessian prisoners taken when General Burgoyne surrendered. He was stationed in Newtown, Bucks County as well as on the Delaware River to protect crafts and ferry boats that were located between Newtown and Black Eddy.

"The first three generations of McCartys were illiterate. Nicholas Harmon and Thomas McCarty's father **John McCarty**, 1729 – 1766," (Haycock Township, 66 acres, 20' by 18' log house, 33' by 23' log barn), "on his deathbed signed his will with an X. He willed money to build a school on his property in Haycock Township to educate all three of his sons Nicholas, Thomas, and John. From that time on there was a school on the property in Haycock." ("McCarty Family Tree" and "McCarts in Bucks County Pa" by Philip McCarty Revised 2023.)

A connected draft map of original land surveys for early settlers situated in Haycock and Springfield townships shows some of the land owned by the McCarty Family.



Around 1737 Nicholas McCarty (c1670 -1750) and his wife Unity (c1675 - 1747) came from Cork County, Ireland with their two sons Edward and Thomas and their families. The 1850 map of Bucks County shows 9 different properties owned by the McCarty family members.

A March 7, 1777, act replaced the Associators military units, whose members were all volunteers, with the **Militia System**. Bucks County was one of the first counties to organize its militia units into companies and battalions. The **Bucks County Revolutionary War Militia records** indicate that in 1777 Bucks County had five Battalions. The total forces organized consisted of 5 Colonels, 5 Lieutenants Colonels, 5 Majors, 40 Captains, 160 Sergeants, 40 Drummers, 40 Fifers and 2,791 Privates. From 1777-1780 the 3rd Battalion was under the command of **Colonel John Keller** of Haycock Township. He and his wife Mary had 9 children, 200 acres, a stone house, a frame barn, a stone grist mill, 3 horses, 7 cattle, and 1778 taxes of 3 pounds, 10 shillings. He was transferred to the 2nd Battalion and from 1780-1783 he served as Lieutenant Colonel. He was elected to the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1776 and was also a delegate to the first Constitutional Convention. He died in 1792 at age sixty-one. Colonel John Keller's father **Heinrich (Henry) Keller**, the first Constable of Haycock township, was one of the founding fathers of St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church. The congregation was known as Tohecka (Tohickon) Congregation due to its proximity to the Tohickon Creek. The Kellers Church Area is one of the oldest settlements in Upper Bucks County. The 1st Company, of Colonel John Keller's 3rd Battalion, was under the command of **Captain Philip Stever** (Haycock Township, 300 acres, 1 dwelling, 1 outhouse, 4 horses, 5 cattle, 1778 taxes of 3 pounds, 12 white inhabitants). Captain Philip Stever was married to Elizabeth Keller, the sister of Colonel John Keller. Colonel Keller's Battalion was still in active service in the fall of 1781. The names of other Captains of Companies include **Gawen Adams, Manus Yost, Elias Rader, Richard Stellwell, Daniel Hogeland, William Erwin** (Tinicum Township, 416 acres, 2 story frame house, frame kitchen, frame barn, 2 horses 1 cattle), and **Robert Patterson**.

The March 7, 1777, act made membership in the militia mandatory "for all able-bodied male whites between the ages of eighteen and fifty-three." As written in the book Proprietary and Other Tax lists of the County of Bucks, "People over fifty-three years of age, and not having sons or any other persons performing Military Duty had to pay a Double Tax for their Real and Personal Property, as the law Directs." Settlers living in Haycock in 1779 that had paid the double tax were **Elizabeth Desh** (180 acres, 1 horse, 3 cattle, Tax: 20 pounds, 19 shillings), **Joseph Fulmer** (140 acres, 2 horses, 4 cattle, Tax: 18 pounds, 10 shillings, 6 pence), **Casper Horn** (50 acres, 2 horses, 3 cattle, Tax: 18 pounds, 10 shillings, 6 pence), **Aaron Klinker** (270 acres, 5 horses, 8 cattle, Tax: 47 pounds, 14 shillings), **Christian Poos** (25 acres, 1 horse, 2 cattle, Tax: 7 pounds, 8 shillings, 6 pence), and **George Taylor** (200 acres, Tax: 6 pounds, 12 shillings).

The Militia system served the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania during war and peace from 1777 through 1783. From the beginning to the end of the Revolutionary War, most of the fighting was done by **Line Troops**. The

Pennsylvania Line was created in 1775 and organized into thirteen regiments. Men enlisted for a period of not less than six months. The financial difficulties of the newly formed government complicated paying enlisted men the money they were promised for their service on a timely manner.

Quakers, many living in Bucks County, also called Friends, followed the guidelines of pacifism and most refused to take up arms during the war. It was against their religious beliefs to politically or financially support the efforts of the Loyalists or Revolutionaries because of the violence that would result from the conflict. It was also their practice to disown members of the Friends Society who served in the military or occupied political office. Two Quakers that supported the revolution, knowing the non-violent position and rules of the Quaker Society, were Nathaniel Greene and Betsy Ross.



LEFT: The Betsy Ross House, 239 Arch St, Philadelphia, where the seamstress and flag-maker lived and where she is said to have assisted with the first American flag. Right: General Nathanael Greene one of the most skilled and celebrated generals of the American Revolution. (photos public domain)

Nathaniel Greene, a Quaker, was active in resisting the new taxes the British government imposed and joined the militia. He fought in a number of battles in the northern colonies, commanded troops at the **First Battle of Trenton**, was elevated to the rank of General, and under his leadership as commander of the Southern Department of the Continental army led a brilliant campaign that ended the British occupation of the Southern Colonies. **Betsy Ross** was part of a large Quaker family that lived in Philadelphia. She is credited with helping to design the first flag of the United States. David Price in his book Rescuing the Revolution writes: Hessian "Colonel von Donop, who was observed to be exceedingly devoted to the fair sex remained in Mount Holly, with his entire force, on the night of December 23, 1776, and was still there on Christmas day, with his troops, more than a full day's march from Trenton." He was distracted and delayed during those days because of an "**anonymous widow in Mount Holly, New Jersey.**" This distraction prevented his troops from being in Trenton and their absence "helped to ensure the triumph of Washington's army at the **First Battle of Trenton**," that occurred shortly after General Washington and his army crossed the Delaware river at the location now known as Washington Crossing Historic Park. "It has been speculated that the object of Colonel von Donop's affections was none other than **Betsy Ross**. According to Margaret Morris a local resident, all of the women left the town except one widow of our acquaintance prior to the Hessians arrival." The "**anonymous widow**" is described by Hessian Captain

Ewald as an "exceeding beautiful young widow of a doctor." There are a number of factors in the life of Betsy Ross including her connection to friends in Mount Holly and her frequent visits to Mount Holly, that would make this speculation by some historians believable that she could indeed be the one responsible for Colonel von Donop's Hessian troops not arriving at Trenton in time to support the British and Hessian troops already stationed there on December 26, 1776. The victory by Washington's Army at the First Battle of Trenton was significant because it was the first victory his army achieved in a very long time. This victory increased significantly the confidence and morale of the American forces. General Washington's army captured many essential military supplies, such as gun powder, firearms, ammunition, and cannons as well as various other provisions stored in Trenton by the British and Hessian forces that would be useful for future battles. The momentum from this success carried the Continental army to many future victories. The victory at the **First Battle of Trenton** is considered to be one of the "**Ten Crucial Days of America's War for Independence.**"



"George Washington at the Battle of Trenton" Engraving by the Illman Brothers (1870) (image from the Library of Congress)

Part 3 of Haycock Settlers and their role as Patriots, Loyalists, Associators, and members of the Militia will be published in the future.

Sources: *Seven Events That Enraged Colonists and Led to the American Revolution*, history.com. The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, gilderlehrman.org. Loyalists, Fence-sitters, and Patriots, ushistory.org. June 23, 2023. McCarty Family Tree created by Colleen Marie Flannery McCarty and Philip Thomas McCarty, Ph.D., 6th Great Grandson of Nicholas & Unity McCarty. Dr. James McHugh, a resident of Nockamixon Township. History of Northampton County (Pennsylvania) and The Grand Valley of the Lehigh, Volume III, American Historical Society, Under Supervision and Revision of WILLIAM J. HELLER, Boston, New York, Chicago, 1920, page 310. Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (phmc.pa.gov). The Direct Tax of 1798, Upper part of Bucks County, Harry C. Adams, 1994. Proprietary tax list for Bucks County 1779, 1781-1786. Haycock Township tax list 1784. Bucks County Historical Society, Fackenthal Publication, 1917, vol IV. The Pennsylvania-German Volume IX, page 196, SWEET COUNTRY by William E. Collier, 1976.



Kringle's 2024 Featured

By Chris Handschin

carolyn Artist
keys



This year we are proud to present Carolyn Keys Hanisch as our *home-grown* featured artist!

Perhaps it is because Haycock Township is so nature-abundant that Carolyn draws inspiration from her surroundings and interweaves her unique style with a strong working background in architectural form. Her bold designs are fashion-forward, unique *and* recognizable.

Carolyn Keys is the website address for her business, and the name compelled the question,

"Why Keys?" She explained that Keys, being her middle name, had a catchy ring. She also uses a stellar configuration of the letters in that name to create her signature logo!

Carolyn's parents, residents of Haycock township, are both gifted hand workers, but it was her father who introduced her to the gratification of creative endeavors. In his woodshop, sketching, experimenting and creating with wood, this all inspired her artistic sense at an early age. After early adult years of college, and working at design firms in Philadelphia and beyond, she has settled into rural living in rustic Haycock. From her loft studio which she designed and sculptor/husband, Justin Long built, Carolyn draws out the designs, selecting the materials she wishes to use, then executes the pieces from raw metals to finished designs, only outsourcing her designed cast pieces, and even those she refines to make the final customer-ready item. From concept to finished piece, her hands are involved. That is the gratification for her. At 45, she sees jewelry-making as a lifelong career as it allows for her own endless creativity as well as personal fulfillment.



Carolyn started her professional life after graduating from Drexel University, having majored in Interior design. She began as an architectural designer, working for various design firms in Philadelphia and then in Bucks County, for Sullivan Building and Design. After ten years of working with a computer, she longed to be working creatively instead, -with her hands. The architectural discipline of that decade is not lost on her though, as Carolyn's designs incorporate both geometric shapes *and* nature-inspired aspects; leaves, trees, and-- yes, even snakes! Although a college graduate, Carolyn is virtually self-taught as a jeweler, although she admits to relying on YouTube for technical support occasionally.

Carolyn's medium of choice is metal because of its malleability and strength. She works with silver, brass and gold fill but also incorporates thin shapes of finely polished ebony and mahogany in some of her designs. All pieces, regardless of material used, are in the \$80.00 to \$300.00 price range. Her latest fascination is blending metal with semi-precious stones. Recently, she has created a line of silver with

turquoise and silver with opal necklaces and rings. When asked about the inspiration for these unique necklace's stone settings, she said it comes first from a practical sense, as each stone is first wrapped in metal and then she must invent a way to hang it on the chain with an artistic flair, unique to the market.

Fortunately for our Haycock Historical Society annual fundraiser, Carolyn explains that Kringle is the only "show" she participates in! The rest of her work is wholesale to purchasers such as Dandelion and Mitchner Museum Gift Shop. We hope that means we are doing something right! With nearly 2000 guests each year, exposure for artists is phenomenal at Kringle Christmas Shoppe.

Carolyn will be at the show, alongside her display for a "Meet & Greet" on Saturday, December 7th, from 11:00 Am until Noon.





IN MEMORY OF
Clayton Fox
December 30, 1941—September 8, 2024

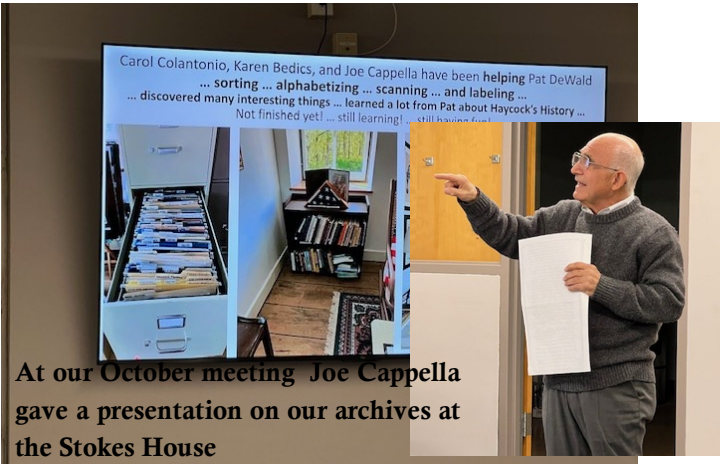
The Stokes Garden

The Stokes Garden has been put to bed for the winter. I would like to thank everyone who helped plant, weed, clip, and deadhead for their time. We had some additions to the garden and grounds. Two new bird houses, and a gift of a bird bath. Thank you all. Looking at next year, the gardeners are looking at trying again to start a wildflower garden for the birds and bees of Haycock. Let us help our fellow feathered friends and pollinators.

Pat DeWald



Eric Young presented a painting by Bert Baum, donated to HHS by his uncle Richard A. Housekeeper. Thank you Eric and Richard.



At our October meeting Joe Cappella gave a presentation on our archives at the Stokes House

Kringle Christmas Shoppe XXI

Friday, December 6, 10:00 A.M.—7:00 P.M.
Saturday, December 7, 10:00 A.M.—6:00 P.M.
Sunday, December 8, 10:00 A.M.—4:00 P.M

Our annual fundraiser will be held December 6th through the 8th this year. Think about joining the “Elves” on the committee that makes the magic happen. We meet about 10 times between September and the actual event. If you want to be involved in this specific-term group, meet great friends and know your help is appreciated as part of our non-profits major fund-raising initiative, please leave a note with either Chris Handschin or Sue McLaughlin at:

kringleshoppe@gmail.com

FREE ACCESS TO PENNSYLVANIA RECORDS ON ANCESTRY

<https://www.phmc.pa.gov/Archives/Research-Online/Pages/Ancestry-PA.aspx>

Past years' issues of our Newsletter are available on our web site. www.haycockhistoricalsociety.org

“Our Lost Tohickon Valley” and “Haycock Township and Eddie Bauer” are available as E-Books on Amazon

PRINT VERSIONS

“Haycock Township and Eddie Bauer” is available at Stokes Headquarters, Haycock Township Building, and Margie Fulp

“Our Lost Tohickon Valley” is available at Sines 5&10, Stokes Headquarters, Haycock Township Building, The Treasure Trove in Perkasio, and Margie Fulp

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OF
DOYLESTOWN



MEETINGS

November 21, 2024: 7 p.m. Kathleen Zingaro Clark, author of three well-received *Images of America* books about Bucks County history, will present on her book **Bucks County Inns and Taverns**. She will share dozens of vintage photos while highlighting some of the most historic colonial gathering spots that still exist between Bristol and Springtown today

Third Thursday meetings are held at the Haycock Community Center, formerly the Haycock Elementary School, at Old Bethlehem Road and Sawmill Road, in Applebachsville. The meeting room is Community Room West.

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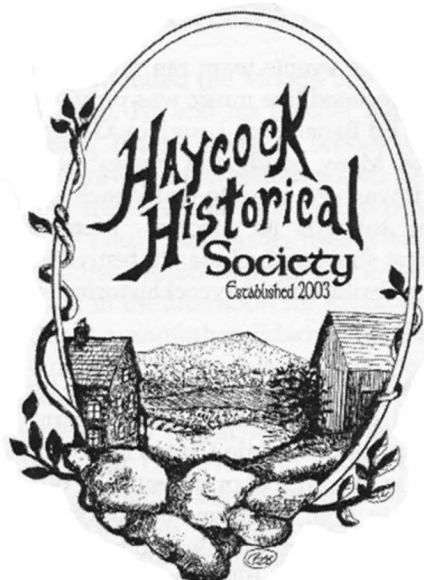
Please submit material for the newsletter or suggestions for interviews to Margie Fulp. (267-772-0711) or margiefulp@gmail.com

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AN INVITATION TO MEMBERSHIP

YES, ENROLL ME AS A MEMBER OF THE HAYCOCK HISTORICAL SOCIETY!

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Receive quarterly newsletter and attend all special functions this year – Jan. thru Dec.
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- ☐ **Corporate Sponsor - \$100/year**
Gain advertisement in our newsletter by yearly sponsorship (ad size smaller than business card)
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SEND APPLICATION ALONG WITH CHECK MADE PAYABLE TO HAYCOCK HISTORICAL SOCIETY TO:

P.O. Box 715, Quakertown, PA 18951