

- (6). MARY L., m. William Dunham, of Pottersville, N. J.
 (7). MARGARET V.; unmarried.
 (8). ANNA B.; unmarried.
 (9). ROBERT; unmarried.

CRAMER.

Among the Palatines of the second emigration in New York, 1710, was ANNA MARIA CRAMERIN (widow), b. 1680 (?), who had ch.:

- I. JURGEN (George) ? "eldest son, b. 1692," m. Elisabeth; on the Raritan, 1733, a witness to the bapt'ism of Elisabeth, the dau., 6 months old, of Jurgen Kastner and Naomi.
 II. MARIA ELISABETH, b. 1693.
 III. JOHN HENDRICK, b. 1703.
 IV. ANNA CATHARINA, b. 1705.
 V. JULIANA MARIA, b. 1708.

MATTHIAS, may have been the son of JURGEN or HENDRICK; or he may have landed at Philadelphia in 1731, Oct. 14; had ch.:

- I. MORRITZ, m. Experiensen Harris; rem. 1808 from Hunterdon Co. to Mendham, Morris Co., N. J.; had children (order uncertain):
 (I). GEORGE, b. 1768, m. Mary Ann Shviner; had ch.: 1. *Morris Sharp*, b. 1799, Feb. 6, m. Elisabeth Smith (dau. of Jacob); 2. *Mary*, m. Abraham Seward; 3. *William*, m. *first*, Mary A. Travice; *second*, a woman of the Lake Country, N. Y., no children; 4. *John*, b. 1800, m. *first*, Ann Clark (dau. of Isaac); *second*, widow Sarah Day; 5. *George*, b. 1805, m. *first*, Charity; *second*, Catherine Badsley; no children; 6. *Jacob Harris*, b. 1808, Oct. 26, m. Esther H. Lewis, (dau. of Capt. David); no children; 7. *Elisabeth*, b. 1816, m. John Smith (s. of Capt. David).
 (II). THOMAS, b. 1769, Dec. 7; probably unmarried.
 (III). MORRIS, b. 1775, July 20, m. Polly Sanders, prob. left will, 1831, Mar. 15, Mendham, which names wife, *Mary*, and son, *Ziba S.*; other children referred to but not named.
 (IV). ISAAC, b. 1777, July 12, d. 1841, Jan. 14, m. Jane Cooper.
 (V). MATTHIAS, m. Margaretha; had *Isaac*, b. 1796, April 11.
 (VI). ELISABETH, m. a Betson.
 (VII). NANCY, m. Aaron Horton (s. of Nathaniel and Rebecca).
 II. MATTHIAS, m. Anna Maria Henn, b. 1741, March 5, d. 1804, Jan. 17; had 2d husband, John Sharp (s. of Morris 1st); she was a "cousin to Rev. Mr. Hunt's second wife." His prob. 1783; had children (order uncertain):
 (I). ELISABETH, m. George Young.
 (II). CATHERINE, m. David Black.
 (III). ANNA, b. 1766, Dec. 28, d. 1839, May 18, m. Capt. John Hager (s. of Lawrence).
 (IV). MARY, m. Morris Sharp.
 (V). WILLIAM, b. 1770, Jan. 8, m. Mary Ellen Carhart; had ch.: 1. *Ann*, m. John Rockefeller (s. of David); 2. *Mary*, m. William Bellis (s. of Adam); 3. *Matthias*, b. 1795, March 16, m. Sarah Aller (dau. of John); 4. *George*, m. Lydia Hays, (dau. of John); 5. *Elisabeth*, m. Abraham Van Fleet (dau. of John); 6. *Christiann*, m. John Van

Sickle; 7. *Catherine*, m. James Hoffman, (s. of Henry); 8. *Ellen*, m. Henry Hoffman, (s. of Henry); 9. *Susan*, m. John Yauger, (s. of John); 10. *Morris*, lived at Pluckamin; 11. *David*, m. a Hoffman (dau. of Peter); 12. *William*, m. Mary Yauger (dau. of John).

- (VI). [MARY] DOROTHY, b. 1772, March 11, m. Lawrence Lowe.
 (VII). MATTHIAS, b. 1774, Sept. 23, m. Christina Sharp (dau. of John and Lena); had ch.: 1. *Mary*, m. John Lowe (s. of Benjamin); 2. *Catherine*, died at sixteen; 3. *John Sharp*, b. 1798, July 29, m. Catherine Krieger (dau. of John); 4. *Matthias Sharp*, b. 1800, Sept. 19, m. Julia Fisher (dau. of Peter); 5. *David*, m. Elisabeth Everitt (dau. of Elisha); 6. *Ann*, m. Benj. Boss; 7. *Matilda*, m. David Welsh Dallicker (s. of William).
 (VIII). ELSA CATHERINE, b. 1779, April 8, m. Phillip Alpock.
 (IX). MARGARET, m. Morris Welsh (s. of William and Dorothea), b. 1774, Dec. 16.
 (X). NOAH, m. Mary Emery (dau. of Peter); had ch.: 1. *Mary Henn*, b. 1798, Oct. 9, m. Jacob Tiger (s. of John); 2. *Ann*, a preacher, went West; 3. *Elisabeth*, m. a Higgins; 4. *Noah Stuart*, b. 1801, m. Ann Hoffman (dau. of Peter), b. 1794, June 8, and had *Mary*, Peter, b. 1824, Feb. 10, m. Sarah Skinner (dau. of Sam.), John and Elisabeth; 5. *Becky*; 6. *Matthias*; and one or two more who died young.
 III. GEORGE, m. Sophia; had one child, baptised at Lebanon, and the other two at Easton.
 (I). JOHN MATTHIAS, b. 1774, August; perhaps m. A. Rosina, and had *Jacob*, b. 1793, Dec. 3.
 (II). MORITZ, bap. 1781, Sept. 23.
 (III). CARL, bap. 1784, Jan. 9.
 IV. ANTHONY (? elder of Lebanon Ger. Ch., 1769, perhaps m. Dina; had children bap. as follows: 1. *Anna*, 1781, May 3; 2. *Sophia*, 1787, June 4; 3. *Elisabeth*, 1791, March 4.
 V. WILLIAM (?), m. Mary; has children baptised: 1. *Wilhelm*, 1781, July 23; 2. *Anna Gertraut*, 1785, Oct. 27; 3. *Ruth* (?), 1788, Sept. 7; 4. *Mary*, 1793.
 VI. BLEICH (?), on Peter Nitzer's ledger, 1763.
 VII. NICHOLAS (?), m. A. Barbara and has child *Samuel Frederick*, baptised 1772, Feb. 15.
 VIII. MARY (?), b. 3 May, 1753, d. 7 May, 1821, m. Phillip Cummins (s. Christian).
 MISCELLANEOUS—On Kingston, N. Y., church records, ANTHONY Kramer and Gertray (Gertrude) Scheerman have *Johan Hendrick*, bap. 1712, Nov. 2, and *Gertruy* bap. 1718, Jan. 12. Also *Wendel Cremer* (or Kramer) b. in Germany, married, 1772, Oct. 24, Sara Steward, b. at Esopus, and their children were, I. *Johannes*, bap. 1775, Sept. 24. II. *Peter*, bap. 1780, Feb. 13. III. *Jacob*, 1783, Jan. 27. IV. *Sara*, bap. 1784, May 30. V. *Karel* (Charles), bap. 1786, Aug. 20. VI. *Elisabeth*, bap. 1789, Feb. 1. On the same records we find as witnesses NICHOLAS, and Elis. Dibbel, 1789, and WILLIAM, 1779, April 4. WILLIAM Cramer in Southold, L. I., 1672, removed to Elisabethtown.

CRATER.

Tradition says that two brothers ran away to avoid prescription into the German army; and that both were sold for their passage, one to a Quaker in Pa., and

the other to a man in New Jersey. These brothers names were probably JOHN and MORRITZ. John appears in Tewksbury twp., in 1756, but none of his descendants have been found. They are supposed to have gone to Canada. On Aug. 19, 1729, Moret Creeter (Moritz Creter ?) arrives at Phila. in ship Mortonhouse.

MORRITZ, b. 1712, d. 1772, April 6, aged 60, m. Elisabeth, b. 1706, d. 1771, March 18; bought 308 acres near Fox Hill Pres. Ch., of Joseph Reckless, 7 Feb., 1748, and 450 acres at Hacklebarney, of John and Thomas Leonard in 1762, also 150 acres at Pleasant Grove (John P. Sharp farm ?), in 1752, of John Wood; his will prob. 1772, April 24, mentions children:

I. JACOB, the "eldest," to be taken care of by his brothers and sisters.

II. MORRITZ, b. 1742, Feb. 24, d. 1800, Feb. 18; his will prob. 1800, Feb. 28, m. *first*, Maria Margaret Teets, b. 1746, July 9, d. 1800, Feb. 19; *second*, —, 29 July, 1800; had ch.:

(I). ELISABETH, b. 1765, Dec. 18, m. George Moore.

(II). GEORGE, b. 1767, Aug. 24, d. 1792.

(III). HESTER, b. 1769, July 11, m. Martin Bunn.

(IV). LEONARD, b. 1771, Sept. 11. (According to the will he was to be supported by his brothers and sisters).

(V). CATHERINE, b. 1774, July 31, m. Jacob Welsh (s. of William).

(VI). PHILIP, b. 1776, Oct. 31, d. 1856, March 19, m. 1799, Nov. 19, Susanna Sutton (dau. of John), b. 1776, d. 1842, Sept. 24, owned land at Chester, held by two conveyances; had ch.: 1. *Morris P.*, b. 6 Aug., 1800, d. 2 Dec., 1876, m. Abbie Runyon (dau. of Rich.), b. 17 Sept., 1790, d. 1 Dec., 1872; 2. *Mary*, b. 1803, m. Wm. Rhinehart; 3. *Elisabeth*, b. 1805, m. Fred. H. Shangle (s. of Fred.); 4. *William*, b. 1807, died young; 5. *Anna*, b. 4 July, 1809, d. 28 Oct., 1883, m. Peter Latourrette; 6. *John*, m. Mary McKinstrey; 7. *Sarah*, m. Christopher Tiger; 8. *Margaret*, m. George Smith; 9. *Susan*, m. John Honeyman.

(VII). JOHN, b. 1779, Sept. 7, m. 1802, Aug. 8, Charlotta Leek, b. 1781, Sept. 19; had ch.: 1. *Anna*, b. 1805; 2. *Jean Melinda Smith*, b. 1810; 3. *John S.*, b. 1819, died at two years.

(VIII). MORRITZ, JR., b. 1782, Oct. 30, m. Catherine Cripps, b. 1782, Jan. 5; had ch.:

1. *MARIA*, b. 1805, July 9, m. W. M. Eick.

2. *SARAH*, b. 1807, Feb. 12, m. *first*, Peter B. Sutton; *second*, Alfred Pickle (s. of George).

3. *DAVID*, b. 1809, Jan. 1, m. Elisabeth Lomerson (dau. of Jacob); had ch.: (1). *Catherine*, b. 1837, May 17, m. William Fisher. (Naughtright); (2). *Charity A.*, b. 1839, July 28, m. Samuel Sutton (s. of Wm.); (3). *David D.*, b. 1841, July 6, m. *first*, Mary Louisa, and *second*, Sarah Lunger (daughters of Abram); had ch.: (1st wife) Melancthon W., b. 1864, m. Mary Louisa, b. 1865; (2nd wife) Luther W., b. 1878, m. Cora Bell, b. 1872; (4). *Amanda*, b. 1845, Aug. 25, m. Elias Philhower (s. of Philip); (5). *Morris D.*, b. 1847, June 27, m. Louisa Hoffman (dau. of Jesse); (6). *John L.*, b. 1849, May 14, m. Alice Martin; (7). *Mary Wood*, b. 1851, Oct. 16, m. Rev. W. O. Rushton; (8). *George Edward*, b. 1855, Feb. 1, m. Emma Lance (dau. of Cornelius).

4. *MARGARET MELINDA*, b. 1811, Feb. 9, m. Anthony Rockafellow.

5. *JACOB KLINE*, b. 1813, Aug. 8, m. Eliza Dorlon; had ch.: (1). *John*, m. Eliza Fleet (dau. of Richard). (2). *George F.*, m. Sarah Ellen Fleet (dau. Wm. H.). (3). *Morris*, m. Amanda Wood (dau. of "A.I.?). (4). *Marietta*, m. Asbury Farley (s. of Oliver W.). (5). *Henrietta*, unmarried.

6. *SOPHIA*, b. 1816, March 8, m. Ockley A. Wise.

7. *MORRIS D.*, b. 1817, Oct. 18, died at 4 years of age.

(IX). *CONRAD*, b. 1746, July 30, d. 1789.

(X). *WILLIAM*, b. 1788, Sept. 13.

III. *PHILIP*, b. 1744, d. 1797, Sept. 30, m. Barbara Flock (dau. of Andreas), b. 1744, d. 1841, July 14. His will was dated 1791, Nov. 6, and mentions "440 acres of land on which I now live"; res. in Chester twp.: bought 248 acres at Parker, 1785, part of Wetherell tract; had children:

(I). *MORRITZ*, b. 1766, Feb. 14, d. 1850, May 12, m. Anna Stephens, b. 1769, March 2, d. 1836, Dec. 4; had ch.:

1. *DAVID*, b. 1790, Jan. 31, m. Mary Shangle.

2. *ANDREAS*, b. 1791, Nov. 17, m. — Neighbor, *etc.*

3. *ELISABETH*, b. 1794, Jan. 26, died unmarried.

4. *GEORGE*, b. 1796, March 27, m. Margaret Welsh (dau. of Philip); had ch.: (1). *Philip Welsh*, m. Jane Conklin (Newark); (2). *Anna Maria*, m. Benj. Dickerson; (3). *David Welsh*, m. Elisabeth A. Howell; (4). *Mancius Hulton*, died young; (5). *Geo. Edwin*, m. Elvira Hatton; (6). *Elias*, m. Catherine E. Swackhamer; resided at Flanders.

5. *MARGARET*, b. 1798, May 8, m. Conrad Rarich (s. of Conrad 1st).

6. *SARAH PLUM*, b. 1800, June 25, unmarried; removed to New Comerstown, Ohio.

7. *BARBARA*, b. 1801, Dec. 27, d. 1863, Aug. 4, m. Praster Crater (1).

8. *ANNA DELANTY*, b. 1804, May 7, m. Robert Pitney.

9. *SOPHIA BOWMAN*, b. 1806, May 23, m. Thomas Jennings.

10. *MORRIS*, b. 1808, Dec. 16, m. Helena Voorhees.

11. *JOHN GILBERT*, b. 1811, April 6, m. *first*, Mary Messler; *second*, — Knight.

12. *ANNA MARIA*, b. 1811, April 6, m. James Yawger.

(II). *JOHN*, b. 1768, Sept. 22, d. 1826, June 20, m. Mary Schenckle (dau. of Heinrich), b. 1768, Sept. 18, d. 1844, Feb. 18; had ch.: 1. *Philip*, b. 1799, Sept. 12, m. Catherine Fritts, b. 1795, Jan. 1; 2. *Isaac*, b. 1798, Aug. 27, m. Ann Arrowsmith, b. 1797, May 20; 3. *Barbara*, b. 1796, April 30, m. John R. Heath (s. of Joseph), b. 1790, April 27; 4. *Lawrence*, b. 1799, Feb. 14, m. Mary Hoover (dau. of Crater), b. 1797, Oct. 26.

(III). *MATTHIAS*, lived at Glen Gardner; m. Sophia, b. 10 Feb., 1773, d. 10 July, 1813; had a large family, all of whom went West except

1. *JOHN*, who died at Drakestown; had ch.: (1). *Philip*, m. Angeline Lake (dau. of Thomas) and rem. from Springtown to Phillipsburg; (2). *George*, m. Elsie Ann Durham; (3). *Joseph*, m. twice and rem. to Easton; (4). *John A.*, m. *first*, Fernina Rarick (dau. of William); *second*, Mandie Smith; (5). *Barbara*, m. a Betson; (6). *Rachel Ann*, m. Harman Stark; (7). *Sarah*, m. Jefferson Lake, of Naughtright.

IV. ESTHER, m. Thomas Bushkirk (Van Buskirk).

Mr. Lewis Crater, of Reading, Pa., is collecting materials for a complete genealogy of the Pennsylvania family, and has kindly furnished the following: "The different branches spell their names: *Greter, Greder, Grader, Grater, Krater*, and *Crater*. MICHAEL Kreter is mentioned as having been a partner of Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg in some real estate transactions in the city of Reading, Penn. But the family in Pennsylvania descended from JACOB, who arrived from Germany by way of Holland, 17 Aug., 1733; was a Mennonite, and one of the most active members of the church at Skippack, Pa.;" had children, according to the family record in German:

- I. JACOB, b. 25 May, 1729.
- II. MARIA, b. 18 April, 1731.
- III. JOHANNES, b. [8 April], 1734, d. 8 March, 1818, at 84 years and 11 mos., m. Margaret, b. 5 March, 1741, d. 5 Sept., 1810, at 68 yrs. and 6 m.; had ch.:
 - (I). MARIA, b. 19 Oct., 1760, in the sign of the waterman.
 - (II). JACOB, b. 1 Oct., 1763, d. 27 May, 1763.
 - (III). JOHANNES, b. 13 July, 1765.
 - (IV). ABRAHAM, b. 19 April, 1768.
 - (V). CADARINA [Catherine], b. 23 May, 1771.
 - (VI). LUDWIG, b. 5 Jan., 1775.
 - (VII). ELISABETH, b. 6 April, 1779.
- IV. ELISABETH, b. 1736, in the sign of the Fish.
- V. PAULUS, b. 8 July, 1738, in the sign of the "Lobe."
- VI. BARBARA, b. 21 Sept., 1740, in the sign of the Fish.
- VII. CHRISTIAN, b. 30 Jan., 1743.
- VIII. (name torn off), b. 17 July, 1745.
- IX. (name torn off), b. 8 June, 1750.
- X. (name torn off), b. 2 May, 1753.
- XI. MICHAEL, b. — 1758.

CREGAR.

ANDRIES CREGAR, prob. came to this country in 1741, Nov. 20, when *Johann Andreas, Johan Peter* and *Johann Henrich Krieger* arrive at Phila. in the ship, *Europa*; m. Ann —; will dated 1770, Feb. 8, prob. 1770, April 7, names children:

- I. WILLIAM.
- II. JOHN, m. Anna Rodenback: will prob. 1833, Sept. 10; had ch.:
 - (I). JOHN, b. 1770, Aug. 12, m. Catherine Hoppock (dau. of Peter).
 - (II). ANN, b. 1772, July 30, m. a Hoppock.
 - (III). MARY, b. 1778, Nov. 10, m. Peter Young; had ch.: 1. *Anna Young*, b. 1792, Nov. 19; 2. *Elisabeth Young*, b. 1795, May 20; 3. *William Young*, b. 1800, April 27; 4. *Andrew Young*, b. 1806, Jan. 24.
 - (IV). ANDREW, b. 1779, Jan. 5, d. 1801, July 30, m. Charity Voorhees (dau. of Abraham), b. 1784, Jan. 10, d. 1863, June 25; had ch.:
 1. JOHN, m. Ellen Sweazey (dau. of Andrew); had ch.: (1). *Andrew*; (2). *Peter*; (3). *Abraham*; (4). *William*; (5). *Elias*, died young; (6). *Charity*; (7). *Catherine A.*; (8). *Mary*; (9). *Eliza*.
 2. ABRAHAM, m. Mary Groendyke (dau. of John).
 3. WILLIAM, m. Elisabeth Dilts (dau. of John); had ch.: (1). *John*;

CREGAR—CUMMINS

- (2). *Andrew*; (3). *Thomas*; (4). *Caroline*.
4. PETER, m. Eva Alpaugh (dau. of William); had ch.: (1). (2). *Nahum*; (3). *Sarah Ann*; (4). *Matilda*; (5). *Maha Lydia*; (7). *Harriet*.
5. ANDREW, b. 1808, Aug. 1, m. Harriet Lance (dau. of Wm ch.: (1). *Edgar Isaac*, m. Margaret Beckman.
6. ELIAS V., m. Eliza A. Neighbor (dau. of George).
7. JACOB, b. 1821, March 29, m. Mary Catherine Neighbor (George); had ch.: (1). *George N.*, m. Emily Ann Have *Mary Elisabeth*, m. Oliver Fritts, of Hamden; (3). *Isaac Susan Hummer*; res. at High Bridge; (4). *Susan E.*, m. Bird; res. in Union twp.
8. ISAAC, died young.
9. LUCAS, unmarried.
10. ELISABETH ANN, m. Dennis Bowisby; removed to Indiana
11. WILLIAMPJE, died young.
12. SARAH, died young.
13. CATHERINE, m. James Bunn.
- (V). WILLIAM, b. 1781, Aug. 6, m. Ann Nitzer (dau. of Jacob); w Ohio; had sixteen or seventeen children.
- (VI). PETER, m. Elisabeth McDaniel; had children (order uncertain): 1. *John*; 2. *Andrew*, m. a Perry; 3. *Mary A.*, m. George Pe *Elisabeth*, b. 1791, March 17; 5. *Rebecca*, b. 1794, May 23.
- (VII). ELISABETH, m. Paul Wau.
- (VIII). CATHERINE, m. Wm. Stephenson.

III. PETER.

- IV. JACOB, m. Elisabeth; had ch.:
 - (I). ANDRES, b. 1779, April 27.
 - (II). ELISABETH, b. 1780, Sept. 21.
 - (III). ANN CHRISTINA, b. 1782, May 12.

V. ANN.

- VI. CHRISTINE.
- VII. ELISABETH.

MISCELLANEOUS—CONRAD, m. Catherine Elisabeth; had ch.: I. JOHN b. 1768, Sept. 19; II. HANS ADAM, b. 1779, Sept. 3; III. MARY ELISABETH 1774, Aug. 25. CHRISTIAN, will dated Kingwood, Hunterdon Co., 1760, 17, probated Dec. 8, mentions "Going on expedition in company of Col. under Col. Peter Schuyler," and names ch.: I. PETER; II. WILLIAM CATHERINE.

CUMMINS.

CHRISTEON (Christian), b. March 16, 1716, d. 1781, m. Catherine —, b. 18, 1723, d. 1797; purchased a farm of 250 acres, where Asbury, Warre is now situated, and at a later period, other farms in Bethlehem twp., Co., and in Lower Hardwick, Sussex Co., so that at the time of his de 1781, he owned 625 acres of land. The name Cummins is said to be the s *Cumyn, Comyn, or Cumming*, names, which appear frequently in the l of England and Scotland. The original family of this name arose fr vicinity of the town of Comines in France. They came over to England the conqueror, and Robert Comyn was sent by William, with 700 men to



LEWIS CRATER.

HISTORY
OF THE
Greter, Grater or Crater
FAMILY.

—BY—
LEWIS CRATER.

Rev. T. F. Chambers, of German Valley, N. J., has given the history of Moritz and John Crater, hence it was thought unnecessary to refer to that branch of the family here.

The work is not intended as a literary production, but rather a plain statement of facts as gathered from records and other authentic history.

I am under obligations to Hon. S. W. Pennypacker, Philadelphia, Pa.; Isaac Grater and Mrs. Elizabeth Fuss, Grater's Ford, Pa.; Abraham C. Crater, Newton, Kansas; Mary Crater, Havana, Illinois; and Isaac Nathaniel Rodegeb, Elkhart, Indiana, for valuable information.

LEWIS CRATER.

CRATER.

Origin.

A CENSUS of the different branches of the Crater family in this country would, no doubt, be quite large; but, scattered as they are, it would be impossible to approximate their number. The different branches include those who spell their names "Greter," "Greder," "Grader," "Grater," "Krater," and "Crater," and seem to have descended from four main roots, viz.:

Moritz Crecter, who arrived at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August, 1729; Jacob Greter, who arrived at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 17, 1733; John Crater, apparently a brother of Moritz Crecter; and Michael Kreter, who is mentioned by Prof. Muhlenberg as having been a partner of Henry Melchoir Mühlenberg in some real estate transactions in the city of Reading, Pennsylvania, and is named by Mr. Montgomery as having been among those who purchased several tracts of land in the town of Reading at the first sale of lots. Moritz and John seem to have settled in New Jersey, and Jacob and Michael in Pennsylvania.

The similarity of family names indicates that if these four men were not brothers, they were of the same family. Of Moritz Creter's children, three have the same names as are found among the descendants of Jacob Greter. The names of Jacob's children (John and Michael) indicate that he wished to honor his brothers.

Difference in the Name.

The difference in the name, no doubt, occurred in the change from German to English. At the suggestion of Governor Kieth the government of the Colony of Pennsylvania passed a law compelling masters of vessels bringing immigrants into the Colony to furnish a list of the names of those landed, and each immigrant was required to sign an oath of allegiance to the King of Great Britain and the Proprietary of the Province. These names were then transcribed in English, and, as Prof. Rupp has aptly said, "Very few of them were translated correctly." In the original declaration now on file at Harrisburg, Penna., Jacob Greter's name is written in German, and is „Greter."

Reason for Leaving Germany.

Of the two lines of Protestants in Germany, the Mennonites, or followers of Simon Menno, were fearfully persecuted, and many of them suffered at

the stake, and, as Judge Pennypacker says, "Their literature smacks of fire."

Rev. F. A. Muhlenberg thus summarizes the circumstances under which they were placed: "Living under an arbitrary government, selfish and without any conscience, they were weighted down with the heavy pressure of bad fortune; suffering from the vast privileges of the nobility and official aristocrats, distressed with the fearful plague of wild animals which destroyed unmolested the crops of the farmers, because of the game laws, made for the gratification of princes and nobles addicted to the chase. Besides all this they were groaning under the severe tenant dues, as well as the violent measures in church and religion; exposed to new dangers of war and devastations, with the recollection of the dreadful, unutterable misery they had suffered since January 18, 1689, when Louis XIV. turned his ruffians on the towns and villages of the Palatinate, utterly destroying and devastating the property of the Protestants, shooting and violating defenseless women." The climax was reached when the edict was issued compelling the Mennonites to enter the army or leave the country.

Prof. Rupp says: "The persecutions in Germany having been suspended for a number of years, broke out again in 1732, when about 30,000 Protestants were driven out of the country in the midst

of winter." Jacob Greter and his family were among those thus driven out. Mr. Muhlenberg says: "Can it be a matter of surprise that under a combination of these circumstances that they gladly accepted the invitation of William Penn and emigrated to the New World?"

Jacob Greter.

From page 515, volume III., Colonial Records, we find that Jacob Greter was one of the 291 Palatins arriving at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in "the ship Samuel of London, Hugh Percy, master, from Rotterdam, but last from Deal, on the 17th day of August, 1733."

Occupation.

By occupation Jacob Greter was a weaver, but immediately after arriving in this country purchased quite a large tract of land along the Perkiomen River, at or near what is now known as Grater's Ford, and carried on farming also.

Religion.

From the fact that Michael Kreter's name appears in connection with sundry transactions of Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg and other prominent Lutherans, it is presumable that he was a member of that denomination.

Moritz and John were evidently members of the German Reformed Church.

Jacob Greter was a follower of Simon Menno, the Dutch Reformer, who taught that Christ forbid His followers to bear arms; that war was unlawful and incompatible with Christianity, basing his faith on such passages of the New Testament as Matthew v. 39; Matthew v. 9; Mark ix. 50; I. Thess. v. 15; I Cor. vii. 15; also the rejection of infant baptism. For these opinions he and his followers were subject to great persecution, both from the Catholic hierarchy and the State.

It is not clear whether Jacob Greter was a preacher when arriving in this country, but from the earliest entry in the minute-book of the Skippack Church we learn that he was one of its most active members, and is called the "*Vordienner und Allesten.*" There is considerable doubt at this time as to the meaning of these terms, but the general opinion is that he was the oldest Bishop. For several generations his descendants seem to have lived in the same faith; but, as the country grew, and education became more general, many of the younger members of the family took up with denominations that were more progressive, and adopted the mode of dress and customs of the times.

Family Record.

The old family record of Jacob Greter indicates that two of his eleven children were born in the Palatinate, Germany, viz.: Jacob, being a little over four, and Maria, about two and a half years old when arriving in this country.

The names of three children have been lost, owing to a corner of the leaf of the old record being torn off; however, the date of birth is still left. One of these three children was undoubtedly named "Lewis."

Copy of Family Record.

Datem den 25 Maiy, 1729, ist mir Jacob Grater eine sohn auf die welt gebohren mit namen Jacob, in der wag.

1731, den 18 Abril, ist mir Jacob Greter eine dochter auf die welt gebohren mit namen Maria, in Waserman im Zengen.

1734, ist mir Jacob Greter eine sohn auf die welt gebohren, den 10 Abril, mit namen Johannas, im schitz.

1736, ist mir Jacob Greter eine dochter auf die welt gebohren, mit namen Elizabeth, den 29 Hornung, im fisch im Zengen.

1738, den 8 tag Juli, ist mir Jacob Greter eine sohn auf die welt gebohren, mit namen Paulus, im Loben im Zengen.

1740, den 21 September, ist mir Jacob Greter eine dochter auf die welt gebohren, mit namen Barbara, im Fisch im Zugen.

1743, den 30 Januari, ist mir Jacob Greter eine sohn auf die welt gebohren, mit namen **Christian**, im Zengender.

1745, den 17 Juli, ist (torn off) auf die welt gebohren, m (torn off).

1750, den 8 Junius, ist (torn off) auf die welt gebohren, mit nam (torn off).

1753, den 2 Maiy, ist mir (torn off) die welt gebohren, mit nam (torn off).

1758, ist mir Jacob G (torn off) gebohren, mit namen Michael (torn off) un den tag wissen (torn off).

Social and Financial.

Very many of those who came to this country from the Palatinate were compelled to leave their homes — their all — without money or anything wherewith to pay their passage, mortgaged or sold themselves for a term of years to capitalists who were organizing colonies for the New World, and especially Pennsylvania, where William Penn held out the inducement of freedom of worship. That Jacob Greter was not included in this number, and that his station in life was above that of the ordinary peasant, is indicated by the fact, that immedi-

ately after arriving at Philadelphia, he purchased a large tract of land, and, in addition, stocked it.

In the census report of Perkiomen, or Van Bebbers Township, Montgomery County, Penna., June, 1756, we find this entry: "Jacob Kreter, weaver, owner of 220 acres of land." Again, in the History of Perkiomen Township, published in 1756, we have this entry: "Jacob Kreter, owner of 220 acres of farm land at Grater's Ford, also a saw and grist mill." All indicating that he was a man of considerable wealth. Old records in his handwriting indicate that he was a fair scholar. The position held in the Mennonite Church at Skip-pack shows him to have been a man of more than ordinary influence and intelligence.

Loyalty.

Jacob Greter and his descendants were thoroughly loyal to the United States Government.

During the Revolutionary War, when Washington's Army was encamped near Grater's Ford, provisions were wanted; but being connected with a denomination whose tenets forbid war and inculcate peace, he could not sell to either army, but as there was no obligation to prevent giving to his friends, he said to the officer in charge, "There is my granary; take what you need."

During the Rebellion, 1861-1865, among the descendants of Jacob Greter, who entered the army, were: Lewis Crater, of Juniata County, Pennsylvania, whose bones were left to bleach on the battlefield; Francis Merrian Crater, of Illinois, died on the altar of his country after suffering the horrors of Southern prison pens; Lewis Crater, of Chester County, Pennsylvania, enlisted September, 1861, in Company H, 50th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and after having served his country faithfully for four years, was honorably discharged at the close of the war. Having participated in thirty-three engagements; was slightly wounded; had his sword cut from his side; was promoted from Sergeant to First Lieutenant for meritorious conduct while in action, and closing his service as Adjutant of the Regiment.

Warron Grater, of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, volunteered, under the call of Governor Curtin, in Company B, 34th Emergency Regiment of Pennsylvania.

Abraham Crater, son of Jacob, of Elkhart, Indiana, was a member of Company G, 55th Ohio Volunteers, and died while in the hospital suffering from the effect of wounds received while aiding to maintain the unity of States. There were others in the service whose names we have not been able to secure.

Change of Name.

It is not difficult to imagine how the name was changed from Greter to Greder and then to Grater and Grader, owing to the similarity in sound of the T and D in German language.

The old family record of Jacob Greter contains the names of three generations, and in the entries of the third generation some of the names are spelled Greder, others Grader, and one Grater.

The C was adopted by one branch of Jacob Greter's descendants through an accident: May 28, 1792, John Grater bought of George Heebner, of Vincient Township, Chester County, Pa., a property near the Mingo, Limerick Township, Montgomery County, Pa., and the papers were made out by Thomas Richards in the name of John Craiter. The error was not discovered until about A.D. 1800, when the property was sold, and, in order to save trouble, the new papers were signed "John Crater." From that time on his sons Abraham, Jacob, Phillip, John, and David wrote their name "Crater." The descendants of John Creter, of German Valley, write their names "*Crater*" also.

Descendants.

While the descendants of Jacob Greter cannot boast of having among their number any very great men in science, literature, art, nor war, they do have the distinction of not having, so far as research goes, any criminals among them. The race seems to have been law-abiding, hard-working, honest, upright, and strictly conscientious. The records show a few lawyers, doctors, merchants, bookkeepers, clerks, and mechanics, but by far the greater majority are tillers of the soil, and the broad well-kept acres attest their intelligence and industry.

GENEALOGY.

Jacob Greter's children are :

1. Jacob, born May 25, 1729.
2. Maria, born April 18, 1731.
3. *Johannas*, born April 10, 1734.
4. Elizabeth, born February 29, 1736.
5. Paulus, born July 8, 1738.
6. Barbara, born September 21, 1740; married Frederick Hubler.
7. Christian, born January 30, 1743.
8. ———, born July 17, 1745.
9. ———, born June 8, 1750.
10. ———, born May 2, 1753.
11. Michael, born ———, 1758.

Descendants of Johannas Greter, born April 10, 1734, second son of Jacob Greter, who arrived at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 17, 1733 :

- Maria, born October 19, 1760.
1. Jacob, born October 1, 1763; died May 27, 1764.
 2. *Johannas*, born July 13, 1765.
 3. Abraham, born April 19, 1768.
 4. Ludwig, born January 5, 1775.
 5. Cadarina, born May 23, 1771.
 6. Elizabeth, born April 6, 1779; married Henry Hallman.

Children of Johannas or John Grater, born July 13, 1765, son of Johannas Greter, who was born April 10, 1734 :

1. *Abraham* Crater, born March 2, 1792.
2. Jacob Crater, born December 28, 1793; died single.
3. Phillip Crater, born January 21, 1796.
4. John Crater, born November 26, 1797.
5. David Crater, born February 15, 1800; died 1893.
6. Catharine Crater, born October 19, 1802; married John Young.
7. Elizabeth Crater, born February 3, 1805; died August 27, 1805.
8. Henry Crater, born March 22, 1808; died December, 1815.
9. Israel Crater, born February 18, 1812; died single.

Children of Abraham Crater, born March 2, 1792, son of John or Johannas Grater :

1. Ephraim Crater, born May 1, 1814; died March 22, 1893.
2. Elizabeth Crater, born May 20, 1817; died December 7, 1834.
3. Margaret Crater, born September 10, 1818; died single.
4. Christianna Crater, born September 10, 1818; died single.
5. Jacob Crater, born July 1, 1820; died November 17, 1893.
6. John Crater, born February 22, 1822; died single.

Ephraim Crater, son of Abraham, married Susan Longacre, and to them were given eight children, viz. :

- Henry L., born October 7, 1837; died October 17, 1872.
- Lavina, born August 21, 1839; married Joseph Lukens.
- Anna, born September 10, 1841; married Jacob Nyman.
- Lewis, born August 9, 1843.
- Catharine Elizabeth, born January 3, 1845; married Josiah Nyman.
- Jacob L., born February 10, 1847.
- David L., born November 28, 1850.
- Abraham L., born September 18, 1853; died November 9, 1873.

Henry Crater, son of Ephraim, married Sophia Weidel, and had three children, viz. :

Laura W., born September 26, 1861; married Chas. Stroh.
Wm. Lincoln, born October 3, 1865.
Grant W., born June 25, 1869; died June 17, 1883.

The children of Laura Stroh, daughter of Henry Crater, are :

Rosa Eliza Stroh, born September 22, 1886.
Samuel Grant Stroh, born August 16, 1888.
William Paul Stroh, born July 20, 1891.
Charles Henry Stroh, born June 25, 1893.

The children of William L., son of Henry L. Crater, are :

Mary Blanchford Crater, born December 1, 1888.
Harry Grant Crater, born March 6, 1890.
Sadie Viola Crater, born February 13, 1891.

Lavina, daughter of Ephraim Crater, married Joseph Lukens September 27, 1860; their children are :

Ida May Lukens, born July 31, 1861; died July 26, 1862.
Annie Kate Lukens, born March 16, 1863; married Wm. F. Rhoads.
Hannah Mary Lukens, born January 7, 1866; died September 24, 1866.
Allen Sheridan Lukens, born June 20, 1867; died July 22, 1877.
Edwin Alonzo Lukens, born July 10, 1869; died February 17, 1870.
Lillie May Lukens, born December 10, 1871; died October 15, 1878.

The children of Anna Rhoads, daughter of Lavina Lukens, are :

Joseph Horace Rhoads, born April 16, 1882.
Effie May Rhoads, born January 14, 1884.
Allen Warren Rhoads, born September 11, 1885.
Nellie Maud Rhoads, born January 6, 1887.
Lottie Edith Rhoads, born March 30, 1889.
Park Frederick Ethelbert Rhoads, born December 31, 1890.
Ida Theresa Rhoads, born July 17, 1892.
Wilford Lavington Rhoads, born April 24, 1894.

The children of Anna Nyman, daughter of Ephraim Crater, are :

Charles I., born July 13, 1867.
Harry A., born September 27, 1869.
Edgar A., born March 19, 1874.

Lewis Crater, son of Ephraim, married Rosa C. Lowe September 21, 1865, and their children are :

Emma May, born January 9, 1867.
Mary Minerva, born June 20, 1868.
Annie Lulu, born September 21, 1870; died January 15, 1875.
Morton Murray, born January 14, 1872.

The children of Catharine Elizabeth Nyman, daughter of Ephraim Crater, are :

Cora Lillian, born November 30, 1866; died in infancy.
Flora Amy, born December 3, 1869; married Moore.
Blanch Alvesta, born October 11, 1873; died in infancy.
Maud Viola, born January 10, 1877; died in infancy.
Mabel May, born December 22, 1880.

The children of Flora Amy Moore, daughter of Catharine Nyman, are:

Grace Viola Moore, born November 15, 1888.
Amy Maud Moore, born January 16, 1891.

The children of Jacob L., son of Ephraim Crater, are:

Harry Ephraim Crater, born October 24, 1867.
Robert Clark Crater, born December 6, 1869.
Ira Titus Crater, born February 7, 1872; died March 12, 1878.
Edith May Crater, born June 24, 1873; died March 12, 1878.
Cora Estella Crater, born May 22, 1877, died March 31, 1878.
Maggie Emily Crater, born January 7, 1879.
Dora Blanch Crater, born November 20, 1882.
Ida Kate Crater, born April 23, 1885.
Mary Jennie Crater, born March 17, 1887.
Annie Lillian Crater, born July 5, 1888.

The children of David L. son of Ephraim Crater, are:

Josie Adelia Crater, born September 20, 1877.
Ernest Crater, born August 23, 1878; died August 23, 1878.
Alice Minerva Crater, born November 25, 1879.
Elsie Mabel Crater, born May 15, 1882; died June 20, 1885.
Lewis Green Crater, born April 3, 1885.
Bessie Bell Crater, born October 12, 1890.

Descendants of Jacob Crater, second son of Abraham, who was born March 2, 1792:

Jacob Crater, born July 1, 1820, son of Abraham, married Sarah Funck, and to them were born:

Abraham, April 20, 1839; died while in the army, May 31, 1864.
Elizabeth, October 2, 1840; married Isaac Rodegeb, June 13, 1861.
Catharine, February 24, 1842; died October 19, 1844.
John, October 24, 1843.
Mary Ann, August 24, 1845; married Henry Motts.
Susanna, May 24, 1847; died August 26, 1869.
Ephraim, October 24, 1849.
David, September 19, 1851.
Emeline, August 28, 1853; married Henry W. Reed, September 24, 1871.
Lavina, June 23, 1855; married Tobias Holderman.
Levi, December 1, 1858.
Jacob, July 8, 1860.
Sarah F., August 21, 1863; died October 28, 1863.

Children of Elizabeth and Isaac Rodegeb are:

Isaac Nathaniel, born March 15, 1863.

Isaac Rodegeb died April 11, 1863, at the Hospital at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, of typhoid fever, contracted while in the service of his country.

Elizabeth Rodegeb married Andrew Swoveland, May 28, 1871; to them were born:

Emma Swoveland, February 16, 1872; married Jas. Whitehead, January 13, 1894.
Sarah Swoveland, born April 30, 1873; married Myron G. Penrod, January 26, 1891.
Norman Swoveland, born October 29, 1878.

Mrs. Elizabeth Swoveland died February 25, 1890.

The children of Mary Ann Motts, daughter of Jacob Crater, are:

Jacob Motts, born May 2, 1870.
 Cora Belle Motts, born July 11, 1872; married Melton Snyder.
 Charles Motts, born March 3, 1874.
 Minnie May Motts, born November 3, 1878.

The child of Cora Belle and Melton Snyder is:

Mary Cinda Alice, born April 25, 1893.

Ephraim, son of Jacob Crater, of Elkhart, Indiana, married Estella Terwilleger, March 3, 1872, and their children are:

Elsie Silas Crater, born November 14, 1875; died September 20, 1878.
 Sarah Desdemona Crater, born February 21, 1878.
 Abram Clyde Crater, born August 5, 1881.

Estella, wife of Ephraim Crater, died February 14, 1882.

Ephraim Crater and Amanda Swihart were married May 4, 1884; their children are:

Nancy Edith Crater, born February 11, 1885.
 William Harry Crater, born July 24, 1888.

The children of Emeline, daughter of Jacob Crater, and Henry W. Reed are:

Mary Reed, born July 20, 1871; }
 Sarah Reed, born July 20, 1871; } died September 12, 1872.
 Lydia Reed, born October 29, 1872; married Ralph Slocum,
 February 4, 1893.
 Edwin C. Reed, born April 9, 1874.
 Geneta Reed, born January 27, 1877.
 William F. Reed, born October 9, 1878.
 Floyd Reed, born November 14, 1882.

Children of Lavina, daughter of Jacob Crater, and Tobias Holderman are:

Elmer Holderman, born June 22, 1873.
 Rosa Holderman, born March 29, 1875.
 Ada Holderman, born October 17, 1876; married Frank Thornton, March 28, 1894.
 James F. Holderman, born September 17, 1878.
 Sarah Ann Holderman, born April 27, 1880.
 Ephraim Holderman, born December 17, 1881.
 Grover C. Holderman, born December 24, 1883.
 Mrs. Lavina Holderman died July 26, 1886.

Levi, son of Jacob Crater, of Elkhart, Indiana, married Christina Crull, December 25, 1883, and their children are:

Ethel Adell Crater, born December 14, 1884.
 Nellie Fern Crater, born August 16, 1886.
 Bernie Leora Crater, born June 21, 1889.
 Nitta May Crater, born May 8, 1893.

Descendants of Phillip Crater, third son of John Grater, who was born July 13, 1765:

Children of Phillip Crater, born July 21, 1796, son of Johannas or John Grater, are:

Joel Crater, Havana, Illinois.
 Joshua Crater, Lewistown, Illinois.
 David Crater, died single.
 Francis Merrion Crater, died single.
 Anna Crater, Salt Lake, Utah.

The children of Joel Crater, son of Phillip, are :

David Crater, Ravenwood, Mo.
 Mary Crater, Havana, Illinois.
 Sarah (married Jacob Yetter), Havana, Illinois.
 Wm. Root Crater, Havana, Illinois.
 Clara (married Frank M. Hagen), Trenton, Nebraska.
 Joel Taylor Crater, Havana, Illinois.
 Phillip Milton Crater, Havana, Illinois.
 Addiel (married Casper Fisk), Forest City, Illinois.

The children of David Crater, son of Joel, are :

Allen Bruce, David Reese, Frank Milton, and Robert Taylor.

Children of Sarah Yetter, daughter of Joel Crater, are :

Oscar Hiram, Edith Mabel, Edna Belle, Roy Edgar,
 Perry Albert.

Children of Clara Hagen, daughter of Joel Crater, are :

Franklin and Prentis Leo.

Children of Joshua, son of Philip Crater, are :

1. Sarah (married Nicholson), Lewistown, Illinois.
2. Elizabeth (married Robert Eaton), Poplar City, Illinois.
3. Mirrian Freemont Crater.
4. Emma (married Watson).
5. Victoria, died single.
6. Mary Virginia, died single.
7. Elmira, died single.
8. Winfield Taylor, died single.
9. Clara Alice, died single.

Children of Elizabeth Eaton, daughter of Philip Crater, are :

Katie V. (married Joshua Yetter).
 Earnest E. Eaton.
 Wilford F. Eaton.
 Bertha M. Eaton.
 Elmer E., Clarence M., Edith Pearl, and Ethel Eleanor died
 single.

Children of Kate and Joshua Yetter are :

Clide, Clarence, and Orval Ellis.

Children of Mirrian Freemont, son of Joshua Crater, are :

Evert, Loyd, Thomas Walter, Phillip Freemont, Gosta
 Blanch, and Ross.

Children of Emma Watson, daughter of Joshua Crater, are :

Myrtle and Harry Leslie.

Descendants of John Crater, fourth son of
 John Grater, who was born July 13, 1765 :

Abraham C. Crater, Newton, Kansas.
 John Crater, died single.
 David Crater, Norristown, Pa.
 Lewis Crater, Juniata County, Pa.
 Henry Crater, Parker's Ford, Pa.

Children of Abraham C., son of John Crater, are :

Israel Crater, Holyoke, Colorado.
 John Crater, Holyoke, Colorado.

Children of Israel Crater, son of Abraham C., are:
Ada and Rebecca.

Children of John Crater, son of Abraham C., are:
Abraham and Lulu.

Children of Henry Crater, son of John Crater, who was
born November 26, 1797, are:

Ella (married Walt), Parker's Ford, Pa.
Warren, died single.

The children of Ella Walt, daughter of Henry Crater, are:

Floy C. Walt, born March 22, 1886.
Eva Blanch Walt, born January 28, 1888.
Ova C. Walt, born June 16, 1892.
Ola C. Walt, born June 16, 1892.

Descendants of David Crater, fifth son of John
Grater, who was born July 13, 1765:

Sarah (married Bechtel), Royer's Ford, Pa.
Lavina (married Kline), Royer's Ford, Pa.

Descendants of Abraham Grater, born April 19,
1768, third son of Johannes Greter, who was born
April 10, 1734, second son of Jacob Greter, who
came to America August 17, 1733:

Children of Abraham Grater, born April 19, 1768, are:

Barbara, died single.
John Grater.
Daniel, died single.
Catharine, married Dilman Zeigler.
Elizabeth, married Gotshalk.
Mary, married Jos. Gotwals.
Isaac, Grater's Ford, Montgomery County, Pa.

Children of John, son of Abraham Grater, are:

Jesse, Phillip, Amos, John, Sarah, Anna, Mary, and Lydia.

Children of Isaac Grater, son of Abraham, are:

Abraham Grater, Norristown, Pa.
John Grater, Lansdale, Montgomery County, Pa.
Warren Grater, died single.
Jonas Grater, 862 North Twentieth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Elizabeth (married Jacob Fuss), Grater's Ford, Montgomery
County, Pa.

Children of Abraham Grater, son of Isaac, are:

Minerva, Ursinus, Marrison.

Children of John, son of Isaac, are :

Emma, Isaac, Stella, Anna, Jonas, Warren, Frank, John,
Lizzie, Bertha.

Children of Elizabeth Fuss, daughter of Isaac Grater, are :

Idella and Bertha.

Children of Catharine Zigler, wife of Dilman Zigler and
daughter of Abraham Grater, are :

One daughter (who married George Wagner), Honey Brook,
Chester County, Pa.

Children of Elizabeth Gotshalk, daughter of Abraham
Grater, are :

Abraham Gotshalk, Philadelphia.
Joseph Gotshalk, Montgomery County, Pa.
Mary Gotshalk, Montgomery County, Pa.
Elizabeth Gotshalk, Philadelphia, Pa.

Children of Mary Gotwals, daughter of Abraham Grater, are :

Susan, Catharine, John, Joseph, Mary, Lizzie, Abraham,
Amos.

Descendants of Ludwig or Lewis Grater, born
January 5, 1775, fourth son of Johannes Greter, who
was born April 10, 1734, and son of Jacob, who
arrived at Philadelphia, Pa., August 17, 1733 :

Children of Ludwig (or Lewis) Grater, born January 5, 1775
(in some instances this name has been written on the family rec-
ord Ludwig and then Lewis), are :

1. Abraham Grater, Colledgeville, Montgomery County, Pa.
 2. Jacob Grater, Worcester P.O., Montgomery County, Pa.
Margaret Grater, died single.
Elizabeth Grater, died single.
Henry Grater, died single.
Esther Grater, died single.
Elias Grater, died single.
Catharine Grater, died single.
-

Children of Abraham Grater, son of Lewis, are :

Garret Grater, Schwenksville, Montgomery County, Pa.
Michael Grater, Fairview, Montgomery County, Pa.
Milton Grater.
Catharine, } died single.
Mary, }
Elizabeth, married Preston.

Children of Jacob Grater, son of Ludwig or Lewis, are :

Linwood Grater, Centre Point, Worcester P.O., Pa.
Catharine (married Heebner), Lansdale, Pa.
Jane (married DeMoyer), Eagleville, Pa.
Maggie (married Shultz), Centre Point, Worcester P.O., Pa.

manufacture of grain
separators.

In many respects he is a remarkable character. Possessed of a strong will power, he has swept away obstacles in his pathway and with determination has pressed forward to the goal he had in view.

Though he has made much money, he has always been generous, and no appeal from the worthy poor was ever made to him in vain. He has helped and cheered them with liberal gifts, and has lent his financial support to the cause of religion, education and public improvement.

The birth of our subject occurred in the log house built by President Garfield's father at Tucker's, Lockport, near this city, July 3, 1834. His parents were Morris and Lena (Voorhees) Creter, the former a native of Morris County, N.J., as were his parents before him.

The unparalleled desolation and ravages caused by the troops of Louis XIV, under Marshall Turenne, were the prelude to the bloody persecutions. To escape impending fate, Germans and other Protestants, to the number of about fifty thousand, emigrated to America between the years 1702 and 1727.

Many of them located in Morris County and in the German Valley, N.J. Among them was the first by the name of Creter to establish a home in America, and from him our subject is descended.

The exact year of his coming is unknown, but it is believed that he came in 1736, in company with Leonhart Nachbar (the original spelling of the name Neighbor, borne by some of the early settlers of

the Creter's figure in the annals of New Jersey, and for more than two centuries the family has been one of prominence.

One Andrew Creter came to this county in the fall of 1817, and soon afterwards married Elizabeth Neighbor. His brother, Morris, came in November, 1839, bringing with him his wife, Lena, to whom he was married September 8, 1839.

He was born in Middlesex County, February 14, 1808, and died June 7, 1886.

Of his five children, Sarah Morris became the wife of Charles Correll of Chaucery, Ill. Catherine Ann first married Rev. William Conant, a Methodist Episcopal minister, who died at Milan, Ohio, and subsequently she wedded Benjamin D. Patrick of Norwalk, Ohio, now residents of Los Angeles, Cal. Emeline became the wife of Frank Coder, a farmer near St. Louis, Mo.; Joseph H. is the next in order of birth; and Voorhees died at the age of fourteen years, from injuries received in falling upon the ice.

After the death of his first wife, Morris Creter married May 19, 1839, Mrs. Jane Clark, widow of Dr. H. G. Clark. His third wife was with Mrs. Eliza A., widow of Perry C. Wolf, the ceremony being performed January 20, 1860.

Morris Creter reached Ohio with but \$44 in cash, and in 1838 made his first purchase of land, this being a tract of five and half acres at Tucker's Lock, where our subject was born, in the cabin erected there by President Garfield's father.

Subsequently, he became one of the landed proprietors of this section of the country by his active and energetic characteristics. From 1842 to 1845 he

of the Peace for three years, was afterwards re-elected and served altogether twenty years in that capacity. Politically he was a Whig and later a Republican. His decision and will power were very great.

He had been accustomed all through life to take a morning dram, but upon hearing a temperance orator whom he regarded as a close and fine friend, he determined to abandon his former practice. His friend argued with him saying "At your time of life, and with your habits fixed, I guess you had better not quit abruptly; it may injure you."

Mr. Creter replied, "There is only one way of quitting; tapering off won't do!" Whenever he found himself from force of habit lifting a glass to his lips, his will power immediately asserted itself and he never touched a drop of liquor after pledging himself to future abstinence. His death occurred March 26, 1897.

The first years of Joseph Hance Creter were passed in an uneventful manner. After receiving an elementary education in the common schools he for a time attended Oberlin College.

Later he studied medicine in the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia, and after his graduation practiced with great success for eight years in Indiana and Illinois.

At the end of that time he became interested as a manufacturer and has since given his attention to his present line of business. In this undertaking he has been blessed with success and has become well-to-do.

competitions for a Democrat and religiously is a member of the German Lutheran denomination.

While a resident of Indiana, H. Creter was married to Miss Sallie Bristol, of Laurel Franklin County, January 11, 1876. She was a most estimable and accomplished lady, her education having been obtained at Colby's Hill, near Cincinnati. She excelled in music, and had as one of her teachers Madame Rove, the mother of the celebrated pianist, Madame Rye-King. To Mr. and Mrs. Creter were born five children, Philip H., on the 16th of January, 1877; and Schubert, May 5, 1879.

Both sons are being trained in agricultural pursuits. Mrs. Creter died May 15, 1889, very suddenly. She was on her way to church and was taken with hemorrhage of the lungs, from which her death resulted in a few minutes.

She was placed to rest beside her father in Laurel Cemetery, of Laurel, Ind.

During World War II, the Soviet Union did not declare war on Japan until Aug. 8, 1945, two days after the United States dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima.



Manhattan and completely vanished. His disappearance captured the imagination of America, mired in the Great Depression and has never entirely let go.

Groucho Marx joked he was going to "step out and look for Judge Crater," while nightclub comedians quipped "Judge Crater, please call your office."

Mad magazine ran a cartoon showing Lassie having finally found the missing judge, while on "The Dick Van Dyke Show," a judge reassured an anxious Rob and Laura Petrie that no, he wasn't "that" Crater -- his name was spelled K-r-r-a-d-a.

Pulling a Crater, i.e. disappearing, became part of the lexicon.

Jokes aside, experts in the case have determined that the 41-year-old Crater spent the morning of Aug. 6, 1930, hastily packing up papers in his office and cashing large personal checks at two separate banks.

Named to the bench by then New York Governor Franklin Roosevelt, Crater had been a judge for just four months.

That evening, Crater ate dinner at a steakhouse on West 45th Street with friends, one of them a showgirl. He was last seen getting in a cab at 9:15 p.m., headed to the theater.

Was he silenced by the mob? Did he flee for his life? Did he leave his wife for another woman? Everyone had a theory.

"Every kid grew up wondering where did Judge Crater go?" said Lincoln Diamant, author of books on New York history.

The Crater craze took hold less than a year after the stock market's devastating crash, he noted.

"People were trying to steady themselves and get a grip on things and then somebody totally disappeared before their eyes," he said.

Over the years, Crater was spotted, like Elvis, in the most unlikely of places -- running bingo games in Africa, prospecting for gold in California and herding sheep in the Northwest.

Most people suspected the mob hired a hit man to silence Crater for what he allegedly knew about political corruption in New York. The historian for the city Police Department, John Podracky, said that's become the semi-official consensus.

Others thought the judge disappeared in fear. One theory had him fleeing from being forced to testify in a corruption probe.

Still others imagine his motives lay elsewhere. There's a theory he was killed for dallying with a gangster's girlfriend, and another that "Good Time Joe," as he was known, took off with one of several mistresses.

"Probably a lot of people envied Judge Crater and wished they could pull up roots and start over," Diamant said.

Police closed the Crater case in 1979, but others have never given up. Alice Amelar, 63, is a New Yorker who has been researching Crater for 15 years at the behest of her late father, a protégé of the judge.

Her book, should she ever finish it, will be called "Crater Knew Too Much." She says Crater was killed by those who wanted Roosevelt in the White House and feared revelations about Crater's judgeship would expose damaging corruption.

"The exact details of the assassination will be the last chapter," she said mysteriously. "It involves a deathbed confession to police."

But her solution to the mystery may never come to light. "Crater's sister came to me in a dream and said, 'You're never going to finish the book, are you?'" she admits.

The chances of ever solving the Crater mystery grow slimmer every year. His wife and his favorite

Vivian, of Coshocton, Ohio, a daughter of Thomas Vivian, of Cadiz, Ohio. She was the mother of three children—May, William O. and Maggie. Our subject, as a merchant, sold goods in Cadiz, Ohio, for ten years, and for eighteen years in Newcomertown. He was an Elder of the Presbyterian Church, of which his wife was a member, and died August 16, 1879, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

THEODORE F. CRATER, merchant, Newcomertown, was born January 8, 1846, in Newcomertown, and is a son of Isaiah G. and Jane (Rogers) Crater, the former a native of New Jersey, and of German descent; the latter a native of Ohio, and of English descent. Our subject's father came to this county in 1840, and was a merchant by occupation. He died November 29, 1882, aged sixty-seven years. Mr. Theodore F. Crater was married, December 18, 1872, to Emma G. McKadden, who was born August 18, 1850, in Newcomertown, and is a daughter of William and Margaret J. (Herring) McKadden, who came to this county in 1850, where Mr. McKadden died. His widow is a resident of Newcomertown. Mr. and Mrs. Crater are the parents of two children—Ocell A., born December 2, 1873, and Roy C., born January 15, 1876. Mrs. Crater is a member of the Lutheran Church, and her husband is a member of the I. O. O. F., Newcomertown Lodge, No. 445. He was a member of Company H, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, having enlisted September 19, 1864. He participated in the battle of Kingston, in the spring of 1865, besides numerous skirmishes, and received his discharge July 11, 1865. He has acted as Township Trustee three terms, and was for three years a member of the City Council. He owns considerable real estate. Clifford Crater, a brother of our subject, was killed at Newcomertown about the year 1868, by jumping from a freight car while the latter was in motion.

THOMAS CRAWFORD, proprietor of brick yard and manufacturer of bricks, Newcomertown, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1848, and is a son of Hillary and Esah (Hale) Crawford. He was married, in 1876, to Martha Jacobs, born in 1852, and a daughter of David Jacobs. By this union three children were born, two boys and one girl—Emma, William and Edward. Our subject's father died in the army. He was a member of the Fifty-first Regiment, and died in Texas at the close of the war in 1865. He was a native of Ohio, of Irish descent, his wife being of German lineage. They were early settlers of Jefferson County. Our subject's maternal grandfather, Henry Hale, was a shoe-maker by trade. Mr. Thomas Crawford has been in the brick-making business for himself for six years, and four years for W. H. Mabery in the city of Newcomertown.

SARAH P. CRATER, Newcomertown, was born June 25, 1800, in Morris County, N. J., three miles from Chester and Schooley's Mountain, and six miles from Mineral Springs. She is a daughter of Morris and Anna (Stephens) Crater, both of New Jersey, the former of German extraction. Our subject is the sixth child and third daughter of a family of twelve children, viz., David, Andrew, Elizabeth, George, Margaret, Sarah P., Barbara, Ann Delano, Sophia, Bowman, Morris, Anna Maria and John Gilbert (twins). All are deceased except Sarah P. and Morris. Andrew, brother of our subject, was born November 17, 1791, died November 26, 1861. He came to Ohio in the fall of 1817; was married soon after to Elizabeth Neighbor, and was the parent of five children, viz., Clark (deceased), Catharine, Ann, Elizabeth and Andrew Jackson, living. His family are residents of Newcomertown, and their aunt, Sarah P., makes her home with them, but has ample means of her own for her support as long as she lives. She was represented by her brother Andrew, on his deathbed, with some part compensation

She was the mother of five children, four living. Mr. Creter took for his second wife, May 19, 1839, Mrs. Jane Clark, widow of Dr. H. G. Clark. She was born on the Isle of Wight, and was a daughter of James Abraham. By this union there were six children, three living. Our subject's third marriage was January 20, 1860, with Mrs. Eliza F. Wolf, widow of Perry O. Wolf, born March 2, 1823, in Coshocton County. Mr. Creter had but \$44 in cash, and his wife and child when he came to Ohio. In 1838, he bought five and three-fourths acres of land that is now part of Newcomertown, and he is now owner of 930 acres. Our subject was engaged in trucking, then in the grocery and grain business for four years, extensively, until 1842. The house he lives in he has inhabited since 1843, and there he desires to end his days. Mr. Creter is the father of ten children, and has six grandchildren. He is in his seventy-fifth year, and is hale and hearty. He moved into Ohio in November, 1830; where the spot Newcomertown now stands on was a wild forest. Only two houses stood on the town plat proper; one was of brick occupied by Judge J. Neighbor and Jacob Overholtz, the other by Baron Schenk. Mr. Creter was a Justice of the Peace from 1842 to 1845, and Associate Judge from 1845 to 1852. In 1870, he was elected Justice of the Peace for three years, and afterward re-elected, serving in all twelve years. He was always a Whig and Republican. Activity, energy and perseverance have placed Mr. Creter in the comfortable circumstances he now enjoys, and his love for labor is well illustrated in his own words—"I will retire when I die."

I. C. DAVIS (deceased) was born in Meadville, Penn., June 12, 1813, and died April 29, 1881. He was a son of Samuel and Rebecca (Gulbertson) Davis, and came to Ohio when young. He was educated at the Granville College in Licking County, Ohio; was admitted to the bar in Millersburg, in 1839, and was admitted to the United States Court in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1877; was Prosecuting Attorney of Tuscarawas County in 1846, and was elected Representative by the Republican party in 1860. He was married, August 2, 1846, in Newcomertown, Ohio, to Catharine (Miller) Yunge, born in that place September 4, 1823, and a daughter of J. J. and Anna (Neighbor) Miller, the former of whom was born May 11, 1798, and the latter born in German Valley, N. J., March 1, 1800. She was of German descent. They were married December 31, 1818. Mrs. Anna Miller came to Ohio in 1816, with her parents, Nicholas and Catharine (Sharp) Neighbor, and her husband came in 1816. Our subject is the parent of five children, four living—Florence A., married to Robert Patterson, of Culpeper, Va.; Lorenzo M., a druggist in Cleveland, Ohio, married to Fannie O. Gillette; Byron O., married to Kate Burt; Lillie M., at home; the fifth child died in infancy. Mrs. I. C. Davis was twice married; the first time on December 3, 1841, to Rev. E. O. Yunge (deceased). He was a minister of the Lutheran Church, and a native of Baltimore, Md., born February 19, 1810, died January 28, 1846, son of J. A. and Rebecca Yunge. To this union three children were born—Anna, Herbet and Jesse, all deceased. Mr. Yunge was raised in Maryland; was educated at Gettysburg, and preached in Newcomertown, Ohio, for several years, and died there.

HENRY DEOKER, farmer and stock-raiser, and by trade a stone mason, at which he worked for six or seven years, P. O. Albany, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, July 25, 1830, and is a son of Joseph and Catherine (Bartman) Decker; natives of Pennsylvania, the latter of German extraction. They emigrated to Guernsey County, Ohio, at an early day. Our subject was married, December 6, 1860, in this county, to Bellinda Delong, born in Harrison County, Ohio May 13, 1830, and a daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Fisher) Delong, na.

Establish the museum

By Iris Pruehey
In 1841, Andrew Creter saw the need for a place for bed and breakfast accommodations so he purchased a tract of land bordering on the old Erie Canal here in Newcomerstown.

That spot is known as the Old Temperance House Museum. Creter rounded up a crew of workers and constructed the Temperance Tavern. The building was made of native timbers. The woodwork in the home is made of walnut and the bricks were all handmade on the property.

Not only were the canal boats going by the property, but it was also near the stagecoach route to Scio. It wasn't long after that until the C. & M. and the Pennsylvania railroads were going through Newcomerstown. The Erie Canal was finished in 1828 and the railroads were completed in 1858.

Shortly after the Temperance Tavern was built, Creter's wife passed away and he had his two sisters come from New Jersey to help with the cooking and other household duties.

When you visit the museum, one of the most interesting items in the home is the large original fireplace in the basement (kitchen room). You will also see the original walnut

meats which were cooked at the fireplace. Several of the original iron pots are still on display. You will also see the oven where the bread and other goodies were baked.

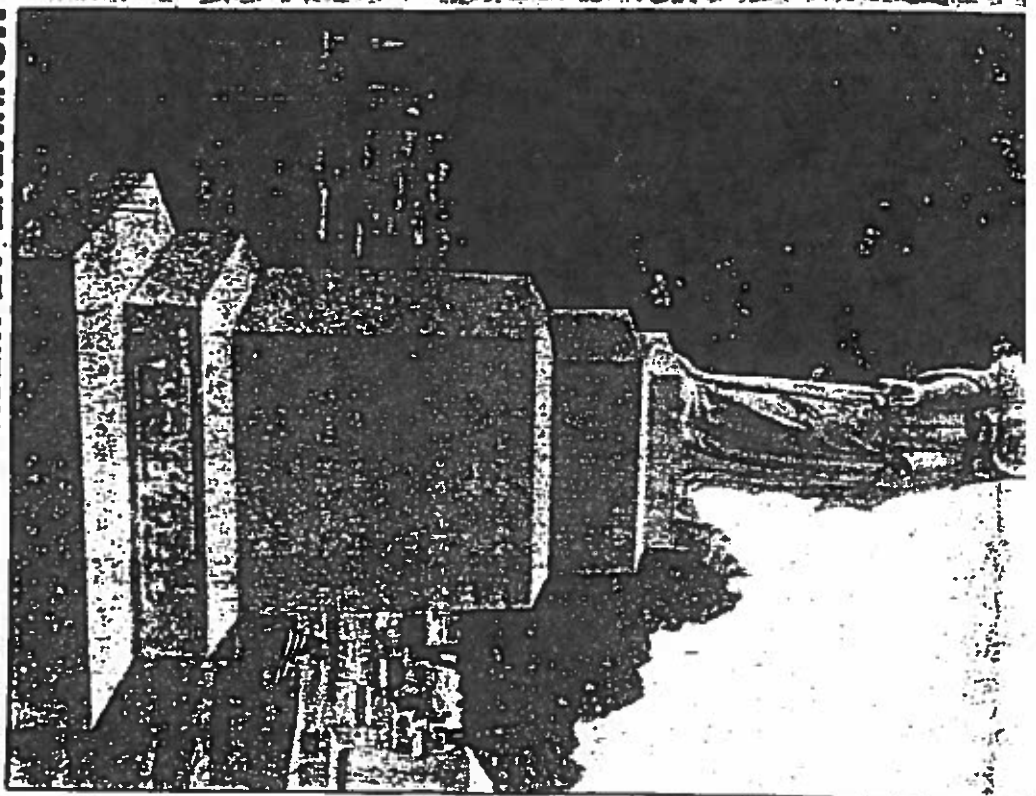
To the left of the fireplace, you will see the opening to the underground railway where a number of slaves took refuge. It was arranged so that at a moment's notice they could travel up through this passageway to the third floor and stay until the "all clear" signal was given.

It is noted that Ohio had more underground railroads than any other state. It is believed that Newcomerstown had four of them. The third floor of the museum is now used for storage, but in the 1840's it was a place where people of questionable character were assigned and as previously stated, it was a harbor of safety for the runaway slaves.

There are many other items of interest at your local museum. We have many points of interest in our town and we look forward to many more happy and prosperous times.

When you visit the museum, one of the most interesting items in the home is the large original fireplace in the basement (kitchen room). You will also see the original walnut

MONUMENT AT WEST LAWN CEMETERY



trip to America and landed in the Port of Philadelphia. Family stories say they left to avoid being conscripted into the King of Prussia's army. One brother, John was indentured to a man from Canada and was never heard from again. The other brother, Moritz, was indentured to a man from New Jersey, married the man's eldest daughter and inherited his wealth.

What prompted the brothers to leave their home. What was the motivating force the led not only the Craters, but an estimated 50,000 Germans from the Palatinate (now Rhineland Pfaltz) and other German states, to embark on a dangerous and uncertain future in America?

In 1729, Germany as we know it today, did not exist. It was a vast conglomeration of 1789 kingdoms, principalities, grand duchies, dukedoms, electorates, free states, and free cities. Men were dragged off into various warring armies, women and children were raped or killed or both, agriculture was ruined by the constant wars, and people starved. There was also religious persecution, high taxes, civil disturbances, and in many areas a high population density. Life was miserable and dangerous for the ordinary people, and it was no wonder the grass in the next field looked much greener.

Overland travel in those days was difficult and dangerous. There were few roads and those that existed were a crosspatch network of roads unconnected to any "system" and mostly led to a principality and stopped. The main travel route was the Rhine River which provided a major European transit route. Stretching roughly from Basel in Switzerland, through the western districts of Germany, to its delta in the vicinity of Rotterdam in the Netherlands. It provided an ideal commercial artery for wine transport as trade routes in the Middle Ages. Along its path, however, lay the territories of many powerful ecclesiastical and secular rulers who were quick to impose customs duties on the traffic. There were some 75 toll stations between Basel and Rotterdam.

These customs tolls imposed on Rhine River travelers were an unusually devastating financial blow. Within the first few weeks of what would be a long, arduous trip, many migrants would have had to pay out whatever meager savings they had brought along. Arriving at Rotterdam, at the end of the Rhine journey, they would in most cases have to sell themselves into indentured servitude to pay for their voyage and provisions to the New World.

King Frederick Wilhelm of Prussia was obsessed with the military. He lavished money on costly uniforms with gold tassels and took great joy in parading his Large Kerle (long fellows) for hours and days without stopping. Induction into the army was for a lifetime. Conditions were so wretched that mutinies were constant. The soldiers were always trying to burn the town of Potsdam and kill the King in hopes of getting their freedom. Others committed suicide or killed other soldiers. Horrible punishments were meted out by way of reprisals. About 250 deserted each year. The king could spot the smallest imperfection, then he ordered frightful beatings and endless terror for the guilty.

Small wonder the Crater boys decided to run away rather than face a lifetime of soldiering for Frederick Wilhelm.

John and Moritz Crater were a part of a mass migration from the early eighteenth century to the nineteenth century to the New World. Mostly they settled in Pennsylvania, New York, the Carolinas, Texas, Wisconsin, Ohio and Illinois. The Germans were called the "Palatines". They came from the Palatinate area of the Rhineland-Pfalz, also used to describe people from Baden, Bavaria, Alsace, Hesse and Wurtemberg. They began to arrive in London via Rotterdam in 1708 and in 1709. According to some reports, 30,000 arrived between May and October. The refugees arriving in England had every intention of continuing their journey as soon as possible to Pennsylvania and the Carolinas. Representatives of these colonies had been active in the Rhineland proclaiming the attractions of good land and low taxes. William Penn himself paid several visits to the area, and in 1681 leaflets were distributed offering land in Pennsylvania at the price of two English pounds for 100 acres.

London offered very poor living conditions - financial aid from the English government was minimal, but it was augmented by private donations obtained by the efforts of the Church of England. Inevitably, the refugees were accused of becoming a financial burden, of taking jobs away from the English, and even of introducing the plague into the country. Several of the camps and settlements were attacked by the London mobs and a number of Palatines were killed or wounded.

By mid-summer of 1709 the Palatines were arriving at Rotterdam at the rate of a thousand a week. From there they were shipped to England in transport ships that had brought soldiers over to the Netherlands to fight in the War of the Spanish Succession. In January 1710 the first mass sailing to the New World took place - some 600 Palatines left for the Carolinas and later founded the settlement of New Bern. Later that year, 3000 more sailed for New York. Eighteen hundred of them settled on the Hudson. In 1712 the financial subsidies from the colonial government to the Hudson River settlers were abruptly ended. They were told they could hire themselves out as servants in New York or New Jersey but nowhere else. During the next five years many of them crossed into Pennsylvania, while others settled in Albany, Schenectady, and elsewhere. Between 1727 and 1775 nearly 70,000 Germans went to Pennsylvania. Some began to enter Maryland in large numbers, and by 1756 the majority of the population was estimated to be of German origin.

Many Germans left Pennsylvania and went westward and south to Maryland and the Carolinas when Indian attacks on the isolated German settlements became a problem and the Quaker government refused to provide firearms for their protection.

II

Although the voyage to the New World was fraught with hazards and terrible treatment at the hands of the ship's captains, many were to follow the initial first wave of immigrants. There was more communication and crisscrossing the Atlantic than one might suppose. Often advance teams representing several families came first to assess the environment and report back, or several family members went ahead to stake a claim, then sent for the others. There was a good deal of

decision to immigrate, cooperated in organizing the journey, learned intelligently from those who had gone before, and functioned as small communities seeking a better life. A chain was constituted which stretched across many miles and lasted for decades.

Evidently Moritz and John Crater were the first family members to venture across the seas. They were single young men, Moritz was 17 years old, John was 18. In his 1895 history of the Crater family in Pennsylvania, Lewis Crater refers to Jacob Greter and Michael Kreter, who he believes were either brothers of Moritz and John or members of the same family, because of the close similarity of the names of their children. Jacob Greter arrived in Philadelphia August 17, 1733, on the ship Samuel of London from Rotterdam, with his wife and two children and brother Michael Kreter who was a partner of Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg in some real estate transactions in Reading. The difference in the spelling of their names occurred when the colonial Governor Kieth passed a law compelling masters of vessels to furnish a list of the names of those landed and often the captain's lists were difficult to read or names were not entered correctly.

Greter and Kreter appeared to have been older than Moritz and John. They were also men of some wealth. Perhaps the younger Crater boys had warned them of the toll stations and the "con men along the route, enabling them to retain their money and valuables. Jacob and Michael were Mennonites. Indeed Jacob was the oldest bishop in the church and was well-educated. Upon arrival he became a weaver and purchased a large tract of land along the Perkiomen River near what is now called Grater's Ford. In the census report of 1756, he is listed as the owner of 220 acres of land and also a saw and grist mill.

Lewis Crater quotes Rev. F.A. Muhlenberg in summarizing the circumstances under which the Palatines left Germany.

Living under an arbitrary government, selfish and without any conscience, they were weighted down with the heavy pressure of bad fortune; suffering from the vast privileges of the nobility and official aristocrats, distressed with the fearful plague of wild animals which destroyed unmolested, the crops of the farmers, because of the game laws, made for the gratification of princes and nobles addicted to the chase. Besides all this they were groaning under the severe tenant dues, as well as the violent measures in church and religion; exposed to new dangers of war and devastations, with the recollection of the dreadful, unutterable misery they had suffered since January 18, 1689, when Louis XIV. turned his ruffians on the towns and villages of the Palatinate, utterly destroying and devastating the property of the Protestants, shooting and violating defenseless women. The climax was reached when the edict was issued compelling the Mennonites to enter the army or leave the country.

The Mennonites, like the Quakers, believe that Christ forbade his followers to bear arms and that war is unlawful. So their only option was to leave Germany. Lewis Crater notes that at the time

grandson, Morritz and his children, spelled their name "Creter." Perhaps they believed that was the correct spelling. Morritz's eldest son, David I, is buried in Newcomerstown, Ohio, as a "Crater", however his brothers Andrew and Morris, and his sister Sarah Plum, are buried as "Creters." One can only imagine the family arguments about this issue. And as later generations of Craters were certainly a verbal bunch (some were even lawyers and judges) the discussions were no doubt lengthy and emotional.

On August 19, 1729, when the ship Mortonhouse docked in Philadelphia, Morritz and John Crater had their passages paid by men to whom they owed a redemption of five years. Morritz's name on the passenger list was spelled "Moret Creter", a spelling he never used in any legal documents thereafter, so it must be assumed that it was in error. Morritz went to work for a man in Morris County, New Jersey. He married Elisabeth, who was 6 years older and probably in her mid-thirties. Their first child, Jacob was born when Elisabeth was 36. He was born an imbecile and Morritz left instructions in his will that Jacob was to be looked after by his brothers and sister. Morritz was born in 1742, then Philip in 1744, then Esther. No birth date is given, but Elisabeth had to be at least 39 years old at the birth.

Morritz prospered. He purchased 308 acres in 1748, 150 acres in 1752 and 450 acres in 1762. His property was left equally to Morritz and Philip. Esther had married Thomas Van Bushkirk and is not mentioned. Presumably she was taken care of by her husband. Unlike the custom in England and other countries, property was divided equally among members of the family rather than to the eldest son. Philip added to his land holdings, married Barbara Flock who produced 3 sons, Morritz II, John and Matthias. For a brief period Philip was also a tavern keeper before passing it along to sons David and George. There is no mention of Philip fighting in the Revolutionary War, although he would have been about the right age (32) but perhaps he did and that may account for the couple having only 3 children in an age when most had large families.

With Morritz II and wife Anna Stephens it was a different story. Anna averaged a baby every two years, the last a set of twins, until she was 42. Names are:

1790	David
1791	Andrew
1794	Elisabeth
1796	George
1798	Margaret
1800	Sarah Plum
1801	Barbara
1804	Anna Delany
1806	Sophia Bowman
1808	Morris
1811	Anna Maria
1811	John Gilbert

AVAILABILITY, A SIGN OF HEALTHY DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH. WASHINGTON STATE HAS MANY SUCH AREAS AND THE influx of over 12,000 soldiers must have made quite an impact on the little community. It was the children of Morrizz II who began the exodus to Ohio.

Around 1817, several young men from the German Valley struck out for the Ohio Territory. Ohio had attained statehood in 1802 and in an effort to encourage settlement, offered "40 acres and a mule" to homesteaders. Andrew Creter (as his father spelled the name) along with Nicholas and David Neighbor made the trip on horseback. He married Elisabeth Neighbor, had 5 children. In 1830, with the birth of Andrew Jackson Creter, Elisabeth died. Not knowing how to care for his young children while carving out a home in the wilderness, Andrew wrote home, asking if any of his sisters would come to live with him and help raise his children. Sarah Plum agreed to help. She was 30 years old and probably considered a spinster at the time. Nonetheless, leaving a comfortable home and her family showed a courageous spirit. Her brother Morris, his wife Lena and child, were to accompany her, no doubt as chaperons as any proper lady required. There was a train service of sorts available at the time which may have made the trip feasible for them.

Sarah Plum Creter was never to return to the German Valley. She lived the rest of her 93 years in Newcomerstown and is buried with Andrew, his wife Elizabeth and 3 of their children, Clark, Ann and Elizabeth in the State Street Cemetery. Her brother Morris and his wife Lena had 5 children. After Lena died in childbirth, he married a widow named Jane Clark who bore him 6 more children. His third wife was Eliza Wolf also a widow. He was a justice of the peace from 1842-1845, and an associate judge from 1845-1852. In 1870 he was elected justice of the peace again and served 12 years in that post. He had grown wealthy, perhaps from the property brought to the marriage by two widows of prominent local citizens.

Sarah and Morris's brother David, the eldest in the family also homesteaded in Newcomerstown. His move to that town is under research. However, records show that his son Isaiah arrived there around 1840. Isaiah would have been 25 years old at that time. So it is unclear if he traveled alone or if the entire family came then. David married Mary Shangle in Morristown and had 4 children, Sarah, David II, Isaiah, and Elizabeth. At this point, there are 3 distinct Crater/Creter branches starting to form in Newcomerstown.

The town of Newcomerstown in 1840 had a population of 270. It lies in the southwestern section of Tuscarawas County. The Ohio Canal passes through its midst and two railroads, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis, and the Wheeling & Lake Erie intersect within the limits of the town. The early pioneers called the area Neighbortown, in honor of the family that first settled. If more family had accompanied Andrew, it might well have been known as Craterown, thereby forever confusing strangers who would assume a volcano existed somewhere nearby.

The Delaware chieftain, Netawatwes, who ruled the nation at Gekelemukpechunk, was also called King Newcomer, and in this name he sometimes signed State papers. From him, the town has doubtless received its name, probably to pacify him somewhat for the land loss his tribe suffered. Most towns in Tuscarawas County owed their origin to the construction of the Canal, a commercial highway in the early 1800s.

Andrew Creter and descendants.

Andrew was highly respected. He was a one of the "electors" governing the town and also served as a justice of the peace. In 1841, having constructed a pleasant home for sister Sarah and his children, he saw the need for a bed and breakfast place for the increasing number of passersby. He purchased a tract of land bordering on the Erie Canal and built the Temperance House Tavern. It exists today as the Old Temperance House Museum. The woodwork in the home is made of walnut and the bricks were all handmade on the property. Not only were the canal boats going by the property, but it was also near the stagecoach route to Scioto County. This tavern was also a part of an underground railroad where runaway slaves were hidden. A door inside the large fireplace led to a secret room where the slaves stayed until they could continue their way northward to Pittsburgh.

Andrew's two sons, Clark and Andrew Jackson (called AJ) left no heirs. Clark, never married, and although AJ did marry Mary Ellen Patterson, she was unable to bear children. They were much beloved by the community. AJ's obituary in 1913 reads, "Uncle Jack and Aunt Eli Creter threw open their doors to the young people for parties of every description. In those days each succeeding generation of young folks was received into the home and hearts of this hospitable couple, who chaperoned them safely through the party and picnic stage of life." When Mary Ellen, (Eli) died she left a sizable estate for that time. She left money to all the Creter and Patterson heirs known to her, generous donations to the Lutheran and Presbyterian churches and money to establish a the State Street Cemetery and a hospital. There is a large monument for her in the cemetery.

Morris Creter and descendants.

After traveling with Sarah Plum to Newcomerstown, Morris and wife Lena (Voorhees) decided to stay awhile in Newcomerstown. Lena was pregnant and their young daughter, Sarah (named for her aunt) had suffered during the long trip. Their stay, like Sarah Plum's became permanent. Their children, except for the unfortunate child Sarah, were all born in the log cabin built by President Garfield's father. They were Catherine Ann, Emeline, Joseph Hance, and Voorhees. The last child died at age 14 when he fell through the ice. Joseph Hance Creter became a prominent citizen. He studied medicine in the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia, attended Oberlin College. He practiced medicine for many years, then became interested in manufacturing and began making grain separators. He married Sallie Brison, a musically accomplished woman, which perhaps explains why they named one of their sons Schubert. The other son was named Phillip, to honor of Joseph's grandfather.

Schubert was a veteran of the Spanish-American War. He operated a brass foundry in Coshocton. His two sons, Morris and Douglas live in Virginia. Philip's children were Fred Eugene (killed in an auto accident) Francis, Joseph, Elmer, Lena May, Ettabelle, and Mabel.

with high honors and married Professor Henderson who was the superintendent of schools in Lansing City, Iowa for 17 years. Hattie was a school principal.

David Crater I and descendants.
(still under research)

David's children are believed to be, Sarah, Isaiah G., David and Elizabeth. He and wife Mary are buried in Newcomerstown, he died in 1848, Mary in 1861. They are buried in the same plot as Isaiah G. Crater and family. Isaiah G. arrived in Newcomerstown from New Jersey in 1840. His occupation was listed as merchant. He married Rachel Jane Rogers and their children were Theodore b. 1846, Clifford, and Willis Rogers. Clifford, in a youthful prank, was killed by jumping from a moving freight car. Theodore married Emma McFadden and had two children, Roy and Cecil (Yingling). Theodore served in the Union Army during the Civil War. He and a partner started the Oxford Bank and he served as its president. He used to tell the story how he once refused an offer from John D. Rockefeller to buy stock in his company at \$1 per share. He died at age 93, owning considerable real estate.

Willis R. Crater was a brother of Theodore's and a blacksmith in his early years. Then he studied law, practicing in local courts for many years. He was elected mayor of Newcomerstown, serving many terms. He married Mahala Enterline, had 5 children, Alice (Turner), Fanny (Erwin), Willis Sheldon, Rosa (Kerr), and Daisy (Lewis). He died of a stroke. Willis Sheldon Crater died at age 75, was buried in a military chapel in Los Angeles in 1946.

David Crater II and descendants.

David's children were Rachel, Anna, Emma, Asa Isaiah and Gertrude (twins), and Lenora. Asa Isaiah disliked his given name and usually signed papers A.I. Crater or Isaiah. It's assumed that he was named after his uncle Isaiah G. Crater. A.I. Crater owned and operated a hardware store most of his life. Since David's death certificate listed him as a merchant, perhaps he started the store initially. A.I. married Anna Cunard, an accomplished artist. She had studied oil painting abroad and liked to paint in the style of Constable, with dark woods illuminated by moonlight. She began the interest in art that spawned several generations. Of her children, Ernest, Verner and Frances (twins) only Verner continued painting throughout his life. He had his mother's paints and many gilded frames which she purchased from a Philadelphia merchant who also supplied museums on the East Coast.

Ernest Crater was a successful jeweler, owning his own business and also a block of commercial buildings in the main district of Newcomerstown. After his wife Rachel Miskimen died, he sold his business and moved to Pitsburgh where he served as police chief. He received a blow to the head when attempting to arrest some street toughs, and later died of a stroke. His children were Bryon, John Floyd, Genevieve (Denning), Ted, and Eugene. Ted, who was described as a talented and popular young man, committed suicide when he was unable to bear terrible

employer in town, highly respected as a civic leader. He died at age 55 of a heart attack. He left 3 daughters and a son, Lloyd Ernest.

Family legend has it that Frances Crater had more courage, skill on horseback and was a better shot than most men in town, including her twin Verner. She disliked wearing dresses, the company of other women and housewifely chores. She liked hunting, tobacco, and riding her horse across the Tuscarawas River, especially when the river was at flood stage and when many town citizens would notice her risky venture. She married Robert H. Smith. There were no children. The local newspaper's obituary announcement said it best: "She possessed a distinct individuality, had thorough convictions, was practical and charitable in all her conclusions, and lived up to her ideal of life as nearly as possible." Clearly she was a woman born too early.

Verner Dangerfield Crater was about as different from his sister as one could imagine. He spent every spare minute at an easel with his oil paints. There was no clear wall space in his house as oil paintings in their impressive frames (he never canceled that order with the frame maker) touched as they covered the walls in every room. He was sensitive about his name as some townsfolk liked to call him VD Crater which embarrassed him greatly. Also his middle name was frequently mispronounced as Dangerfield instead of Dangerfield. He was known to have a temper which he handled by playing Wagnerian pieces on the grand piano loudly much to the annoyance of his neighbors. He also played the harp in calmer moods.

His first job was as a telegraph operator for the Pennsylvania Railroad. He attended Allegheny College where he received training as an electrical engineer. (A new industry in 1884) He was the chief electrician (now called engineer) of a major industrial plant in town. He married Anna Elizabeth Kipp in 1885. They had 2 children, Charles 1888-1958, and Edward Irving 1886-1944.

He retired at age 65 and took over the running of the hardware store after the death of his father. He was assisted by son Edward and grandson Charles Cunnard Crater. On a trip to a wholesaler in Canton, Ohio, to purchase items for the store, he collapsed and died of a heart attack. The family felt a great loss. Verner was the family head, consulted about all sorts of matters. He was the first in town to purchase an automobile and to electrify his house. He was an avid reader, spoke German and French, and traveled throughout the US.

Verner's son Charles replaced his father as electrician at the factory. Charles married Ruth Barton when he was 48 years old. They had one daughter, Carla. As stipulated in his will, Verner left his home, its furnishings including the paintings to Charles. After Charles' death, Carla sold everything. Edward inherited the hardware store where he had been working for several years.

Unlike Charles who had earned a college degree, Edward Irving was mostly self-educated, having only an elementary school education. Family photographs show him to be a handsome man, with the Crater height and almost military bearing. He was an uncomplicated, hard-working, quiet man, devoted to his family.

In a something of a mismatch, Edward married Hazel Meryl Bramhall. They had three sons,

town from Philadelphia. An ardent believer in the fight against the selling of alcohol, she was a figurehead in the local Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU), she regularly fought the tavern owners in town, disposing of all but one. Edward, who dearly loved strong German beer, was required to have his breath inspected by her whenever he returned home. On one occasion, Edward learned that the local Ku Klux Klan served beer at their meetings. This man, the embodiment of tolerance, paid a \$10 fee and joined that organization. When Hazel heard of this, there was hell to pay, and Edward's KKK experience was short-lived.

She loved giving large parties and was famous for her Sunday suppers. During the 1930s depression, many farmers doing business with the hardware store would pay Edward with barter. A side of beef in exchange for a keg of nails, 4 chickens for seed plantings, a pig for a tractor part, and so on. Hazel would throw big dinner parties and invite as many people as the house would hold. There were sometimes as many as 40 people what with family members, neighbors, folks who were hard-up for money and people to whom she owed a favor, or who were especially nice to her. There would be babies upstairs, children under the dining room table or playing on the impressive curved staircase. There were arguments about politics and later, the War in Europe. It was such a Sunday, when the terrible news about the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor was announced. As an 8-year-old, I did not understand why everyone looked solemn and began putting on their coats and leaving for their homes. It was too early. We hadn't had dessert. The young men, husbands and fathers announced their intention to "join up" next morning.

One thing good about Newcomertown, it was the place to be during World War II. Hardly anyone needed a car since you could walk everywhere, so gasoline and tire rationing wasn't a problem. There was food rationing, but the town was surrounded by hundreds of small farms, so that wasn't a problem either. True we had a couple of small factories, but they were not worth a German bombing raid, besides we were tucked far away from any large city with much more attractive targets. But just in case some stray bomber mistook our village for Cincinnati or Cleveland, we had practice blackouts, which enlivened otherwise dull evenings.

Eventually, Hazel had enough of Newcomertown, and moved to Los Angeles. She had lived there previously in the thirties, when in a menopausal fit, she used her grocery money and boarded a train for LA without giving any notice to anyone. She telephoned en route to say she wanted to see what California was like and not to worry. She was hired as a sales clerk by the May Company and lived in LA for two years. She returned to Los Angeles in 1943, never to return. Edward sold the hardware store, and followed her there when he became convinced that she meant to stay there. He died in 1944 of a heart attack. Hazel died in 1949 during an operation for colon cancer.

Charles married Ann and had two children, Barbara and Kipp. Everyone's favorite among the Crater boys was eldest son Charles. He was wonderfully entertaining. He could tell entrancing stories and possessed an unmatched sense of humor. He worked for national hardware wholesalers trading upon his experience in the hardware store. He was killed when his car was struck by a train in Florida. Gerald enlisted in the army, leaving wife Thelma and son Jerry and daughter

Ronnie. He served throughout the war. He had met Emma a few weeks before and divorced his

wife and married Wanda. They have a daughter Christine who is a nurse in Palm Springs, California.

The youngest of the three brothers, Robert Winfield spent his formative years under the care and influence of his grandparents, Verner and Elizabeth Crater. Their large Victorian home was a few blocks from his parents house, and Robert (Bob) spent many hours watching and learning about painting in oils from Verner when Hazel was living in California or traveling elsewhere. He was given two paintings in their gilded frames by his great grandmother, Anna Cunnard Crater. One painting was destroyed by fire years later, the other canvas was also burnt, but the frame was saved. Robert painted a canvas to fill the frame and presented it to his daughter, Carroll when she moved into a new home in College Park, Maryland.

Robert married Lucille (Sally) Salladay in 1930. They had one daughter, Carroll Diane. Bob worked in a furniture store until one night when brother Charles woke him to tell him that he, Charles was about to elope and would Bob cover his newspaper assignment the next morning. Charlie was working for the Coshocton Tribune at the time and hadn't time to resign as the elopement was a spur of the moment idea. "We can't let the newspaper down," he told Bob. " They are counting on me to cover the story and besides we look alike so nobody will even notice you." Always easily intimidated by his big brother, Bob agreed, although he knew nothing about reporting. It was the beginning of a career that would span forty-four years, lead to a city editor job with the Columbus Citizen and later as newspaper correspondent with the Scripps-Howard Newspaper chain. He knew presidents from Truman to Ford, senators and representatives and covered the national scene. Bob and Sally attended parties at Hickory Hill, the home of Robert Kennedy and the Georgetown home of John Kennedy and many other famous people. His primary "beat" was Ohio, and he became friends with most all the Ohio congressmen and senators. John Glenn, the astronaut and later senator from that State, one called Bob Crater, "a newspaperman with the highest standards of decency and fair reporting."

After Bob's death in 1986, Sally tried to busy herself with her bridge clubs, golf, family and taking care of the family home in University Park, Maryland. She was blessed with two granddaughters, Diane and Karen, and two great-granddaughters, Elizabeth and Katherine (called Sally). Her daughter, Carroll lived nearby and regularly visited. In March 1990, she took to her bed with a virus and died in her sleep.

She had not had an easy life during her early years. Raised in a home with loving and wealthy parents (father Roy Salladay owned an accounting firm) the family fortunes suffered when Roy Salladay was drafted to serve in the army during World War I. Soon after turning five, she lost her father during the great influenza pandemic when he returned home from the war. Her mother then discovered that she had Bright's disease, a form of kidney cancer. She died when Sally was 13 years old. Her mother Rose thought to protect Sally's interests by investing in various real estate ventures. Rose's sister, Ruth Mackey lived on a farm in Cambridge with her husband and son. She agreed to serve as Sally's guardian.

defaulting. At age 18, Sally married Bob Crater. The year was 1930, and any thought of college for either Bob or Sally was out of the question.

They weathered the depression better than most during that period. The Mackey family and what was left of Sally's inheritance provided a new comfortable Dutch Colonial house which was large enough that they were able to rent out the upstairs portion to Bob's brother Gerald and his wife. It was unheard of to mortgage a house in those days as banks had no money to lend, so the house was paid for at its completion. Bob was employed by the one and only furniture store in town and earned extra cash by painting signs throughout town. The family moved to Columbus, Ohio, when Bob was hired by the Columbus Citizen, a Scripps-Howard newspaper, as a reporter. He was soon promoted to city editor and in 1950, won the job of Ohio correspondent for the chain at the national desk in Washington, D.C.

After his retirement in 1977, Bob enrolled in the art program at the University of Maryland, to improve his artistic skills and achieve a life-long ambition to become noted as a painter. He also tried his hand at sculpture, briefly and three small statues were the result of that effort. Some of his paintings were given to friends and others exist today with Carroll, and granddaughters Diane and Karen.

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