

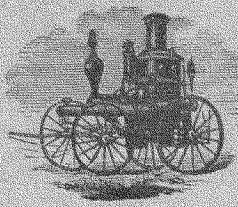
THO 500
C2407A
MAY 13 1880
4450

ORGANIZED 1780.

100 YEARS OLD.

HISTORY OF THE FRIENDSHIP

STEAM
FIRE
ENGINE



AND
HOSE CO.
No. 1,

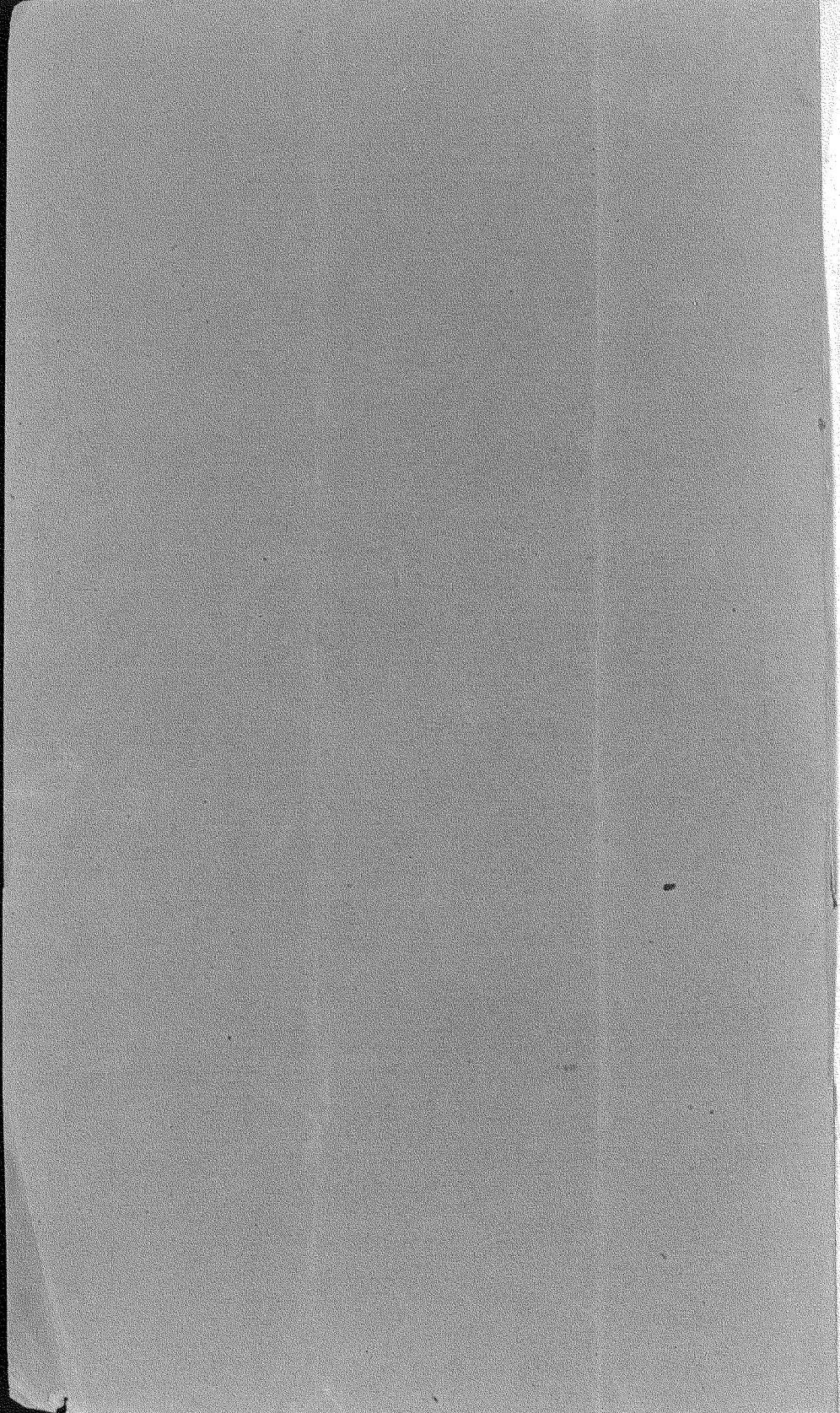
OF CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

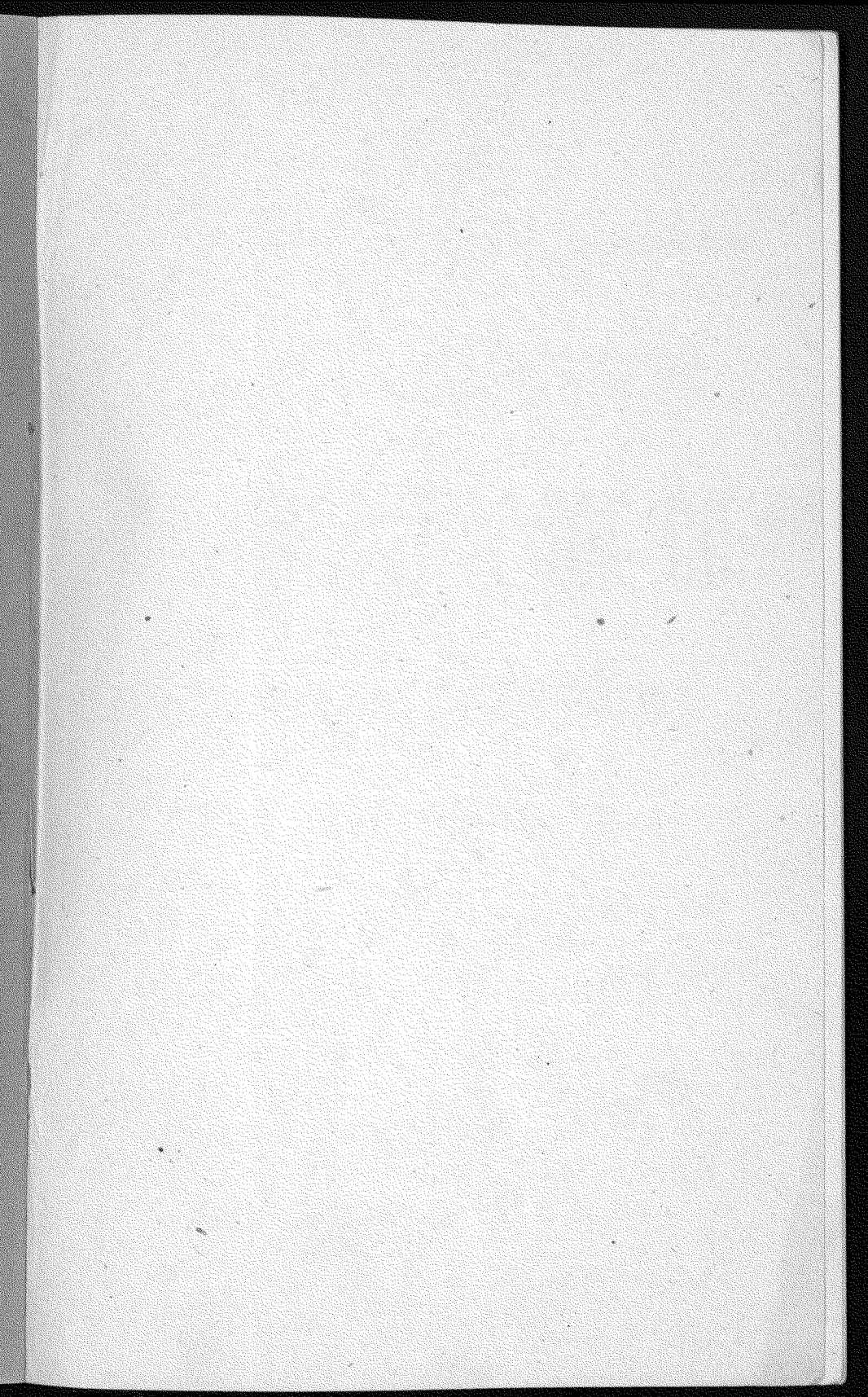
MAY 13, 1880.

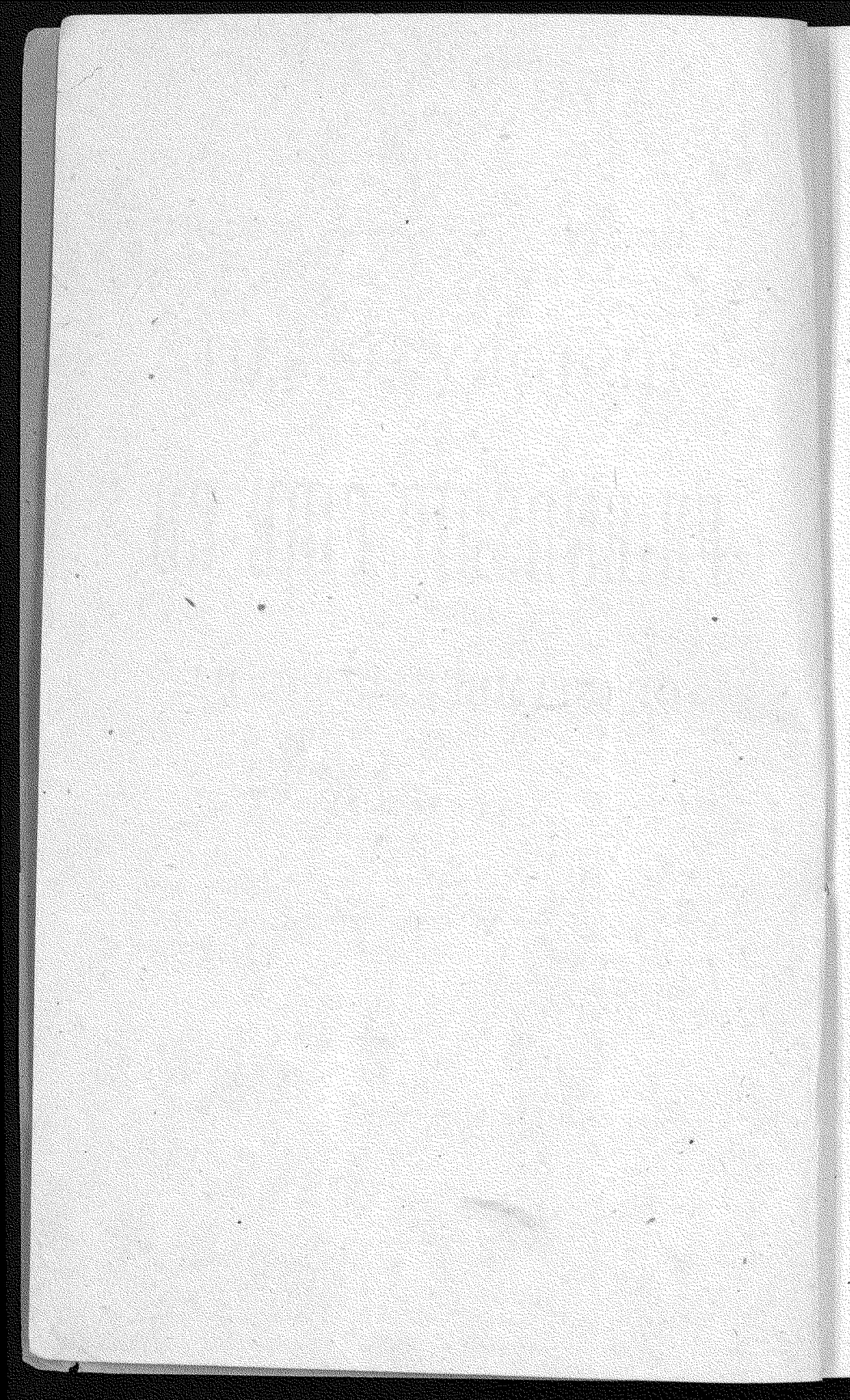
WRITTEN AND PUBLISHED BY

A. NEVIN POMEROY, T. V. McCANDLISH, JNO. H. POMEROY.

CHAMBERSBURG :
FRANKLIN REPOSITORY OFFICE.
1880.







ORGANIZED 1780.



100 YEARS OLD.

HISTORY OF THE FRIENDSHIP FIRE CO. OF CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

15/9432

MAY 13, 1880.

WRITTEN AND PUBLISHED BY

A. NEVIN POMEROY, T. V. McCANDLISH, JNO. H. POMEROY.

CHAMBERSBURG:
FRANKLIN REPOSITORY OFFICE,
1880.

LIBRARY COPY
Nov 7 1885

7

TH 9505
.C25074P
TV 2/5
.C94 P1

25 15/6/00

HISTORY OF FRIENDSHIP FIRE COMPANY.

WHEN the subject of writing a History of the FRIENDSHIP FIRE COMPANY was broached to us, our first thought was of the difficulties under which we would necessarily labor, on account of the meagreness of details and lack of authentic information. We counted (as we thought) the cost, but we did not dream that as we progressed in the work, fresh difficulties would arise. We have striven to give to those interested, a fair and impartial statement of facts relating to this Company during its one hundred years of existence, and we beg an indulgent public to make all necessary allowances for inaccuracies. With this short explanation we present to you the following interesting facts:—

There can be little doubt but that the present year is the CENTENNIAL OF THE FRIENDSHIP FIRE COMPANY OF CHAMBERSBURG, PA. Of course this fact may be disputed, as we can in no place, nor is it to be expected that we can, produce data to that effect. Be it sufficient for us that we have records as early as 1794, which speak of the Company as being in existence at that time and prior to that date.—The fact of the minute books of the Company prior to 1843 not having been preserved, renders the task of writing a succinct history of this organization impossible. What transpired previous to that date we glean, with the exception of a few instances, from tradition; of which, however,

a goodly store yet remains. The first organized Fire Company in Pennsylvania was started in Philadelphia by Benjamin Franklin, in the year 1777. Therefore the Friendship Company of Chambersburg has the honor of holding a place among the first of these organizations. This is no slight distinction, from the fact that to-day Fire Companies are recognized as prominent among a nation's safeguards, and the earliest organizations of this kind can be pointed to with pride as being the parents from which sprang our finely equipped and life preserving companies of the present whom no danger can appall, no fear dismay—but who, true offspring of noble progenitors, are always ready to go through fire and smoke, danger and death, to rescue lives and property from destruction. All honor to the firemen!

As before stated, the earliest record we have of a Fire Company in this place is in 1794, and from a copy of the Chambersburg *Gazette*, published in that year, we take the following extract:

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., April 23, 1794.

‡||‡ The members of the Chambersburg Fire Company are requested to take notice that the First Monday in August is the day of their annual meeting for the election of officers and examination of the buckets and bags, and will attend accordingly at the engine house at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Friendship Company is indebted to necessity for its birth. From the frequency of fires and the inadequate means of coping successfully with this dread element, our forefathers deemed it expedient to band themselves together for mutual protection in case of fire, as they also did in those early days for protection against the Indians. This bond soon necessitated an organization with some definite plans of action, and as an organization must have a name, they called themselves the United Fire Company.—The company at that time did not possess an engine with which to extinguish the devouring element, but as the notice stated, *buckets*; and until an engine was obtained by them they were designated the "bucket brigade." Where

their building stood at that date we have been unable to ascertain, but that they had an *engine house* is patent from the notice before quoted. The contrast is certainly very great between the primitive mode of putting out fires with buckets and the modern conveniences of steamers, hose, water works, &c. This is indeed a century of improvement. At a fire in those days the Fire Company formed a line and passed *full* buckets of water from one to the other, until each was emptied of its contents on the flames, when the *empty* buckets were passed back again toward the supply, along a line composed often of men, women and children. Tradition tells us that the first fire engine which Chambersburg possessed was brought here in the year 1800, and shortly after a second one was purchased. The first authentic account we have of these engines is from an old minute book of the Town Council, embracing the years 1813 to 1836. From it we learn that at a meeting of said Council on January 8, 1816, it was resolved to "request Mr. Alexander Scott to repair the two engines (the property of said Borough) for the extinguishment of fire, in the most complete and perfect manner." The first engine purchased was the "Button" engine spoken of elsewhere, and as we learn from Mr. William Robinson, was a little thing, about three or four feet long and could have been conveyed on a wheelbarrow." The second was a "green gallery engine" much larger than the first one. On April 28, 1820, Council instructed Joseph Neil to build a hose house in the borough, eighteen feet square, of frame work, eight feet high, in rough boards, &c." This house was painted red and was situated on South Main Street, on the lot where now stands the Agricultural Store of H. S. Gilbert. The apparatus was kept in this alone. Meetings were seldom held by the company, except one occasionally for the purpose of practice with engine. From thence the building was moved to the corner of the present Lutheran graveyard and was subsequently moved directly across the alley to the rear of the lot now occupied by the veteran railroad con-

ductor, Mr. Levi M'Cormick, on West Queen Street, then owned by John Stevenson. It was in the year 1818, while the engine house yet stood on Main Street, that the first fire occurred of which we have any definite information.— This fire was the burning of Purviance's barn and several stables, on a very bitter cold night, in the winter of the above year. This barn stood on the corner of the alley, in the rear of Eyster's tin establishment. The only building in the immediate neighborhood that was saved was the large stone stable now occupied by Dr. Culbertson. This fire was the work of a tall, young yellow girl, aged about sixteen years, a servant of Mr. Calhoun, then living on the corner now occupied by Brand's grocery establishment.— She was sent to the Penitentiary and died there. At this time the Friendship company was called the "United," and continued under this name for some years. The next entry in the minute book relating to fire matters is October 17th, 1820, at which time the Council executed their note, "payable to Perkins & Brown, in the city of Philadelphia, on the first day of June next, for the sum of \$250.00, being the balance due for an engine for the use of the Borough of Chambersburg." As there is no record of an engine being purchased by Council as far back as June 24, 1813, we must conclude that the purchase was made prior to that date, and that at least seven years had elapsed before the debt was paid.

On September 3, 1827, Council ordained that John Stevenson should "be paid \$1.00 per annum for the ground now occupied by the engine house, on the corner of his lot, so long as it remains there."

At this time Chambersburg boasted of two distinct fire organizations—the Southern (now Friendship) and the Northern, afterwards Hope. The feeling that existed between these organizations was not of the most friendly kind, and it often found vent in sanguinary encounters, the remembrance of which did not tend to lessen this feeling.

From 1827 until 1834, there is no record obtainable of

the doings of the company, but our imagination can supply the deficiency with the usual amount of fires, meetings, &c. On November 26, 1834, a meeting was called in the Court House by the company, for the purpose of getting the citizens to "request Council to purchase a new fire engine." But even in those days people were afraid of wet weather, and as the evening appointed was rainy a very poor attendance was had. But at a subsequent meeting held on December 2, it was resolved that an engine should be purchased, and furthermore that it should be "a suction and propelling engine." In compliance with this request the Council authorized Mr. Wright "to purchase from Messrs. Merrick & Agnew, the fire engine which was constructed for Bedford, and that there be added to it a propelling power from the side; said engine to throw water 160 feet." The exact date as to the arrival of this engine is not given, nor could we find any record of why the town of Bedford allowed Chambersburg to become possessed of the engine constructed for them.

In the year 1838, while David R. Porter was Governor of Pennsylvania, the bill for the incorporation of the Friendship Fire Company of Chambersburg passed the Legislature and was signed by him. This piece of good fortune served to give still greater impetus to the upward progress of this company, and at times it numbered over one hundred members. At this time the company was separated into three divisions, known as the "Friendship Engine," "Friendship Suction" and "Friendship Hose." The men belonging to the several divisions wore badges made of muslin, something in the shape of a porter's badge, when they were on duty at fires.

During the year 1839, the house now occupied by the Company was built, but the records of that year being destroyed by fire, we have no means of determining the exact date on which they took formal possession. This house, which is a commodious and substantial one, was built for the Company by Council, as a recognizance of their valuable

services during previous years. The company were justly proud of this acquisition, and the harmonious feeling thus engendered between our city fathers and this organization was the means of preserving amity throughout subsequent years.

The company often met for practice with their apparatus and many incidents no doubt happened at such times, which, if they could be recalled, would make interesting pages in this history. One in particular was that in 1840, while throwing water on the Diamond one day, the nozzle being directed toward the cupola of the Court House, the stream as forced from the pipe by the sturdy muscles of the Friendship boys, knocked from the cupola a gilt ball, which was carried off by the company in triumph, and now can be seen perched on the dome of their present building, bearing the inscription "CAPTURED."

The first election of officers for this company, of which we have any definite knowledge, was held on the 18th of June, 1843, and resulted as follows:

PRESIDENT,		VICE PRESIDENT,	
Samuel Seibert;		J. M. Radebaugh;	
SECRETARY,		TREASURER,	
A. F. Armstrong;		H. B. Davison;	
DIRECTORS:			
Rob't Viri,	J. B. Wright,	Charles Evans,	
J. H. M'Clintock,	J. T. Houser,	G. A. Grove,	
Lewis Heist,	Peter Deckert,	G. W. Nitterhouse.	
MESSENGER:			
Major Henry Greenawalt.			

These are the first names that appear in any of the records; although tradition tells us of many who held these offices in preceding years. The company held their elections semi-annually, and among the names of their officers during the past forty years may be found many who are now dead and gone, but who were prominent citizens of this place. Some are yet living and we have no doubt look back with pride at the position of honor and trust they once held in the ven-

erable organization. Members of this company have filled all manner of positions in this busy world of ours. From the Friendship ranks have gone forth Congressmen, Legislators, Ministers of the Gospel, Journalists, Generals and many who, although they bore no honorable title, yet were true and noble men, such as are necessary in our land to sustain by their staunch integrity and firm sense of right, our glorious government and free institutions.

Prior to the year 1843 there was no way of striking the alarm of fire at the Friendship Engine House. The company feeling the need of this, determined to purchase a triangle, and at the meeting of the company in March, a committee was appointed to buy one, which they did at a cost of \$10.00, and it was placed on the cupola of the building. The committee, in making their report to the company, stated that they were of the opinion that it did not give sufficient alarm, whereupon the President directed them to sell it. The engine being greatly in need of repairs, this committee exchanged the triangle on "the copping of the engine box at about \$3.00 less than cost." The engine having become scarred, and, no doubt, blistered by the many fires to which it had been in such close proximity, required a new coat of paint, and at the September meeting the company decided to paint it as follows: "Running gears, cream color with black stripes; panels of body, black; moulding, gilt and arms green. Nothing occurred during the remainder of this year of any importance.

During the spring of 1844 there were many fires at which the company's services were always needed. In a majority of the cases the Friendships were the first on the ground. Quite a rivalry existed between the Friendship and Northern boys which was not always good natured. In exercising the chief aim was to throw a stream further than their rivals, and the minutes note several instances where they forced a stream over "Ben Franklin's head on the Court House," to the chagrin of the Northern boys.

Heretofore it was customary for the company which threw the first water on a fire to receive an appropriation of five dollars from the Town Council. On the 9th of July, 1844, a committee was appointed to meet with a similar committee from the Northern Company to confer with the Town Council upon the propriety of abolishing this premium act and asking them to appropriate a specific sum annually to each company. The minutes do not show in the later records whether it was abolished or not, but we suppose it was, as we learn several times in later years that the companies had received certain appropriations from the Council. On July 19, 1844, at 2 o'clock, A. M., the company was called out to aid in rescuing 19 persons who were buried in the ruins of the large paper mill of our borough which had been totally demolished by a whirl-wind. There as elsewhere they nobly did their duty.

Some of the members of the company were of the opinion that the old engine was incapable of doing the work which it was in many instances required to do, and concluded to purchase a new suction, and with this end in view, a committee was appointed at the regular meeting in December to negotiate for the purchase of the same. To raise funds to pay for the new suction, the Rev. Alfred Nevin was prevailed upon to deliver a lecture for their benefit. This he consented to do, and on the evening of January the 20th, 1846, the lecture was delivered in the German Reformed church. The company attended in a body headed by the Amateur Band. From this lecture a depleted treasury was replenished.

The committee appointed to purchase the suction engine made satisfactory arrangements with a Mr. Simpson, of Baltimore, and at the meeting in February, 1846, a letter was read from him stating that the engine would be finished in April, and he desired to know how it should be shipped. The Friendships after consulting with the Town Council, as to the best means of transportation, decided to have it brought on a four-horse wagon, and accordingly sent Mr. Simpson

word to that effect. We do not know why this was done as it was after the railroads from this place to Baltimore were completed. At Gettysburg the suction was unloaded, and an exhibition of its workings given before the citizens of that place. It gave perfect satisfaction, much to the delight of Mr. Simpson. It arrived in this place on the 9th day of April, and was in the possession of the Friendships until July, 1869, when the Council handed it over to the Junior Company, a new addition to the fire department, it having been organized in that month. It is still in the possession of the Juniors, and has done noble service in its day, and is still in a first-class condition.

The rules of the Friendship Fire Company were certainly very stringent, as we learn the Secretary on one occasion neglected to have his books at a meeting, when he was fined ten dollars for neglect of duty. At this rate it would not be advisable for that official to miss more than two meetings in one year, at the present salary of fire company Secretaries.

In April, 1848, the company resolved to disband unless the Council would repair their bell, and properly equip them, but at the next meeting this action was rescinded.

Through the exertions of this company the Town Council resolved to build two large cisterns to be used in case of fire, one at the Market House and the other on the German Reformed Church corner. These cisterns are still open but never used since the water works have been established in our town.

In February, 1850, the company purchased a new hose reel from Mr. Jeffreys, of Philadelphia, paying for the same the sum of \$360.

At an exercise of the company in June, 1850, the members speak of trying the old "regular." This we presume was their large engine. They say they surprised the natives as well as the Northern boys by forcing water through the hose from the woolen mill to the diamond in the "short

space of three and a-half minutes." The little suction was also tried and worked well in every particular, throwing away over the top of the Court House. The engine was again tried about a week later and gained on the above time by about one minute.

On July 9th, 1850, President Taylor died. In commemoration of his death the citizens of this place decided upon having a parade on the 6th of August. An invitation was extended to the Friendship Company to join with them, which invitation was accepted. The uniform the company wore on that day consisted of black pants, a black handkerchief around the neck, oil cloth capes, and a scarf fastened around the arm. The little suction and hose reel were tastefully trimmed with crape. At half past twelve o'clock on the 6th of August the company formed in line and took the head of the procession. The different societies and orders of town also participated. The procession moved through the different streets of town and then repaired to the grove of M'Keehan and Beatty, where the assemblage, about 3,000, was addressed in an able and eloquent manner by John F. Deney and George W. Brewer, Esqs. After this resolutions expressing the sentiments and feelings of the people of the county were adopted. The procession then moved back into town and was dismissed.

During the year the company was called out for service at fires nineteen times.

There was nothing occurred of any importance during the two succeeding years with the exception of a few fires at which the Friendship boys worked hard, and in many instances threw the first water.

The cisterns which were built by the Town Council, and mentioned before in this volume, were filled by the two companies, Friendship and Northern, in March, 1853. The firemen thinking they had done a good day's work, concluded to finish it with a grand oyster supper. The Friendships headed by the Mechanics Band marched to the Northern engine house where that company joined them

and they proceeded to Mrs Fisher's hotel, where an elegant repast had been prepared for them and to which they did full justice.

The minutes speak, in August, of the company selling the running part of the small engine for \$5.00, to William Henneberger. This was most likely the green gallery engine which is spoken of several years before this date.

In March, 1854, the company received a donation of \$20.00 from the C. V. Insurance Company payable at the Carlisle Saving Bank, for the exertions of the Friendship Fire Company, in saving property in this place insured by said company. The companies of our department to-day would not object in the least should any of the insurance companies see proper to follow the noble example of the above named company. Quite a serious fire occurred on the 5th of May, 1854, which doubtless a number of our citizens will remember. It first ignited in the house occupied by Jacob Noel and Miss Miller. This part of it was however, through the exertions of the firemen, quenched before much damage was done. A little spark from the above burning building which had found its way to the stable belonging to Joseph Eberly, was the cause of quite a serious conflagration. This structure was entirely consumed. The fire communicated to other buildings and in a few minutes the following buildings were enveloped in flames: a slaughter house and two stables, the property of Jacob Eberly; George Chambers' two log stables; Daniel Gehr's barn; B. F. Nead's brick stable; Mr. Peiffer's frame stable; James X. M'Lanahan's stone stable; T. Deitrick's log stable; Daniel Reel's log stable; L. Hummelsine's stable; Samuel Etter's cornerib; Solomon Maxwell's log stable; Samuel Oaks' log stable; Miss Denny's new frame stable; besides a large amount of fencing. The loss was estimated between \$5,000 and \$8,000. The firemen did their utmost to conquer the flames and at times the whole town seemed about to become the prey of the destroying element, but by their persistent energy they in the end came out victo-

rious. Our readers will recognize this as being on the alley which runs from Main street, between the National and Montgomery hotels, to the railroad, the burnt buildings all being situated in that locality.

In June, 1855, the Northern Company took the first steps toward properly celebrating the Fourth of July. An invitation was accordingly sent to the Friendship boys to unite with them in making the demonstration a success, which was accepted by the latter company, who at once proceeded to make their arrangements. The following uniform was decided upon: white pants, red shirts with broad collars trimmed with white tape or cord; black belt, slouch hat and black cravat. The Chambersburg Band was engaged to head the procession, and Capt. John Jeffries, of the Northern Company, elected Chief Marshall and Samuel Greenawalt, Marshall for the Friendship Company. At 8 o'clock on the morning of the Fourth a handsome banner was presented the Friendships by their lady friends. It was presented on the part of the ladies by Hon. Geo. W. Brewer, and received on behalf of the company by Wm. Carlisle. It was made of satin, hung with silver fringe, and surmounted by the American eagle. The words "Friendship Fire Company" were worked on one side and the word "Protection," surrounded by two twigs of laurel, on the other side, and were made of silver. The banner is still in the possession of the Friendship Fire Company, and at present adorns the walls of their Hall. At 12 o'clock the company formed in line. The engine was drawn by four beautiful black horses. The suction and hose reel were handsomely decorated with flowers and wreaths. After parading through the principal streets of town, the procession was dismissed until after dinner. It was the intention to have dinner at Judge Kennedy's Grove, but owing to it having rained all morning the companies were obliged to eat in town. The oration on this occasion was delivered by J. M'D. Sharpe, Esq. The shirts which the company wore on that day, mention of which is made previous, were

made of calico, and the material was purchased from our venerable dry goods merchant, Wm. Wallace.

The two companies of this town visited Carlisle on the 29th of July to attend a "harvest home" then being held in that place. There were several companies present from other towns and the Friendships spent a day never to be forgotten.

During this year the spirit of celebration seemed to possess the minds of the firemen, and as the Fourth of July demonstration was under the management of the Northern Company, the Friendship boys, not to be outdone, appointed a committee on August 6th, to wait on the Northern Company in relation to getting up a Harvest Home Celebration. This committee reported that the Northern Company had partly disbanded, and the matter was dropped. This disorganization was, however, only temporary, as it was soon reorganized under the name of "Hope," and between it and the Friendship continued to exist the same bitter rivalry which characterized these organizations for many years previous. This feeling was carried to such an extent that at fires, when the companies were thrown into close proximity to each other, fierce encounters would ensue, even to the drawing of pistols and knives; and the results were often broken heads and black eyes. And yet, at an appeal for aid in their festival by the Hope Company in Feb'y, 1856, the Friendship Company responded promptly, gave their rivals the use of their reel and banner and attended the festival in a body. Much of the ill feeling that existed between the companies was caused by the chagrin of the Hope company at being so often distanced, and as their rival's minutes express it, "left in the shade" by them.

During these years a National holiday seemed to be the event of a firemen's parade, and as early as May, 1856, a committee was appointed to make arrangements for a celebration on July 4th. The committee's efforts were crowned

with success, and the company assembled at their house, with John Hoskinson as Chief Marshall, and headed by the Mechanics Brass Band, proceeded to "the flat on the east side of the creek, south of Mr. Peter Brough's." The Declaration of Independence was then read by Mr. Robert P. Hazlet, who was followed by Hon. Wilson Reilly as orator of the day. His remarks are spoken of as being able and eloquent. After these exercises the company sat down to a bounteous repast and "did justice to it." The day being spent in enjoyment, in the evening the company returned to town.

A few days after this, on July 7th, the company received and accepted an invitation to "participate in the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the Public Hall, on Thursday, July 17th" signed by the President and Directors of Franklin Hall. On that day they turned out in procession with 75 members and formed an important division in the parade which was composed of Bands, Military companies, Lodges, Societies, Fire Companies, &c.

Hitherto the parades and celebrations held in this place had been indulged in by our home companies alone, and such a thing as inviting companies from a distance to participate in the festivities was unthought of. But in June, 1857, a communication was received from the Citizen Fire Company of Harrisburg, stating that as they understood the Friendship Company of this place was about to celebrate July 4th by a parade, they would be glad to participate. This communication was totally unexpected, inasmuch as the Friendship Company had not even thought of a parade on that day. However they went to work and in one day \$290.00 was subscribed by the citizens for the celebration. The Friendship boys at once issued invitations to companies in adjoining towns, and when the eventful day arrived Chambersburg looked on "900 firemen and 100 musicians." The line was formed under the supervision of John Hoskinson, Chief Marshal, and was composed of the following companies and bands:

- Friendship, Harrisburg, 56 men.
 Citizen Hose, Harrisburg, 38 men with National
 Guard Band.
 Hope, Harrisburg, 46 men.
 Laurel, York, 30 men.
 Union, York, 24 men with Worth Infantry Band.
 First Hose, Hagerstown, 77 men with Waynesboro Band.
 Independent Junior, Hagerstown, 107 men
 with Drum Corps.
 Good Will Hose, Carlisle, 80 men with Carlisle Band.
 Union, Carlisle, 82 men with Garrison Band.
 Cumberland, Carlisle, 84 men.
 Alert, Greencastle, 28 men.
 Rescue, Greencastle, 24 men.
 Alert, Shippensburg, 22 men.
 Vigilant, Shippensburg, 45 men.
 Hope, Chambersburg, 68 men.
 Friendship, Chambersburg, 80 men with Shryock's
 Brass Band.

After the parade had passed through the principal streets, the companies drew up in front of the Court House, where a platform had been erected, when a "magnificent wreath of artificial flowers was presented to the Friendship company of this place, by the Friendship company of Harrisburg." This wreath is now encased in a handsome frame covered with glass, and is hanging on the wall of the Friendship Hall. After this presentation the Declaration of Independence was read by William Carlisle, followed by George W. Brewer, Esq., in an able oration. Dinner came next, to which the firemen did ample justice. This important proceeding over, the firemen again assembled to listen to an address by George T. Cain, which was eloquent to the highest degree. The Friendship Company of this place wishing to reciprocate, in some manner at least, the handsome present from the Friendships of Harrisburg, presented that company with an elegant pound cake weighing twenty-five pounds. This was perhaps the grandest parade ever

held in this town up until the present time.

In August a concert was given by the Mechanics Brass Band, in Franklin Hall, for the benefit of the Friendship company. From this concert the sum of \$32.97 was realized.

The Rev. Samuel Crawford, of Philadelphia, delivered an address in the Methodist church for the department of this place. Both companies attended in a body, and were highly delighted. Nothing of importance occurred until July 5th when a parade was indulged in by the Friendships and Hopes, both companies appearing in new uniforms. In response to an invitation from the Fire Department of Hagerstown the Friendship participated in a parade in that place on September 10th, 1858. They, with their apparatus, were conveyed there in wagons at which time the company was presented with a fine painting of the Junior Hall, Hagerstown, by that company, and in return they presented them with a painting of George Washington. On January 29th, 1859, the Friendship and Hope companies assembled in uniform and proceeded to the depot to welcome on its arrival the truck of the Protection (now Vigilant) Hook and Ladder company. After some ceremony and parade the truck was housed. On February 14th, 1859, a miniature hose reel was procured and placed on the lamp post in front of the Friendship house, where it remained as a unique ornament for a number of years. During this year the Council purchased a new suction for the Friendships, and on July 30th, 1859, it arrived and was taken to the house of the company headed by the Chambersburg band. The engine did not give entire satisfaction, but it was resolved to keep it. On July 4th, 1859, in response to an invitation from the Vigilant and Cumberland Valley companies of Shippensburg, the Friendship visited that place, and attended a firemen's festival then in progress.

On November 14th, 1857, a resolution was adopted by the Friendship company to go out of service, on account of some difficulty with the Council in regard to purchasing a suction

engine—the one which had been purchased having proved unfit for service. But on June 11th, 1860 this resolution was rescinded and the company ordered into active service again. As the minutes state, at a trial with the suction purchased by Council “she threw water about as well as an ordinary water squirt, and of course gave general dissatisfaction.”

The suction proving rather a failure, the Town Council, on September 28, 1860, purchased a new one from Cowan and Co., of Seneca Falls, N. Y. It was brought to this place and a trial given it in which it forced water two hundred feet and was pronounced satisfactory.

A parade was indulged in by the Friendships on February 22d, 1862, in which the Three Months Volunteers, Hope Company and Band participated. The procession after finishing the march, halted on the diamond, where such exercises as firing of volleys by the soldiers, music by the band and choir, speeches, &c., were gone through with. During this year, many of the brave Friendship boys severed their connection with the company; left their happy homes and shouldering the musket went to the front to fight the battles of their country. Some returned to tell the sad tale of their privations and hardships through which they passed, while others never returned, but their remains now lie peacefully beneath the long and tangled grass which waves over the battle-field graves. This withdrawal from the company naturally reduced their ranks to a mere trifle, and in consequence of this a committee was appointed to recruit active members. They did so, and were eminently successful. Our old citizens will remember well with what feelings of fear and dismay they heard the dread alarm of fire on October 10th, 1862, at which time the rebels fired the Cumberland Valley Railroad shops, and two warehouses adjacent. In this dread hour when no one knew what act of barbarity might come next, the Friendship boys promptly responded to the call of duty and threw the first water. On May, 23d, 1863, the company assembled to take

part in the reception of the 126th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers whose term of service had expired. This was a most imposing sight, as we learn from eye witnesses, and the Friendships formed no small portion of the procession.

From the preceding date up until July, 1864, nothing of importance transpired to the company. But who shall tell of the horrors and ravages of the fire fiend which took place so soon after. It is useless for us to go into a detailed account of the burning of Chambersburg by the rebels, on the 30th of July, 1864, as it is an old story and known by all our citizens. The only record made in the minutes of the company is the following short and pithy sentence: "The rebels fired the town; the company worked manfully to save property." But what could they do? Driven off from the execution of their humane purposes by the howling fiends around them, they were forced to witness the destruction of our homes and firesides, knowing they could not help us. All honor be to those brave boys, who in that trying hour, when personal safety seemed to be the thought uppermost, bravely hastened to their posts of duty and battled for the common cause. Had we no other source from which to glean our information of this terrible calamity, we might be able to surmise such from the records of the company, although they make no further mention of it. But it is a significant fact that from this fatal July, 1864, until April 18th, 1865, there was no meeting of the company. On that date the company met to express their feelings in regard to the death of President Lincoln. On the following day they formed in line with the other organizations of town, and marched to the Cumberland Valley Railroad car shops, where ceremonies appropriate to the occasion were held. During the summer there was a lack of interest manifested by the members in fire matters, their room during this time being occupied by the county officers. In June, 1866, at a special meeting held to make arrangements for a parade on July 4th, it was resolved that a "red flannel shirt, with collars and cuffs of black velvet and

a pocket trimmed with the same, in the left breast of shirt, should be worn by the members, also black pants and black hats. On the Fourth they formed in line with the Hope company, preceded by the Silver Cornet Band, and as the papers of that date state made a creditable display.

The year following this national holiday was celebrated by a basket picnic to Kissecker's woods, at Brown's Mills, the occasion being one of much enjoyment. In November of this year the company received their new belts, which were made of black leather, with red edges and metal clasps, on which was the word "Friendship" in white letters. In December, 1867, the company waited on the Town Council and "demanded a new fire bell or access to the old one." From this it would appear that the means of ringing the Market House bell was placed out of reach of the firemen. The Council intimated their intention of acceding to this demand, but, as subsequent pages show, they never did so.

At the meeting of November 23d, 1868, a committee was appointed to wait on the Town Council and apply for a bell, the same to be placed on the top of the Friendship House. This committee being unable to get any definite answer, reported to that effect at their next meeting, and were discharged.

From the *Repository* dated February 24th, 1869, we learn that the Friendship Fire company headed by the Silver Cornet Band celebrated the birthday of the Father of his Country, by giving a street parade. The engine and hose reel was handsomely decorated, and the brave fire laddies were much admired as they passed through the streets of our town.

We learn that the office of Chief Director was created in this company in April, 1869. An amendment was passed to that effect, and at the meeting in June Mr. Christian Frederick was elected the first Chief Director of the Friendship Fire company; a position which he held for a number of years. The other directors heretofore elected were made subordinates, and were to act merely as aids to the Chief.

A basket picnic was held at Marion on the 3d of July, a number of the friends of this organization accompanying them. All seemed to have a pleasant time which of course was due to the Friendships.

On the night of the 31st of July that dread alarm of fire was sounded forth on our streets. The firemen responded promptly and found the manufacturing establishment of H. Sierer and the brewery of Kurtz & Wertz on fire. The Friendship worked hard, but were amply repaid, as the minutes read "at the instance of Major Kurtz any amount of cool and refreshing beer was tendered the firemen as an evidence of his gratitude for the signal service rendered by the firemen, and be it assured that the men did untold justice to it, as mug after mug disappeared causing heart-felt enthusiasm which is common and in keeping with a victory over devouring flames." The Friendships were not by any means slow in getting ready to play on a fire. We see that in January, 1871, fire was discovered in the chimney of Mr. A. Fahnestock's residence, on South Main street. The company stopped at the German Reformed Church cistern, and in forty-two seconds from the time the engine stopped at the cistern, two streams were being thrown on the fire.

The Hope, formerly Northern Company, having been entirely burnt out during the fire of 1864, reorganized, and purchased an engine and reel. They kept them in the market house and about 1868 or '69 the company dwindled down and disbanded on account of the Town Council refusing to rebuild their house. Their engine and reel was then presented to the Friendship Company, and the reel afterwards given to the Juniors, which they have at the present time.

The Friendships were for several years very anxious for the Town Council to purchase for them a steam fire engine and a number of requests were sent to them to that effect. Everything that seemed possible to say was said for and against, until the whole matter seemed to naturally die. The majority of the people actually opposed (and most

bitterly to any suggestion on the part of the Council to purchase a steam engine. Hence the members of the Council, not wishing to force a matter on the people in which so much opposition was manifested, especially at a time when the people were so seriously embarrassed financially, finally concluded, in order to definitely settle the matter, an election of the taxpayers of town was ordered to be held on May 20th, 1868. The election resulted in defeating the project by 328 votes.

This settled the matter until about the latter part of 1870, when the question of water works was strongly discussed by some of our citizens. The Council found that by submitting the action of purchasing an engine to the vote of the taxpayers of town nothing could be accomplished. They accordingly took the matter in their own hands and appointed Col. James G. Elder and Thomas Henneberger, as a committee to go to Philadelphia and examine some second hand engines. Learning of an engine in Meadville being for sale they proceeded to that place and negotiations were at once entered into for the purchase of said engine. The engine was taken to Camden, N. J., for repairs, and as soon as finished Burgess Elder went on to see its workings. It being satisfactory the bargain was at once closed. He also purchased at the same time a hose carriage and five hundred feet of hose. It was at once loaded on the cars at Philadelphia and on the morning of the 20th of May, 1871, it arrived in Harrisburg. The Superintendent of the C. V. R. R., Col. O. N. Lull, passed a committee of the Friendship Fire company to Harrisburg that they might meet and accompany their new steamer to Chambersburg. The steamer arrived in this place on the afternoon of May 20th, 1871, and was met at the depot by hundreds of our citizens. The steamer was unloaded and at once taken to their house followed by a large crowd of people. In the evening it was taken to the spring for trial, when, after considerable trouble it worked satisfactorily. Several times during the next week the steamer was tried, and gave perfect sat-

isfaction. Mr. Levi Houser was the first engineer, and Mr. Charles Spear the first fireman of the new engine.

This is the same engine still in the possession of the Friendship Fire Company and was the first and only steamer ever in the Chambersburg Department. Owing to the pressure from the reservoir being sufficient to throw a stream over any building in town it is not now used. It has within two weeks been newly painted and will appear in the parade to-day. This steam engine is of third class, No. 92, and was built by the Amaskeag Manufacturing Company at Manchester, N. H., and delivered at Camden, N. J., in June, 1864, to the Independent Fire company at a cost of \$3,700 for engine and all the necessary tools belonging to an engine. It is a single plunger pump engine, with a harp tank, and weighs 4000 pounds. The first fire to which the steamer was called into requisition was that of a large stack of corn fodder, the property of Mr. Ebert, on North Second street. The engine would not work well and much indignation was aroused against the Friendship and the Town Council for the apparatus being in such a deficient condition. It was the first time the Friendship boys had had any experience with a steamer, and, as the minutes say, they acted too hastily, and in so doing made a mistake which caused the whole trouble. In putting the draughting sleeve together one of the washers fell off, and was unnoticed by the firemen. The engine was put to work and in consequence of its loss naturally drew air which of course prevented the steamer from doing any effective work. The loss was not noticed until the company was on its way home. The boys not wishing to undergo the sneers and taunts of the citizens of town, met at their hall on the following Thursday for practice. Two horses were procured from Mr. F. Zarman and attached to the engine. The company wished to have a little run before throwing water, and with their engine and hose reel started down Second to Washington, down Main to alley opposite National Hotel, and at once commenced throwing water from the spring. Just nine

and one-half minutes elapsed until the water issued through the end of the nozzle on the diamond. Thus the company redeemed themselves and of course were happy. Perhaps this was the only time in the history of the Chambersburg Fire Department that any of the apparatuses were ever drawn by horses.

On November 8th, 1871, at a regular meeting of the company, a sample of the Regulation Fire Hat was presented and the company decided to adopt it. This is the same hat they have at the present time.

Owing to there being 310 names enrolled on the list of active members and there being on an average twenty-eight regular attendants at the meetings, it was unanimously resolved on the 29th of November, 1871, to disband the company and reorganize anew. Twenty-two members stepped up to the Secretary's desk and handed in their names as members of the new organization. The new company worked more harmoniously than the former one and from the day of its birth gave signs of being a well disciplined and able body of firemen, which is one characteristic of the Friendship Fire Company of to-day.

In May, 1872, quite a number of fires took place in town, and for several nights the Friendship boys hardly knew whether to repair to their downy beds of ease or wait until the fire alarm would call them forth, which was expected every night, there being at that time considerable incendi- arism in progress.

From the minutes of the Town Council we learn that Mr. John C. Gerbig was elected the first Chief Fire Marshal of the Chambersburg Fire Department, on June 6, 1872. Mr. Gerbig held this position until April last, when he was succeeded by Mr. Pierce Grove, who now holds that office.

At the meeting of the company in June, 1872, they decided on the following shirt: Red, with red collar and cuffs, white buttons and a large white figure 1 on the breast of shirt. They also adopted blue necktie, and Mr. Adam Loh-

man was given the contract for making them. The money for purchasing the above articles was collected from the citizens of town.

When the Protection Hook and Ladder Company disbanded they had in their treasury about one hundred and fifty dollars. Thinking the best thing they could do with it, and also wishing to show their esteem for the Friendship boys, purchased an alarm bell for their house from Meneely & Kimberly, Troy, N. Y. It is the bell which still is in the cupola of the Friendship house and which has so often startled our citizens by its quick and rapid tap in time of fire. It bears the following inscription:

FRIENDSHIP ENGINE COMPANY,
PRESENTED OCT., 1874, BY
PROTECTION H. & L. COMPANY.

J. P. CULBERTSON, W. H. BOYLE,
Committee, P. H. & L. Co.

There was nothing of any consequence occurred in the company until the night of October 31st, 1874, the burning of Hazlet's sash factory, on Harrison Avenue. Owing to a defective pipe the engine would not suck water and the old hay-ladder was brought into service but not until after the fire had gained considerable headway. The property was totally destroyed.

In the large parade of July 4th, 1876, the Friendships took part. Their engine was drawn by four horses and the reel handsomely decorated. The company also visited Harrisburg and took part in the large firemen's parade held in that city in July, 1879. From the foregoing date up until the present time there has been little of any importance transpired in the Friendship Fire Company. This spring they have handsomely painted and refitted their meeting room of which the Friendships are quite

proud. When the alarm of fire is struck the Friendships are ever ready and willing to respond, and our citizens may well congratulate themselves on having such a finely equipped company in their department as the Friendship Steam Fire Engine and Hose Co., No. 1.

It is claimed, as we said before, (and we have no proof to the contrary) that this year is the company's centennial. They date their organization from March 13, 1780. On March 13, 1880, the company assembled in their hall to pay their respects to the past one hundred years. At that time it was determined, on account of the inclemency of the season, to defer any public demonstration until May 13th, at which time, with the co-operation of the other companies of town, a fitting celebration would be held. Today (May 13) the following home companies with their guests will participate in what we have no doubt will be the grandest firemens' parade ever witnessed in Southern Pennsylvania:

Friendship Steam Fire Engine and Hose Company, No. 1.

Junior Hose, No. 2.

Vigilant Hook & Ladder Company, No. 1.

Good Will Hose, No. 3.

Hope Hose, No. 4.

Cumberland Valley Hose, No. 5.

With a list of the officers and members of the Friendship Company at the present time, we close, hoping that in future years some one better fitted for the task may take up and continue the history of this ancient organization.



OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT, A. A. Schireman.	VICE PRESIDENT, William Sonnik.
SECRETARY, William Miles.	TREASURER, Henry Ludwig.
CHIEF DIRECTOR, A. S. Conrad.	CHIEF PIPEMAN, Frank Spahr.
ASST. DIRECTORS, W. L. Stuart, Wm. Richter, Sr.	ASST. PIPEMEN, Charles Dengler, Frank Hetrick.
ENGINEER, A. A. Schireman.	STOKER, J. A. Burnett.
SUPERINTENDENT, Philip Loudenslager.	

MEMBERS.

Caleb Atherton,	J. P. Kuhn,
Adison Anthony,	Charles Klipp,
J. A. Burnett,	Adam Lohman,
J. A. Bair,	Henry Ludwig,
William Bickley,	John Little,
Ernest Betz,	Philip Loudenslager,
Henry Burkett,	Henry Loudenslager,
George Barr,	Charles Lippy,
George Bradley,	William Miles,
John Brenner,	Henry M ^c Kelvy,
A. S. Conrad,	David Moorehead, Jr.,
Gettis Chamberlain,	J. S. Montgomery,
Andrew Carl,	Jacob Myers,
Charles Dengler,	W. W. Nute,
Christian Frederick,	Jacob Owens,
B. F. Fisher,	Alvin Priceler,
Jacob Flory,	William Richter, Sr.,
William Funk,	William Richter, Jr.,
John Eyster,	William Rapp,
Van T. Haulman,	Frank Spahr,
Thomas Heckerman,	W. L. Stuart,
Frank Hetrick,	William Sonnik,
Alexander Helfrick,	A. A. Schireman,
Manaris Hummelsine,	Samuel Sellers,
J. W. Jarrett,	Charles Tawney,
John Johnston,	Frank Zarman.

M. A. CLENDENIN,
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,
(NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE)
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

Keeps a large stock of Miscellaneous Books, School
Books, Sunday School Libraries and Requisites,
Pictures, framed and unframed, Fancy
Articles, Gold Pens, Blank
Books, Music Books
and Sheet Music.

Agent in the Cumberland Valley for the

STEINWAY PIANOS.

FORBES & EARHART!

ARTISTIC MARBLE WORKERS,
CORNER OF MAIN AND KING STREETS.
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

NEW AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS

BY

A SUPERIOR MONUMENTAL ARCHITECT
FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

MONTGOMERY HOUSE, CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

The Cumberland Valley, stretching from the Susquehanna at Harrisburg to the Potomac at Williamsport, a distance of eighty miles, with a width varying from ten to twenty-five, and walled in on two sides by mountain ranges of great beauty and grandeur, offers unsurpassed attractions to persons who intend to pass the summer in the country. Chambersburg, occupying a delightful site near the centre of this valley, where the Falling Spring empties its sparkling water into the Conococheague, is high enough above tide-water and near enough to the great Apalachian chain of mountains to be blessed with a pure and invigorating atmosphere at the warmest season of the year. In culture and morality its society is equal to that of any town in the State. Its Railroad and Telegraphic facilities are ample and it has Churches of all the denominations common in Penn'a.

The Montgomery House, the largest hotel in the valley, and is the best furnished House outside of Philadelphia and New York, is prepared to receive and entertain Summer Boarders on very reasonable terms. It is conveniently located with reference to all public places in the town, has large and airy Parlors and Chambers, with all desirable conveniences, and its table is supplied with fresh and wholesome food produced in the remarkably fertile and highly cultivated country surrounding the town. Every effort will be made by the proprietor to promote the comfort and pleasure of his guests. An Omnibus, run for this house alone, meets all trains and conveys guests free of charge.

Terms &c. made known on application either in person or by letter.

W. H. M'KINLEY.

The Franklin Repository

IS THE OLDEST, LARGEST AND CHEAPEST PAPER PUBLISHED

In Franklin County, and by far the

BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

JOB WORK

in every variety and handsome style promptly executed.

PAPER SACKS

for Miller's, (paper of superior quality), supplied.

BOOKS & WALL PAPER

J. N. SNIDER,

Dealer in School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank and Memorandum Books, Fine Stationery, Gold Pens, Berlin Zephyrs, Columbia Wools, Canvas of all kinds.

WALL PAPERS AND BORDERS—Paper Window Shades, Chromos, Picture Frames and Mouldings.

Agent for the sale of MME. DEMOREST'S RELIABLE POPULAR PATTERNS.

Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

GO TO

H. B. M'NULTY'S

FOR FINE CIGARS, TOBACCO, & C.

NO. 30 SOUTH MAIN STREET,

(NEXT TO NICKLAS' CARPET STORE.)

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

The Cheapest and Best Stock in Town.

THE SWEETEST LUXURY OF THE DAY

Pure Maple Syrup!

Direct from Ames' Camp, Ohio. Put up in gallon jugs, \$1.50 including jug. 38 cents per quart, 20 cents per pint. Also,

MAPLE CAKE

and Maple granulated, 15 cents per pound; 1879 crop, 12½ cents per pound, for sale at

W. H. HITESHEW'S, Opposite Court House.

CHAMBERSBURG AND COUNTY.

Who wants Best Watches? The most Elegant Silverware?

The Choicest Jewelry? The most durable Plated Ware?

The most appropriate Wedding Gifts?

And all at the Lowest Prices?

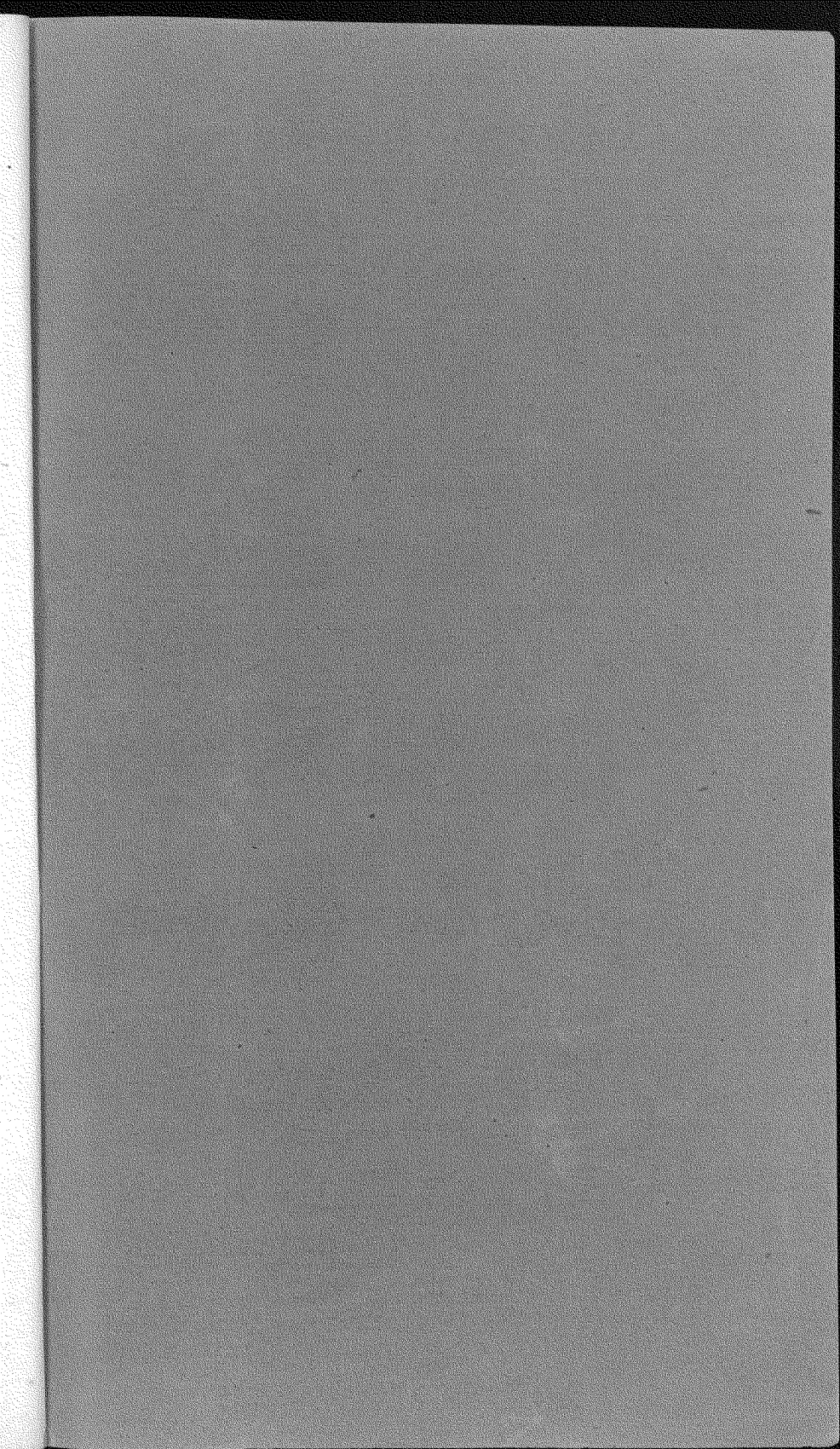
You cannot do better than at

REINEMAN'S JEWELRY STORE.

(SIGN OF BIG WATCH)

Opposite Eyster's Tin Store.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.



APRIL, 1878.

APRIL, 1880.

TWO YEARS OF
UNPARALELLED SUCCESS.

TWO YEARS OF
WONDERFUL PROGRESSION.

TWO YEARS OF
STUDIOUS APPLICATION

IN SUCCESSFULLY PRODUCING THE LARGEST
AND FINEST STOCK OF

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

JEWELRY,

Silverware, Spectacles,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

AND CUTLERY,

AS WELL AS THE BEST RUN OF CUSTOM AT

GEO. W. LUDWIG & CO'S,

WEST SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE.

We recommend the American Waltham Watch, the
best made in America. GEO. W. LUDWIG & CO.