

Rock Springs and Their Historic Surroundings

By HERBERT H. BECK

Rock Springs and Indian Bowls

Rock Springs, in southern Fulton Township, Lancaster County, are probably unique in America. It is doubtful if their combination of extraordinary geological and archaeological characters exists anywhere else. As one of the features of Pennsylvania, what is known of its past should be recorded by the Lancaster County Historical Society.

Rock Springs, or as they are sometimes called, Seven Springs, are in Fulton Township near the Mason and Dixon line. They are in part of a large though somewhat scattered tract of land in northern Maryland and Chester and Lancaster counties, Pennsylvania, known to geologists as the Serpentine Barrens. Its springs flow a few yards into a tributary of Carter's Run, which meets the Conowingo Creek about a half mile northwest of the Seven Springs rock. They are about a quarter of a mile west of what is now the main highway from Lancaster County into Maryland, at present Route 222. In 1942, they were on the Osborne estate, which nearly adjoins the lands of State Representative Norman Wood to its east.

Rock Springs may be defined as an outcropping mass of weathered serpentine, about ten square feet in its irregular top, from which seven springs are flowing from what are apparently natural ducts in the rock. Six of these openings have been enlarged by the hand of man into cavities, all following oval, circular or semicircular patterns. Of these, two have been carefully worked into smooth bowls; the one circular, about six inches in diameter, the other oval with its axis lengths of about seven and five inches. They are three to three and a half inches deep.

The concave bottoms of these two bowls show the natural colors of serpentine breccia, an amber cementing serpentine enclosing fragments of dark green mineral of the same kind but of an earlier geological period. Superbly polished as they are, with the sun shining through the limpid water they hold

upon their parti-colored bottoms, these bowls are the aesthetic artificial features of their region.

These cavities and bowls were made by the Indians. All the evidence, structural and legendary, confirms this fact. Like the beautiful names Susquehanna, Tucquan and Octoraro, these carvings at Rock Springs are parts of Lancaster County's rich inheritance from its aborigines. Would that all of the cavities in the rock, similarly begun, had been finished into the polished beauty of the two bowls! Would that we could but know the time of patient grinding it took the red hand to bring the bowls to their present beauty!

The cavities and bowls of Rock Springs are typical of Indian craftsmanship. John C. Stone, of Holtwood, whose collection of Indian artifacts of the lower Susquehanna is probably the largest on record, and whose close and scientific study of the subject makes him an authority on the work of the Indians of the locality, says: "I have inspected the bowls that are carved in the serpentine rock at Rock Springs and find that they are definitely the work of the Indian. They show the same characteristics as do many other pieces of Indian work along the Susquehanna. One of the bowls shows a remarkable resemblance to the turtle, which was a clan well represented along the Susquehanna by a number of artifacts that have been found. The bowls at Rock Springs are among the finest pieces of Indian craftsmanship that I have seen in this part of Lancaster County."

The cavities are gouged out with a sharp tool. Doubtless this is the way the bowls were started. About twenty yards below Rock Springs, along the tributary stream into which they flow, there is another of the half finished cavities, of Indian make, in a small exposure of serpentine. This is at the mouth of a small sub-tributary brook.

The Antiquity of the Bowls

The age of these fine relics of Indian craftsmanship at Rock Springs, the nation or tribe that made them, must always remain a mystery. Probably they were made by the Susquehannocks, who occupied and controlled all of the region of the lower Susquehanna Valley and upper Chesapeake for several centuries¹ before they were finally exterminated as a nation at Conojohela (Long Level, York County), in 1675, by Onondagas and Cayugas² of the Iroquois confederacy from the north. But they may have been made by an earlier tribe of Algonkians, who occupied the region for about 1200 years before the advent of the Susquehannocks,³ or even by a later tribe, like Shawnese, Nanticokes or Ganowese (Conoys), as seventeenth century white settlement in Virginia and Maryland crowded them into the unoccupied regions

¹ *Archaeological Studies of the Susquehannock Indians of Pennsylvania*, Donald A. Cadzow.

² Research by David H. Landis.

³ Donald A. Cadzow.

of Pennsylvania. The appearance of the bowls at Rock Springs can reveal nothing of their age for, with the slow flowing, soft water as the only abrasive of their resistant serpentine, they would not be perceptibly different had they been made in 1692 or 1492, or even earlier. Anyway they must have been made by a group of Indians who occupied the region of Rock Springs for a long time; and they were most probably made for a specific purpose, ceremonial or medicinal. A legend still exists about Rock Springs that the Indians used the seven flows of water for seven different ailments or diseases.

W. Frank Gorrecht (born 1859) says that as he first knew Rock Springs, in the early 1880's, its irregular crest was about four feet above the ground. He remembers going on horseback to the springs and drinking from its bowls by stooping from his position in the saddle. The top soil on the incline against the rock of Rock Springs has evidently been carried downward by water, frost and gravity until today only a few inches of its sides are above the ground. Even the picture of Rock Springs, taken in 1909, shows considerably more height above ground than can be seen today. Mr. Gorrecht says the cavities and bowls look the same today as they did sixty-two years ago. Neither he nor any of the older residents of the region had ever heard of anything being done on Rock Springs by the white man except a thin groove which had been chiselled between the two bowls by some local vandal.⁴

Bowl Boulders in East Cocalico

The bowls at Rock Springs are only smaller and more beautiful forms of those grinding bowls, four to twelve inches in diameter and three to eight inches deep, which had been worked out of much harder material than serpentine in several dozens of boulders of compact, fine-grained sandstone in an Indian village site in East Cocalico Township. There was one boulder there that had eight bowls arranged around its outside edge and in the center there was an extra large bowl with a capacity of approximately one-half bushel of grain. The writer saw these marvelous grinding bowls scattered through a small woodlot, then belonging to John Hoffman, about forty-five years ago. The Indian village site was on Peifer's Hill, about two miles above Fry's Mill on the Muddy Creek and a half mile west of that stream. Miles W. Fry, of Fry's Mill, says he counted 185 distinct bowls there in 1912. This priceless collection of grinding bowl boulders was so demolished by builders, road makers and collectors that when the writer visited it, in 1943, he found less than 20 of the original 185 bowls. Fortunately, Pierce Leshner saved one of these grinding bowl boulders, a separate one, on High Rock, a half mile west of Peifer's Hill, and had it removed to the Reamstown cemetery, where it was marked with a bronze tablet. This woodlot, on Peifer's Hill, with its extraordinary collection of Indian grinding bowls, which in the best possible way marked the position of an Indian village site, should have been preserved as a state park. Today it would be one of the archaeological features of Pennsylvania.

⁴ Norman Wood knew this to have been done.

Mr. Stone knows of but one of these grinding bowl boulders that was found along the Susquehanna. It was in Washington Boro, a place where more Indian relics, including trader articles in graves, probably have been collected than in any other part of Lancaster County. This boulder had several grinding bowls in its mass. It was found on what was then the Stehman property and it has since been removed to Columbia where it was placed by a collector in a yard on Locust Street, between Front and Second streets.

There was an igneous boulder, with a large, nearly circular cavity in it, at the home of Lancaster County's famous scientist, Samuel S. Haldeman (1812-1880), which was at the base of Chicques Rock. From this picturesque home, Chicquesalunga, could be viewed directly at its front Haldeman's Rifles in the great bend of the Susquehanna. This boulder, with its cavity, must have been one of Haldeman's treasured possessions. While this bowl was certainly used by the Indians for grinding their grain it was probably found by them ready-made for this purpose. Geologists believe it is a pothole ground into the hard rock by a natural process. Being out of its original rock formation it must have been brought down the river by an ancient ice flow. This great boulder with its bowl was removed from its original site in 1937 by Henry S. Hiestand, who took it to his home in Marietta.

Natural Parkland

Rock Springs are in one of the beauty spots of Lancaster County. They are nearly surrounded by an open grove of junipers, which always thrive in the Serpentine Barrens. Visiting Rock Springs in 1942 with the late George W. Hensel, Jr., and State Archivist, Colonel Henry W. Shoemaker, the latter, a widely-traveled man, thrilled by the surrounding beauty, said, "I might be in a park in Normandie." The Colonel had made the trip into southern Lancaster County specifically to see the "Seven Springs," after he had seen them featured in Ripley's nationally read "Believe it or not" cartoon.

The Rock Springs Hotel and Other Resorts

The Rock Springs were the features of the Rock Springs Hotel, which is still standing, though long out of repair, on the west side of Highway 222, about a quarter of a mile below the Mason and Dixon line in Cecil County, Maryland. According to W. Frank Gorrecht, who spent his honeymoon there in the early 1880's, the Rock Springs Hotel, then conducted by Amos Moore, was a fashionable, temperance resort, famous through many earlier decades for its many visitors and guests, chiefly from Pennsylvania and Maryland. Rock Springs were only an easy stroll from this famous hotel and they were the main attraction for the guests. That was an age when springs, all presumably of medicinal value, were the attractions of many summer resorts. The Lititz Springs attracted many to Lititz, in Warwick Township, where from about 1855 to 1895 the Lititz Springs Hotel was much used as a summer resort. Similarly other nearby resorts featured springs, supposedly medicinal, as the Doubling Gap Hotel in Cumberland County, with its sulphur

and lithia springs; and the Ephrata Mountain Springs Hotel in Lancaster County, both of which had large followings in the last century.

The Mason and Dixon Stones

Nearly historical attractions of this natural parkland are the Mason and Dixon stones, one of which, a five-mile or "Crown" stone, is only a short distance southwest of Rock Springs.

Lancaster County, between its Fulton Township and Cecil County, Maryland, has from the Octoraro Creek on the east to the west bank of the Susquehanna River on the west, a little less than five and a half miles⁵ of the historically, geographically and politically famous Mason and Dixon line. It is the shortest strip of this parallel of latitude against any of Pennsylvania's counties adjoining Maryland. The work on this line had been started late in the year 1763 by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, prominent English astronomers, who, after many decades of boundary disputes, had been employed by Thomas and Richard Penn and Lord Baltimore "to mark, run out, settle, fix, and determine all such parts of the circle, marks, lines and boundaries as were mentioned in the several articles or commissions and were not yet completed."⁶

The drawing of the Mason and Dixon line was an outstanding achievement of science in its day. It was an imaginary line drawn largely through trackless forests by astronomical measurements and calculations. Mason and Dixon were well qualified for their assignment. Mason had worked in the Royal Observatory, and both men had been in the service of the Royal Society of London.⁷ Both knew well of the scientific campaign that had been carried on by learned bodies of Europe, since the early days of Isaac Newton, to obtain accurate data from many parts of the earth to be used in computing its size and shape and especially the amount of flattening at its poles. No data for these purposes had as yet been secured from the continent of North America. Among other things, Mason and Dixon began to gather such data immediately after their arrival. The expedition into America was sponsored by the Royal Society, and its party was equipped with the best instruments then made.⁸

After starting their measurements in Philadelphia, Mason and Dixon established a station at the Harlan homestead in Newlin Township, Chester County, where an observatory was set up, its latitude determined, and a monument was erected. During the succeeding four and a half years and until they finally said farewell to it on June 29, 1768, Mason and Dixon returned to this station frequently for securing more data. The monument they had erected

⁵ The map of Fulton Township, in the County Commissioners' Office, shows 5.4 miles.

⁶ *Pennsylvania—Political, Governmental, Military and Civil*. F. A. Godcharles, 1933.

⁷ R. H. Heindel, *Pennsylvania History*, VI, January, 1939.

⁸ Thomas D. Cope, *Pennsylvania History*, October, 1939.

came to be known as the "Stargazer's Stone." The major part of their scientific work in America links itself to this stone.⁹

The work through Lancaster County to the Susquehanna was done in 1765, the early winter months of that year having been spent in "sight seeing excursions to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, to New York City and Long Island and to towns in New Jersey."¹⁰

It is most likely that in their visit to Lancaster in 1765 Mason and Dixon became acquainted with William Henry. Henry was the most scientifically minded man of the borough at that time, and anyone who was enterprising enough to go the long, hard way to England to meet James Watt and see his steam engine, as William Henry had done four years earlier,¹¹ would not have allowed visiting scientists from the Royal Society to leave town without meeting and conferring with them and probably entertaining them. It is possible, too, that Mason and Dixon came to Lancaster to meet William Henry, just as the great scientist, Alexander von Humboldt, came to Lancaster, in 1805, to meet the botanist, Henry E. Muhlenberg.¹²

For this colossal work Mason and Dixon were paid "besides maintenance, 10 shillings six pence each day for coming and returning and a guinea per day while in America."¹³

By agreement with the proprietors the line was to be marked, as the survey progressed, by stones brought from England.¹⁴ These are a compact oolitic (resembling fish roe) white limestone. In opening the line a vista of 20 feet was cut through the forest, the marking stones being placed in its center.¹⁵

The five-mile or Crown stones, of which there is one in Lancaster County, are about 30 inches in length and about 12 and 14 inches in their other dimensions. These stones are well sculptured, with vertically fluted sides, and with the arms of the Penns and of Baltimore on their broader faces. Today they stand from 18 to 22 inches above ground.

The pictures of Baltimore's and Penn's arms, taken from plaster casts now in the Franklin and Marshall College Museum, which were doubtless made from the Crown stones, are in Dr. J. W. Houston's article already noted.

Lancaster County's single five-mile stone is slightly to the east of the center of its five and a half miles of the Mason and Dixon line. It stands today near a tangle of greenbriers, about a quarter of a mile northwest of Henry Schofield's pottery works in Cecil County. Unfortunately vandals, as

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Mason and Dixon's Daily Journal, Cope.

¹¹ *Life of William Henry* by Francis Jordan, Jr.

¹² L.C.H.S., vol. 32, nos. 7 and 8.

¹³ History of Chester County, 1881, p. 158.

¹⁴ J. W. Houston, L.C.H.S., vol. 8, p. 115.

¹⁵ Ibid.

souvenir hunters, have chipped off some of the top of the stone including the picturesque crown crest of the Baltimore arms.

Intermediate between the five-mile stones were placed one-mile stones, of smaller size, marked with P, for Pennsylvania, and M, for Maryland, on two of their four sides. One of these, the first mile stone east of Lancaster County's Crown stone, stands about a half mile east of Highway 222.

When it is remembered that one of the five-mile stones must have been a big load for a pack horse or a drag, and that in the 1760's most of the great region covered by the interstate line was not only unoccupied but unexplored, the height of the Mason and Dixon achievement will be appreciated. Today, with minor adjustments on its east and a terminal addition, made by David Rittenhouse and others,¹⁶ on its west end, the Mason and Dixon line remains as it was laid down, as much to the admiration of the surveyors of the twentieth century as it must have been to Lancaster County's Scotch-Irish settlers, some of whom, doubtless, became well acquainted with Charles and Jeremiah as they were doing their immortal work.

Recent records of Lancaster County's Mason and Dixon stones show that in 1887 the Legislature passed an act requiring the commissioners of the proper counties to take charge of these stones.¹⁷ On October 13 of that year the Lancaster County Commissioners, Gingrich and Hartman, found a Crown stone and four one-mile stones. The first of these, starting in the west, was three links of a chain fastened in a rock on an island in the Susquehanna near the York County side. This island, with its one-mile marker, has since been entirely submerged by the waters impounded by the Conowingo Dam. Less than five hundred yards east of the river a one-mile stone was found on the farm of William P. Haines. It was erect and in good condition. The next one, to the east, was on the farm of Thomas Grubb. This stone was buried and it had to be excavated and reset. The five-mile stone was found on the Isaac Tyson¹⁸ estate. It was reported broken. The final one-mile stone to the east was found on the land of Joan Gray.

In 1941, Frank T. Thurlow and H. Clay Burkholder, of Lancaster, studied the Mason and Dixon stones of Lancaster and Chester counties, carrying cameras with them. Of the six Mason and Dixon markers, including the chain links on a rock in the river, which originally must have been along Lancaster County's part of the line, they found three; the five-mile stone, the one-mile stone to its east, and the one-mile stone near the river on the Haines farm. The one of the two original stones between this stone and the Crown stone, as reported in 1887 as having been on the farm of Thomas Grubb, could not be found even after a questioning search among the nearby landowners. The

¹⁶ The residue of the boundary, to the west, a little less than twenty-two miles, was run in 1782 by Robert Andrews, Andrew Ellicott, John Ewing, David Rittenhouse and John Hotchkins, and completed and permanently marked in 1784. *Pennsylvania*, Godcharles, 1933.

¹⁷ "The Mason and Dixon Stones," by S. M. Sener, L.C.H.S., vol. 8, p. 127.

¹⁸ Famous in the lore of chrome mining in Lancaster County.

stone which must have been near the banks of the Conowingo Creek, and which had not been reported by the County Commissioners in 1887, was also missing. This mile stone was probably lost many years ago in the mud of the creek at flood times.

It is of local historical interest to note that during the Cleveland administration (1893-1897), by an act of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, a commission was appointed to locate and resurvey the stones of the Mason and Dixon line. One of the three men of this commission was the late Jacob R. Windolph, of Lancaster, father of F. Lyman Windolph, Esq., who is to-day a prominent member of the Lancaster bar. These men walked the Mason and Dixon line over its entire length to Board Tree, West Virginia, which touches the extreme southwest corner of Pennsylvania. They found that only two of the five-mile stones were missing. From the Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware point to Board Tree the line is two hundred and fifty-one miles long. When Mr. Windolph made his walk, forty-eight of the five-mile stones must have been in place.

The Schofield Pottery

The Henry Schofield pottery, from which incidentally there is the best approach to Lancaster County's Crown stone, is a place of more than passing historical interest. In fact it is worthy of being recorded in detail by Maryland historians. The pottery stands in Cecil County a few hundred yards south of the interstate line, on a road running west from Highway 222 and about a quarter of a mile from the old Rock Springs Hotel, at which point that road branches from the highway. The venerable proprietor of this archaic pottery, Henry Schofield, is typical of the Scotch-Irish settlement of the region. His pottery, where he makes apple-butter crocks, flower pots and other earthenware utensils from the local clay, is a remnant of an obsolescent craft of an ancient past. For years Henry ground his clay in a crude mill, which was run with the accommodating assistance of a neighbor's mule, which at the end of his work was turned loose to go home across the fields. The kiln is kept at proper heat, during the long baking process, under the continuous watchfulness and attention of the potter, who sleeps, when necessary, in an adjoining shed with an alarm clock. Henry deplors the fact that he can get no help, for, at least locally, his craft is a lost art.

The pictures of this pottery are themselves enough to tell the tale of the archaic craftsmanship which conducts it. They are pictures which, within a few years, probably could not be obtained by camera anywhere in modernized North America.




Kiln at Henry Schofield's archaic pottery. Photograph by William Shand, 1941.

George W. Hensel, Jr. (1866-1943), and his Brothers

Henry Schofield, himself a quaint personality, was one of the favorite friends of the late George W. Hensel, Jr., who looked upon the venerable potter and his works as a rare find. Mr. Hensel found in this eccentric potter and his archaic pottery something which was of unique interest in his broad knowledge of American life. He never lost an opportunity to take visitors to the rare pottery in nearby Cecil County. Nor were there many who had more distinguished visitors than George W. Hensel, Jr. This sage, philosopher, historian and humorist of Quarryville was so well known over the nation that when he died (February 7, 1943), a few weeks before this was written, he got more comment from the editors and columnists of the United States than any other Lancaster Countian for many decades past.

The writer considers it a privilege to have been a friend of the Sage of Quarryville and he will always remember the many days, surcharged with happy humor, which he had in company with George Hensel, as among the red-letter days of his life. Among the many tours which the writer had with him in the fields of social and natural history one of George Hensel's own favorites was the Swan Trip with the writer's students in Ornithology at Franklin and Mar-

shall College. The Swan Trip party was indeed never complete unless he was in it. In the Swan Trip, which from 1920 to 1942 was an annual affair on the second or third Sunday in March, the party shipped from Northeast or Perryville and covered the greater part of the Susquehanna Flats, Maryland, to view and study the 1,000 to 5,000 whistling swans which, migrating northward, gather there on their way to the Arctic Circle. "Uncle" George was always the life of the Swan Trips and hundreds of Franklin and Marshall students remember him for his wisdom and humor. The writer can record that George Hensel was, by long odds, the greatest philosophic humorist he



George W. Hensel, Jr., left, and William O. Frailey on Pirate cruise, 1941. The Sage of Quarryville, as pilot of that cruise into Cecil and Harford counties, Maryland, is carrying megaphone and binoculars. Photograph by William Shand.

has ever known among many acquaintances. To have had a day with him was to have had a day of happiness.

As founder and activating spirit of the Slumbering Ground Hog Lodge of Quarryville, George Hensel has brought that town a national fame which it has won in no other way; for many newspapers and broadcasting stations, from coast to coast, have published the official report from Quarryville on February 2, telling the waiting world whether the next six weeks will be wintry or springlike. Pictures of the pompous tour of observation of the Slumbering Ground Hog Lodge on Ground Hog Day have been shown in many of these newspapers, and they even have found their way into moving picture theaters. The title of Hibernating Governor, which George Hensel carried in this unique organization, itself reveals the satirical humor upon which the Slumbering Ground Hog Lodge was founded.

With the passing of George W. Hensel, Jr., went the last of four brothers, sons of George W. Hensel, of Quarryville, all of whom were well-known figures in Lancaster County in their day. The oldest of the four, Leander T., was a widely known person of the Southend, well versed in local history, who had the best knowledge of the historically famous "underground railroad," as it passed through Lancaster County, that the writer has met with.

William Uhler Hensel, now well recorded in our historical literature, was one of the most brilliant lawyers the Lancaster County bar ever knew. Besides many other leading characters he was one of our ablest authors of historical facts about Lancaster County.

Harry H. Hensel, friend of John L. Sullivan, James J. Corbett, Jack Johnson and many others famous in their day in the world of sports, was an able and efficient sports columnist in the *Lancaster Intelligencer*. It is doubtful if he has ever been equalled in Lancaster as a sports writer.

The Pirates

The rare pictures of the pottery were taken at the instance of George Hensel, who induced his fellow Pirates, with their cameras, to take a cruise into Cecil County specifically to visit this quaint potter and his works.

The Pirate cruise of 1941 into Cecil and Harford Counties was one of many similar tours on the records of a group of Lancaster and Lancaster County business and professional men, known as the Pirates, who occasionally get together for a happy day of sight-seeing and good fellowship. The Pirates were informally organized in 1910 by the late Henry S. Williamson, of Lancaster, himself a good mixer and a skillful pilot in the channels of pleasure and happiness. Chief Williamson felt that he was doing his local fellowmen an act of kindness by inducing them to get away together from their stores, banks, offices, classrooms and parsonages into a day or a half day of recreational fun. The Pirates have been actively carrying out their first Chief's design ever since he launched the initial cruise. Without annual dues, without constitution and by-laws, without a fixed schedule, the Pirates await the call of their Chief to go, as their present secretary, Edwin B. Searles says, "footloose and fancy free."

The present Pirate Chief is Andrew B. Rote, who frequently entertains the crew at his home, beautiful and historic Green Acres. The land of Green Acres, between the converging Lincoln Highway and the Old Philadelphia Pike, became famous in 1825 as an open field on which Lafayette reviewed the battalions and cavalry troops which met there to greet him and escort him to Lancaster on his visit to the city in that year. The Pirates regularly inspect the white oak, which in 1934, at the unveiling of a Lancaster County Historical Society tablet commemorating the great event of 1825, was planted by Chief Rote on the exact spot where Lafayette stood when he reviewed his guard of honor.

The Face on Carter's Hill

One of the mysteries of southern Lancaster County, since about 1900, has been the Face on Carter's Hill. This fits into the historic surroundings of Rock Springs, for Carter's hill is about a half mile northeast of the Springs. On the hill just south of the village of New Texas, on the west side of Route 222, there can be seen the ghastly white face of a man peering through the garret window of a two and a half story house. This mysterious face, always pointed out to visitors passing it on the highway, has been the subject of more superstitious traditions than probably anything else in Lancaster County. And well could it breed these tales of horror, for, as seen from the road below it, the face certainly has a sinister, ghostly appearance against its dark garret background. It is said that the colored people of the neighborhood always avoid that house at night. By 1939, it had become so famous that the Face on Carter's Hill was featured in the National Geographic Magazine, which has a world-wide circulation, in an article "Routes of Interest out of Washington."

The facts about this curious feature of southern Lancaster County were revealed by Frederick W. Hammond, of Lancaster. As a youth, in summers about 1910, Fred used to go with a group of Lancaster boys, who called themselves the Tishimingo Club, to camp on the farm of Alvin King, which is near Carter's hill. In those days he frequently visited the Carter home and became well acquainted with all its belongings. One day Fred could not see the white face in the attic. The shutters of the window had been blown shut by the wind. He told Miss Kate Carter that he missed the face on Carter's hill. Ever since that day the shutters have been kept permanently open. Fred became so much interested in the ghost of the garret that, as a youth, he wrote a set of verses on "The Face on Carter's Hill," thereby originating and establishing the title.

The white head of the attic is a phrenological bust, which had been purchased about 1880 by Henry Carter, then the owner of the house. This was a period when Phrenology was much in vogue. Its system taught that the faculties of the mind are manifested through special organs, or in separate compartments of the brain, equal in number to the mental faculties. A phrenological bust had the different faculties such as amativeness, self-esteem, spirituality, etc., properly charted and numbered on its plaster cranium. These busts must have been widely advertised at that time for the writer can re-

member one in his home, the Beck Family School at Lititz, in the early 1880's. Henry Carter, a Quaker who had obtained lands about Rock Springs in 1828, was an amateur natural scientist with botany his main interest. Following the trend of the times, he got one of the many phrenological busts that were scattered through the country. After his death the bust found its way to the attic window, possibly as a prank on the passing world, more probably as a kind of charm to safeguard the house, which was then occupied by Henry's daughter, Kate, and her friend, Ellen Townsend. Incidentally it became one of Kate Carter's favorite pastimes to sit behind a curtain and watch travelers stop to look at the garret window. The house is now owned and occupied by Ellen Townsend.

Established for many years as the traditional mystery of the Southend, and really, perhaps, an actual safeguard against colored night prowlers and others of the superstitious ilk, the Face on Carter's Hill will probably remain at its attic window even through the vicissitudes of changing property ownership.

The Flora of Lancaster County

One of the members of the Carter family, for whose ancestor Carter's Run was named, was Joel Jackson Carter, son of Henry Carter, the phrenologist. Joel Carter followed his father as a botanist and became famous in scientific literature as one of the authors of the *Flora of Lancaster County*, by Small and Carter. This was published in 1913 as a jubilee gift to Franklin and Marshall College on its one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary. This comprehensive treatise, which has since become a classic to local botanists, was dedicated to the memory of Gotthilf Heinrich Ernst Muhlenberg, a leader among the pioneer botanists of America, and the first president of Franklin College in 1787. John Kunkel Small (1869-1938) the other author of the *Flora of Lancaster County*, was graduated from Franklin and Marshall College in 1892 and later became distinguished in botany. He spent his last years as Director of Research and Chief Curator of the New York Botanical Garden.

Joel Jackson Carter came of a line interested in Natural History for, besides his father, Henry, his maternal grandfather, Joel Jackson, was a botanist.

Joel Jackson (1776-1857) was, in a way, the Thoreau of Lancaster County. He was an eccentric man, well versed in botany and mineralogy. Henry Carter said of him that he should have been a professor, but that he was too retiring even to meet Henry's naturalist friends. Joel Jackson's love of nature, coupled with a trend all his own, led him into the retired life of a hermit. The ruined foundations of the log hut he built, and in which he lived alone, are still to be seen about seventy yards northwest of Rock Springs.¹⁹

Joel Jackson Carter at one time owned Rock Springs. Fred Hammond remembers seeing him botanizing near the Tishimingo Camp. This must

¹⁹ These records of Joel Jackson were furnished by Cora Wood, a sister of Norman Wood.