

Cover Sheet

Overview

This is a chapter from the fourth edition of the e-book “**In Search of the Turkey Foot Road: Unraveling the mystery, charting new history, plotting the route**” (2014). To access other chapters, see the [online table of contents](#).

As described on pages 3 to 6 of [Addendum A](#), the fourth edition mistakenly claims that a dashed line route on the 1755 Fry and Jefferson map is an antecedent to the Turkey Foot Road. Shortly after publication, I realized that the dashed lines actually represent Christopher Gist’s second Ohio Company Tour. If that or another known mistake affects this or another chapter of the book, the relevant text will be highlighted in yellow, and the mistake will be briefly described in a comment that is accessible via a clickable comment icon.

In this and other chapters of the book, any supplemental information will be provided via clickable comment icons, inserted yellow sheets, or other readily identifiable means.

L. Dietle

August 23, 2026

15. The east side of the Allegheny Mountain

They took the shortest route

The 1818 Melish-Whiteside map of Somerset County ([Figure 0034](#)) and its 1830 derivative ([Figure 0784](#)) definitively show the Turkey Foot Road crossing the Allegheny Mountain east of Salisbury, rather than following the less steep but longer present-day route through the water gap of Piney Run and Little Piney Run ([Figure 0674](#)).³⁸⁰ The 1860 Walker map ([Figure 0604](#)), the 1873 “**Topographical atlas of Maryland: Counties of Alleghany and Garrett**” ([Figure 0032](#)), and the county map in the 1876 Beers “**County Atlas of Somerset Pennsylvania**” ([Figure 0649](#)) show the same thing. Doctor Robert Wellford’s 1794 journal also describes the road as crossing the mountain.

East of the mountain, the route is marked “*To Cumberland*” on the Melish-Whiteside map ([Figure 0083](#)), and merges with a route angling in from the northwest that was the antecedent to the present-day Mountain Road to Meyersdale.

Index to the early surveys in Greenville Township

The 1939 W.P.A. Greenville Township “survey warrant” map³⁸¹ ([Figure 0292](#)) shows the same general route as the Melish-Whiteside map, but incorrectly calls the portion of the Turkey Foot Road that crossed the James Agin survey the “*Glade Road*”. The W.P.A. map is an invaluable index to property surveys, but fails to show part of the earliest known local route of the Turkey Foot Road, and fails to show the early existence of the Greenville Road.

As an overview, [Figure 0357](#) shows the Pennsylvania portions of the Turkey Foot Road east of the Allegheny Mountain that are shown on early property surveys. Bear in mind that the routes on the surveys are schematic in nature, and were intended only to generally locate the property using the road as a landmark. The surveys were not intended to precisely illustrate every twist and turn of the road.

Coming down off the east side of the mountain

The left side of [Figure 0313](#) is a present-day Greenville Township map that has been marked up to show the location of the Turkey Foot Road that is identified on the 1939 W.P.A. map of early surveys. The route is a reasonable match to the relatively schematic illustration on the 1818 Melish-Whiteside map. From west to east, the road is shown to cross the Ann Tom survey, another John Riley survey, the 1820 Douglas Baker³⁸² survey (Book C-6, Page 244, [Figure 0815](#)), the 1785 Joseph Francis survey (Book C-6, Page 243, [Appendix 0035](#)), and the 1819 Adam Fehdle (Faidley)

³⁸⁰ In his article on the Turkey Foot Road in the “**Casselman Chronicle**”, Volume XXXI, 1992, Number 1 and 2, Rich Yoder calls this valley the “*Greenville gap*”.

³⁸¹ The W.P.A. warrant map was provided courtesy of Harry “Cork” Ringler, Junior.

³⁸² Based on survey book C-6, Page 244, which states that Douglas Baker surveyed his own tract in 1820 and was “*then assistant of John Wells, Esq*” ([Appendix 0035](#)), one can deduce that this was the surveyor Douglas Baker who drew up a plat of Salisbury circa 1815. For a 1959 reproduction of the Salisbury plat, see [Figure 0531](#).

survey ([Figure 0356](#)). [Figure 0401](#) is a 1939 USDA aerial photo that has been marked up to show several key property boundaries, and visible traces of the route.

The route across the Joseph Francis survey changed with time

The Joseph Francis survey ([Appendix 0035](#)) shows the 1785 route as being much farther north than the route shown on the W.P.A. map ([Figure 0292](#)) and on the 1819 survey ([Figure 0356](#)) of Adam Fehdle (Faidley). This proves that the dashed line route across the W.P.A. map is a straight-line estimate that simply connects with the route shown on adjacent surveys, and ignores the actual route depicted on the Joseph Francis survey.

William and Samuel Finley

Volume XXII, page 258 of the “**Pennsylvania Archives, Third Series**” has a 1783 supply tax list for Bedford County, Pennsylvania which describes non-resident “*William Finlay, adj’g Turkeyfoot Road*” as having 100 acres³⁸³. This is evidently a reference to the property that is marked “*Heirs of W^m Findley Dec^d*” on the 1785 Joseph Francis survey (Book C-6, Page 243, [Appendix 0035](#)). The William Findley property adjoins the south side of the Joseph Francis property. Samuel Rugg sold 200 acres of the Joseph Francis property to Samuel Findley in 1801 via a deed that states: “*Whereas the said Samuel Rugg obtained a deedpoll of Joseph Francis of Bedford County bearing date the twelfth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety one for a certain Tract of land situated on the head waters of Piney run and on the Turkeyfoot road in Brothersvalley Township in Bedford County...*”; see Somerset County Deed Book 3, Page 151 ([Figure 0839](#)). Also see the reference to the Samuel Findley property on the adjacent 1785 John Halteman survey (Figures [0587](#), [0661](#)). Margaretta, the daughter of a William Findley, is recorded as being baptized on May 13, 1789 in an early record of Saint John’s Reformed Church at Salisbury.³⁸⁴

In the 1783 Federal Supply Tax List of Brothersvalley Township, Samuel Finlay is listed with 100 acres. In the Brothersvalley Assessment list for 1784, Samuel Finlay is listed with seven people in his household. In the 1813 tax list, Samuel Finley, Senior had 30 acres cleared—the most of anyone on the list. That tax list includes William Finley, Samuel Finley, Senior, Samuel Finley, Junior and Robert Finley.

According to the 1884 book “**History of Bedford, Somerset and Fulton Counties...**”, “*Samuel Finley and his brother William were the first settlers of the township.*” The same page of the book describes the general area where they settled as follows:

The entire region was densely wooded, and in the early years afforded shelter to game of all kinds. The pioneers were generally adept in the use of the rifle, and found no difficulty in procuring supplies of fresh meat at nearly all times of the year. But in other respects they were not so fortunate. They were in the midst of a lonely wilderness, without any roads, except bridle-paths to connect them with the outer world; they were obliged to work diligently, early and late, to clear their fields and plant them; and as for educational, religious, and social privileges, for many years they were entirely without them. Only the rudest kinds of farming implements were in use; hoes and forks manufactured by blacksmiths, wooden plows, wooden harrows, the sickle and the mattock were the chief tools. Flax and woolen goods, home-made; moccasins and shoes made by

³⁸³ Margaret Gagliardi, deed transcriber extraordinaire, is descended from William Findley, Junior, and from his son William who died about 1813. Margaret’s deed transcriptions published on the Internet were very helpful while writing certain parts of this book.

³⁸⁴ The baptism is mentioned in Volume II, page 479 of the 1906 book “**History of Bedford and Somerset Counties...**”

some itinerant shoemaker, and buckskin pantaloons were the clothes worn. Furniture was scanty and simple; benches, tables and bedsteads made by the settlers themselves were deemed good enough to furnish houses which were built without the use of nails or boards.

Arguably, the Turkey Foot Road may have been something more than a bridle path by the 1780s.

The Findley/Shunk/Meyers place, near the crest of the mountain

The photo in [Figure 0238](#) was taken looking generally eastward, and shows the buildings on the old Findley/Shunk/Meyers place. That farm is high up on the east side of the Allegheny Mountain, near³⁸⁵ the crest. We visited the farm with Harry Ringler in April 2010.

Local tradition pertaining to the Meyers place

In a 1992 “**Casselman Chronicle**” article, Jack Pyle’s son-in-law Richard I. Yoder writes that the Turkey Foot Road came through right by the Meyers barn. Guy Wayne Hardesty told Harry Ringler that Esther Meyers had said that the Turkey Foot Road went “*above*” the house. The Ann Tom survey, the 1860 Walker map ([Figure 0604](#)), a 1939 aerial photo, and our on-the-ground study show that both of them were right.

Mr. Ringler’s mother used to tell him stories that Mrs. Findley told her, when she was a child, about Mrs. Findley’s own youthful experiences growing up on the farm. Some of Mrs. Findley’s tales were about wolves roaming the area; and she told of the time a bear reached under the door of the springhouse, when she was in it. She whacked the bear’s paw with a long handled tool, and the bear ran off.

The old roadbed by the Meyers barn

[Figure 0239](#) shows the old roadbed that is located just east of the Meyers barn. It runs in a northeasterly direction down into the gully, and matches Richard Yoder’s description. [Figure 0240](#) was taken looking generally east while standing close to the southeast corner of the barn. It shows an old stone culvert that is located just east of the barn. The culvert is in perfect alignment with the portion of the old sunken road that is located in the woods, and is not a part of the farm lane. (The regular farm lane can be seen in the background.) The orientation of the culvert relative to the barn is shown in [Figure 0268](#). Satellite imagery shows that the primitive roadbed at the barn matches Wallace’s description of being “*about a mile northeast of the junction of Big and Little Piney creeks*”.

When one contemplates the location of this farm today, initially it seems remarkable that the house and barn are situated one mile back from the Greenville Road. When the farm was settled, however, it was directly along the main route—the Turkey Foot Road.

The Meyers farm is on the old Ann Tom survey

The Meyers place is on what was still being referred to as the Ann Tom warrant in 2002 (see [Figure 0312](#)). [Figure 0310](#) is an enlargement of the 1939 W.P.A. map of early Greenville Township surveys that shows the Turkey Foot Road crossing the Ann Tom property. The tract also bears the names of Findley and Stutzman. The farm shows up as the Findley place on the 1818 Melish-Whiteside map of Somerset County ([Figure 0083](#)) and its 1830 derivative ([Figure 0784](#)). [Figure 0311](#) is a copy of the 1846 survey of the 1794 Ann Tom warrant, which shows the names of Findley and Stutzman

³⁸⁵ The barn is about 1,000 feet east of the crest of the Allegheny Mountain.

near the location of the barn. The 1860 Walker map also shows the names of Findley and Stutzman, and shows the route as passing north of the house ([Figure 0604](#)).

According to a 4H plat book of Somerset County that Mr. Dietle encountered in the 1990s, the tributary of Little Piney Run located east of the Ann Tom survey is known as “*Shunck Run*”. This suggests that some version of the “*Shunk*” family name may be “*Shunck*”.

The Findley Cemetery is near the barn

According to a W.P.A. cemetery survey that was made circa 1934, there is a Findley Cemetery about 10 rods (55 yards) south of the barn with 27 graves, mostly unknown. The oldest known burial was Mary Findley, who died April 1, 1839 “*In the 83^d year of her age*”. The survey referred to the property as the Francis Shunk farm. A more recent description by the Somerset County Planning Commission mentions that the cemetery is located under an apple tree, left (i.e., south) of a “*spring ditch*” and south of the house and barn. The April 16, 1835 will of Mary Findley, proved April 23, 1839, indicates that she is the “*relict of Saml Findley, deceased*” (Will Book 3, Page 429, No. 16).

A study of the survey of the neighboring Minerva Meyers property

[Figure 0317](#) is the 1988 survey of the adjacent Minerva Meyers property, which shows the lane back to the present-day barn on the Ann Tom survey. [Figure 0317](#) has been annotated to show the location of the barn, based on analysis of a present-day satellite photo. A comparison between [Figure 0317](#) and the W.P.A. map of [Figure 0310](#) proves that the Turkey Foot Road of the old surveys crossed near the location of the present-day barn. The Meyers barn is at Latitude 39.741201°, Longitude -79.037747°.

A multiplicity of roadbeds east of the barn

[Figure 0241](#) is a 1939 USDA photo that has been marked up to show the route of the road past the barn, and over the Allegheny Mountain. The route over the mountain is an excellent match to the route that is shown on the W.P.A. map of early surveys ([Figure 0310](#)). On the aerial photo, note the multiplicity of roadbeds east of the barn, all heading in the same general direction.

North and south of the Findley residence

The 1818 Melish-Whiteside map ([Figure 0034](#)) shows the road passing south of the Findley residence, while the 1860 Walker map ([Figure 0604](#)) and the 1876 Beers map ([Figure 0033](#)) show the route passing north of the Findley residence. We do not know with absolute certainty if the residence location moved significantly between 1818 and 1876, but we doubt it. There is a springhouse about 30 feet above the old farmhouse. It seems reasonable to assume that the original Findley residence also would have been located conveniently by this spring, since it was the source of hand-carried household water.

Regardless of whether or not the residence moved, the road moved between the time of the original surveys and the printing of the 1860 Walker map ([Figure 0604](#)). In [Figure 0241](#), a roadbed that passes the southeast corner of the barn that seems to match the early surveys can be seen, and a road passing along the west side of the fields that seems to match the 1860 map can also be seen. Both roads cross the ridge of the Allegheny Mountain at the same location.

Crossing the Kinsinger farm

[Figure 0236](#) shows a fence line and field on the Kinsinger farm that Mr. Ringler believes the road crossed. According to Mr. Ringler, the likely spot where the road crossed the fence line is near the

pine tree that is left of center in the picture. An old roadbed can be seen crossing the fence line near there on satellite images, at Latitude 39.749111°, Longitude -79.014455°, and also on the USDA aerial photo of [Figure 0401](#). Comparing the 1939 aerial photo to [Figure 0357](#), one can determine that the pine tree location is on part of the proven route.

The brick Kinsinger farmhouse (Latitude 39.745076°, Longitude -79.014519°) was formerly a Dietle farmhouse; Mr. Kinsinger found the name written on the wall under some wallpaper³⁸⁶. Other Dietle families lived nearby on the same mountain tablelands. The saddle in the background of [Figure 0236](#) is where Mr. Ringler said the Turkey Foot Road crossed the Allegheny Mountain. That saddle is near the old Findley farm, described above, which Mr. Ringler knows as the Meyers farm. As proven above, the road did cross through that saddle.

The 1819 survey of Adam Fehdle

The 1819 survey of Adam Fehdle (Faidley) ([Figure 0356](#)) identifies a section of the Turkey Foot Road that is not shown on the 1939 W.P.A. map of early surveys. [Figure 0359](#) is a 1939 aerial photo that has been marked up to show a route that is located approximately where the Turkey Foot Road is shown on the 1819 survey of Adam Fehdle. The fence line on the 1939 photo apparently follows the old road, which in turn followed terrain to achieve a more level course. The fence line still exists today, as shown by [Figure 0724](#). The fence line terminates on the Greenville Road at Latitude 39.748685°, Longitude -78.998625°. Following the fence line westward from the Greenville Road, it turns slightly northward at Latitude 39.74799°, Longitude -79.002439°, and terminates at the beginning of a woods at Latitude 39.748019°, Longitude -79.003903°. At the beginning of the woods, a farm lane travels westward through the woods along what may have been the 1819 route of the Turkey Foot Road. The 1860 Walker map ([Figure 0604](#)) illustrates the route shown on Fehdle's 1819 survey. Clearly, the fence line route was in service from at least 1819 to 1860.

Adam Fadeley was associated with Saint John's church

According to the 1940 book "**Pastors and People of Somerset Classis**", the records of Saint John's church of Salisbury show that Adam³⁸⁷ and Mary Fadeley's son John was baptized on May 13, 1789. Adam Fadeley is buried at the Union Cemetery in Salisbury, where the Saint John's log church was built in 1809. The tombstone ([Figure 0863](#)) reads "*In memory of Adam Fadeley, Born 5th, March 1765, & died 15th Feb', 1828: aged 62 years 11 mo. & 10 days.*" Obviously, Adam and his family would have traveled to church services in Salisbury by way of the Turkey Foot Road. His will (number 4 of 1828) was written on February 11, only a few days before his death, and identifies his wife Mary. Three of his daughters married Meese men.

The early northern variation across Camp Misery

As shown by the 1785 Joseph Francis survey ([Appendix 0035](#)) and the John Halteman "[Camp Misery](#)" survey ([Figure 0587](#)), the 1785 route of the Turkey Foot Road was located farther north than the route shown on the 1819 Fehdle survey. The route clips the southeastern corner of the Halteman survey, entering from the Samuel Findley property (the Joseph Francis survey) to the west.

³⁸⁶ After we visited there, Mr. Ringler asked other older people in the area about this house, and found that at one time at least, it was known locally as the "*Old Dietle Place*". According to local resident and Dietle descendant David Lawrence Jackson, Simon and Carl Dietle lived at the brick house.

³⁸⁷ According to his grandson Elijah Faidley's 1909 obituary, Adam Faidley emigrated from England.

That part of the Halteman survey would have later been part of the Nicholas Deitle³⁸⁸ farm, which was later owned by his son Herman. Herman was born and died in the house on that farm. For photos of Nicholas Deitle and his wife Mary, see [Figure 0593](#). For photos of Herman and his wife Minnie, see [Figure 0666](#).

Nicholas Deitle's farm presently serves as the Peniel Brethren Church Camp ([Figure 0599](#)). The Peniel church camp is immediately northwest of the place marked "*N. Deitle*" on the 1876 Beers map of [Figure 0033](#) (Nicholas owned more than one property). The Halteman tract encompasses some relatively level farmland on the eastern flank of the Allegheny Mountain.

As can be determined by comparing a modern plat map ([Figure 0357](#)) to the 1876 Beers map ([Figure 0033](#)), the residence of Mr. Dietle's ancestor William Bare was to the north of Nicholas Deitle's farm on the Halteman survey.

The Imfild survey

East of the Halteman survey, the route crossed at least part of the John Imfild survey (Book C-96, Page 227, [Figure 0590](#)), but the Imfild survey does not show the route. The 1818 Melish-Whiteside map of Somerset County ([Figure 0034](#)) shows the location of Imfild's residence.

Local tradition identifies another route along what is now a farm lane

According to Mr. Ringler, local tradition identifies the route of the Turkey Foot Road as being between the now-proven 1785 Joseph Francis survey route and the 1819 Fehdle survey route, along an existing farm lane. [Figure 0235](#) (shot from Latitude 39.749517°, Longitude -79.000667° looking west) shows the farm lane. Since route variations are the norm and not the exception, there is no reason to doubt the farm lane tradition.

Mr. Ringler got his information about this traditional part of the route from Elmer Deal and Ralph Paul. Mr. Paul lived across from the nearby Greenville Lutheran church³⁸⁹. Mr. Deal lived on a farm southwest of the church, and later moved to Salisbury. Mr. Deal's wife, who was about 94 years old in 2010, is one of Mr. Ringler's first cousins.

A tornado wrecks an occupied barn

The barn (Latitude 39.749743°, Longitude -79.002165°) in the background of [Figure 0235](#) has an interesting history. A tornado took the top off while people were in the bottom milking. According to a plat map, Larry E. and Tammy Baer had the farm before the Amish that have it now. [Figure 0323](#) is a 1939 USDA aerial photo that has been marked up to show where Figure 0235 was taken.

A Jackson family tradition

Mr. Dietle visited with David Lawrence Jackson during the summer of 2013. Mr Jackson owns Mr. Dietle's **grandfather** Adam Dietle's place, which is the "*Jno Dittle*" farm on the 1876 Beers map of

³⁸⁸ "*Dietle*" and "*Deitle*" are Anglicizations of the surname "*Dietel*". German surnames were often spelled phonetically by English speaking officials. It is not unusual to see several spelling variations in a single document. For example, the 1850 census record of Mr. Dietle's ancestor Johann Adam Dietel uses Deatle, Deatte, and Deate. Nicholas Dieddle/Deitle was a son of Johann Adam Dietel. For more information on the family, see the 1996 book "**Descendants of Johann Adam Dietel**".

³⁸⁹ Many of the Dietle ancestors of Mr. Dietle are buried at the Greenville Union Cemetery ([Figure 0617](#)), which is located at the Greenville Lutheran church.

Somerset County ([Figure 0033](#)).³⁹⁰ The farmhouse is located at Latitude 39.761723°, Longitude -79.021643°.

During the visit, the subject of the Turkey Foot Road came up. Mr. Jackson said that his family referred to a road that passed through his farm ([Figure 0949](#)) as the Turkey Foot Road. His father Lawrence, a dairy farmer born April 25, 1915, used the road to get lime and bring it back to the farm. The road came out on the Greenville Road at Forrest Broadwater's slaughter house, which is located at Latitude 39.728639°, Longitude -79.047897°, near where Little Piney Run joins Big Piney Run. Mr. Dietle's theory of why this road may have been called the Turkey Foot Road is that it would have connected with the Turkey Foot Road at one time, as a shortcut to Salisbury. The southern part of the road survives as the lane to the Findley/Shunk/Meyers place.

David Jackson says that an abandoned section of the old road came into the middle of the end of the field that is shown in [Figure 0945](#), which would be about Latitude 39.755851°, Longitude -79.017266°. From there, it angled to an existing lane that goes to a new log house that was being constructed in 2013 at Latitude 39.74816°, Longitude -79.024437°. Unfortunately, the abandoned road has not been possible to locate on satellite imagery, and the GPS coordinates of the abandoned road that were taken during the visit turned out to be erroneous. [Figure 0946](#) shows where the abandoned road joins the lane to the new log house. Between the abandoned section of road and the log house ([Figure 0947](#)), the lane is part of the route Lawrence Jackson referred to as the Turkey Foot Road. Beyond the log house, the old road continued along on the same general heading ([Figure 0948](#)) and then turned south-southwest.

The circa 1810 church/schoolhouse

The 1884 book "**History of Bedford, Somerset and Fulton Counties...**" describes the first church in Greenville Township as follows:

The first church in the township was erected by the citizens as a union meeting-house about 1810, and was principally occupied by the Presbyterians³⁹¹ and the Lutherans. It was also used as a schoolhouse. The old building stood about a mile and a half northwest of Pocahontas. It was of logs, and the shingles were fastened on by means of wooden pins drivin into holes made with a gimlet.

Probably the first preacher was Rev. Hunger, who preached in the farmouse of Peter Deal. There are at present two church edifices in the township – one owned by the Reformed and Lutherans, and the other by the German Baptists or Brethren. The Reformed and Lutheran church was erected in 1848, at a cost of twelve hundred dollars, on land presented to the congregation by Jacob Deal.

Volume II, page 363 of the 1906 book "**History of Bedford and Somerset Counties...**" describes the schoolhouse as being located along the Turkey Foot Road:

In 1810 a log house was built on the old Turkeyfoot road in Greenville township that was used as a school house and a church. The location is near the center of the township, and it is probable that almost all of the children of the township that were sent to school at all were sent to this school.

³⁹⁰ Mr. Jackson said that Adam Dietle bought the farm from Elizabeth Faidley when she moved west with a wagon train. The farm is labeled "*J. Tittle*" on an 1860 map of Somerset County that is available at the Library of Congress. "*T*" and "*D*" are phonetically interchangeable in German.

³⁹¹ This is a reference to the Reformed congregation.

Peter Engle was the first teacher in this school house. Whether it was an English or German school the writer is unable to say, but is of the opinion that he was able to teach both languages. His scholastic attainments were, of course, limited, being what he was able to acquire in the schools of Elk Lick township, where he was reared. It is related of him that when hard words were encountered in the spelling lesson he would direct that they be skipped. It can be said of Peter Engle that he was a worthy man who enjoyed the esteem of the people who knew him. When the question of accepting the school law became the burning question of the day he was one of the leaders of the people who were for the schools.

Page 471 of the same book states:

The Greenville Lutheran church dates back about as far as 1810, or earlier. It is supposed that the first preaching was by Rev. Hunger, at the house of Peter Deal. A log building was erected about that time in which the Lutheran and Reformed congregations worshiped. It is known that Dr. Philip Muckenhaupt preached here occasionally between 1815 and 1830. Rev. Christian Lepley had charge of the congregation about 1845. In 1849 it became a part of the Salisbury charge, since which it has had the same pastors. The membership in 1906 was 90.

Page 482 of the same book states:

The Greenville Reformed church was organized in 1820 by Rev. D. J. H. Kieffer. Among the first members were: Christian Lint, Jacob and John Lint, Peter Engle and Jacob Garlitz. Later they worshiped in a rude log house which was burned, and in 1848 a new church was built jointly with the Lutherans at a cost of \$1,000. In 1883 this congregation numbered over 100. Since 1873 this congregation is a part of the Wills Creek charge. For its ministers, see the White Oak church.

The Greenville Lutheran Church is located at Latitude 39.751273°, Longitude -78.990779°.

The log church was near the 1848 union church building

According to the 1940 book “**Pastors and People of Somerset Classis**”, the 1848 union church building was built near the old 1810 log schoolhouse, which was known as Werner’s Schoolhouse. This information places the Turkey Foot Road somewhere near the present-day Greenville Lutheran Church. The earliest surviving Reformed baptismal record dates to 1815, but the congregation is believed to date to about 1800, with services probably being held in private residences. According to the article “*Greenville Twp. Church Gets Start in Early 1800s*” in the March 28, 1970 “**Somerset Daily American**”, the Greenville Lutheran Church congregation dates to about 1803, and the first church services were held in Peter Deal’s residence. Both sources indicate the log schoolhouse was covered using wooden shingles that were retained using wooden pins, and the pins went into holes that were prepared using a gimlet drill. For an example of a primitive gimlet drill that Mr. McKenzie unearthed in Somerset County near the plank road, see [Figure 0508](#).

The Reformed Church on the 1876 Beers map

A map ([Figure 0545](#)) in Walling and Gray’s 1872 “**New Topographical Atlas of the State of Pennsylvania**” shows the Turkey Foot Road crossing the Allegheny Mountain north of the Piney Run valley³⁹². [Figure 0033](#) is from the Greenville Township map in the 1876 Beers “**County Atlas**

³⁹² Mr. Dietle originally thought that the most likely crossing location was at the saddle on the ridge just west of his ancestor John Adam Dietle’s farm (The farm is marked “*Jno Dittle*” on the 1876 map). Recent satellite photos show roads, or the remnants of roads, crossing the Allegheny Mountain at that location.

of Somerset Pennsylvania”. It also shows the Turkey Foot Road crossing the mountain. The Elk Lick Township map from the same atlas does not show the corresponding Elk Lick portion of the road. This may suggest that the route across the mountain was beginning to fall into disuse by 1876. The Somerset County map in the 1884 book **“Geological Hand Atlas of the Sixty-Seven Counties of Pennsylvania, Embodying the Results of the Field Work of the Survey From 1874 to 1884”** still shows the Turkey Foot Road crossing the Allegheny Mountain ([Figure 0627](#)). The 1899 topographical map of the area ([Figure 0625](#)) and the May 1, 1915 *“Map of the Public roads in Somerset County, Pennsylvania”* ([Figure 0325](#)), do not show a road crossing the mountain.

Careful comparison of the streams on the 1818 and 1876 maps indicates that the road past the “GER. REF. CH.” ran near or on the 1818 route, and is the best candidate route to be actively serving the purpose of the Turkey Foot Road in 1876. The 1876 road is also a reasonably close match to the route of the Turkey Foot Road that is suggested in the vicinity of the church by the route fragments on the 1939 W.P.A. map of early Greenville Township surveys ([Figure 0292](#)).

The old church was on the opposite side of the road from the present church

On the 1860 Walker map ([Figure 0604](#)) and the 1876 Beers map of Greenville Township, the German Reformed Church is shown on the opposite side of the road from where the present-day Greenville Lutheran Church is located. According to the Rev. J. Earl Gindlesperger’s 1941 book **“The Wills Creek Charge”**:

In the spring of 1848, plans were made for the erection of a union church building. From Jacob Diehl³⁹³ a site near the old schoolhouse was secured. The cornerstone was laid July 15, 1848... Both congregations continued to worship in the old union church until 1910, when the Lutherans withdrew to build a church for themselves across the road from the old church³⁹⁴. The Reformed people purchased the Lutheran interest and continued to use the old church until July 3, 1913, when it was destroyed by fire of unknown origin.

The 1915 map of [Figure 0325](#) still shows both churches, one on either side of the road, and demonstrates how outdated map information can be. The 1848 union church building is shown in [Figure 0548](#). The 1857 survey of William Bare (marked Geo. Hutzell on the W.P.A. map) shows that the church is built on property that belonged to Jacob Deal; see [Figure 0592](#), confirming Gindlesperger’s statement.

³⁹³ Jacob Diehl (Now anglicized to Deal) is an ancestor of Mr. Dietle. Volume 3, page 129 of the 1906 book **“History of Bedford and Somerset Counties, Pennsylvania”** describes him as follows: “Jacob Deal, second son and child of Peter and Margaret (Stein) Deal, was born near Sheppardstown, Virginia, September 17, 1790. He was about fifteen years of age when his family removed to Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and as he had inherited the mechanical skill of his father, it was but natural that he should adopt the same line of work. He was thrifty and industrious and soon owned a farm of considerable extent, which he cleared and cultivated. He erected a sawmill on his land and in this the virgin forest was converted into lumber with a large amount of profit. He was a man of deep religious conviction, and he and all the members of his family were members of the Lutheran church, of which he was a deacon and elder. His political support was given to the Democratic party, he being what was known as a “Jackson Democrat.” He was active in his support of the party and held several political offices. His death occurred November 4, 1869, and he and his wife are buried in the churchyard of the Union Lutheran and Reformed Church, in Greenville township. He married Susanna Engle, who was born and raised at what is still called Engle’s Mills, near Salisbury, Pennsylvania, August 18, 1790, died April 30, 1860.” More information about the Deal family is included in the August 1979 issue of the **“Laurel Messenger”**.

³⁹⁴ According to the book **“Genealogy of the Relatives of William J. Miller”**, Mr. Dietle’s great-grandfather Harvey Miller helped with church construction. The book states: “When the new Evangelical Lutheran Church was built at Greenville in 1910, he helped with the work. He used his team for hauling whenever it was possible. He was one of the organizers of the Union Cemetery at Greenville and helped start the funds for perpetual care of the cemetery.”

The abandoned road behind the Greenville Lutheran Church

Mr. Ringler indicates that the old abandoned roadbed behind and north of the present-day Greenville Lutheran Church ([Figure 0234](#)) was by tradition the Turkey Foot Road. This may be part of the route that is shown on the 1829 Young and Finley map ([Figure 0088](#)). It may have ultimately followed the route that is illustrated across the John Halteman “*Camp Misery*” survey ([Figure 0587](#)) and the 1785 Joseph Francis survey ([Appendix 0035](#)). [Figure 0965](#) shows the ground east of the church that was traversed by the abandoned section of Mountain Road. [Figure 0966](#) is a 2013 photo of Mountain Road taken looking west from Latitude 39.75263°, Longitude -78.99380°.

Andrew Bontrager had a mill in the vicinity of Meyersdale

On the 1785 John Halteman survey ([Figure 0587](#)), the Mountain Road is called “*Borndragers Mill Road*” and the “*Road to Borndragers Mill*”. The 1791³⁹⁵ map attributed to Harmon Husband ([Figure 0595](#)) shows the same road as a private wagon road connecting to the “*Public Road to Cumberland*” (the Turkey Foot Road), and illustrates Bontrager’s Mill³⁹⁶ along Flaugherty Creek in the vicinity of the present-day location of Meyersdale. This is the earliest (albeit manuscript) postwar map that has been found that illustrates the Turkey Foot Road between Fort Cumberland and the Casselman River. The road to Bontrager’s mill is also shown on the 1822 Melish state map ([Figure 0642](#)). As shown in [Figure 0357](#), the road to Bontrager’s Mill is the antecedent to Mountain Road.

According to the W.P.A. warrantee survey map of Summit Township ([Figure 0596](#)), Andrew Bontrager had property along Flaugherty Creek in Meyersdale. The 1785 Borndrager survey is in Book C-12, Page 32; see [Figure 0591](#). In the 1884 book “**History of Bedford, Somerset and Fulton Counties...**”, the section about Meyersdale states: “*The first house within the limits of the town was erected by Andrew Barntrager about 1780. The property is now owned by the Meyers heirs.*”

Volume II, pages 668 to 669 of the 1906 book “**History of Bedford and Somerset Counties...**” state:

*The site of Meyersdale borough is on land that was originally included in the surveys of Andrew Burntrager, John Olinger, and John Berger, or Burger. The Burntrager survey lies on the north side of the Flaugherty run... Burntrager sold his improvement, or land, to Jacob Meyers, Sr., of Lebanon county.*³⁹⁷

The first house in what is now Meyersdale was built by Andrew Burntrager. While we do not know its exact site, it was somewhere near the old gristmill, which itself is very near the Olinger line, as the mill is mentioned here.

Borntreger’s land title ([Figure 0884](#)) is on display at the Meyers mansion. The mansion ([Figure 0879](#)) is located at Latitude 39.813122°, Longitude -79.024245°, and is shown by the 1876 map of

³⁹⁵ The date of the map is from Volume 2, Issue 1 of the Pennsylvania State Archives newsletter “**Access Archives**”.

³⁹⁶ The Sallee family that owns the property two houses down from Mr. Dietle’s house in Houston, Texas is descended from the mill owner, Andrew Borntreger, and is also descended from Jacob Hochstetler. The family immigrated to Houston from Kansas, where their ancestors settled. The Hochstetler connection makes them distant cousins to Mr. Dietle.

³⁹⁷ Egle’s 1880 book “**History of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania**” lists intervening owners between Bontrager and Meyers, stating: “*The early history of Meyersdale begins with the year 1780, when Andrew Berndreger took up the tract of land upon which the greater part of the town is situated, and secured it by a patent from the government. He immediately commenced clearing the land, and in 1789 built a small grist mill on the Flaugherty. The mill was what is known as a tub mill... In 1791, the land was sold to Jonathan Harry, a land speculator from one of the eastern counties, who sold it to Michael Buechley in 1792.*” The description of the ownership trail to Meyers then becomes confusing.

[Figure 0606](#). Cassaday's 1932 book "**The Somerset County Outline**" indicates that Jacob Meyers, Junior³⁹⁸ had several mills at what is now Meyersdale circa 1803. Given the extreme labor involved in building a millrace, one can speculate that Meyers utilized Borntrager's millrace, and one of his early mills may have even been purchased from Borntrager.

Borndragers Mill Road was also known as Glade Road

East of the Halteman survey, the 1805 survey of John Imfild (Book C-96, Page 227, [Figure 0590](#)) identifies the antecedent to the Mountain Road as the Glade Road. One can speculate that the 1805 Glade road name may have the same naming basis as the present-day Glade City near Meyersdale.

The abandoned route ([Figure 0958](#)) behind the cemetery of the Greenville Lutheran Church is illustrated on the 1876 Greenville Township map ([Figure 0033](#)) as being a part of what is now known as the Mountain Road. That is also how Mr. Dietle's father described that abandoned road section during a visit there in the 1990s. Whether it was also a part of an early version of the Turkey Foot Road depends on where the 1785 route across John Halteman's survey went east of the Halteman property. The adjacent 1805 survey of John Imfild ([Figure 0590](#)) does not show the eastward continuation of the 1785 route, and the 1792 Henry Stamm survey (Book C-200, Page 253) does not show any roads whatsoever. The property that is marked "*Geo. Hutzell*"³⁹⁹ on the W.P.A. map ([Figure 0292](#)) is actually the 1857 William Bare survey (Book C-22, Page 71, [Figure 0592](#)). The Bare survey seems to show a continuation of the 1785 route coming out on the Borndragers Mill Road. To understand this better, observe the location of the Bare survey on Figures [0292](#) and [0357](#). The 1860 Walker map ([Figure 0604](#)) and the 1876 Beers map ([Figure 0033](#)) show the Bare property, but do not show the route that is illustrated on the 1857 Bare survey.

Looking at the general direction of the proven 1785 route on [Figure 0357](#), one would not be surprised if the abandoned roadbed behind the Greenville Lutheran Church was once part of the route, as tradition indicates. It would also be no surprise if the 1785 route (or some variation of it) turned south, and joined the farm lane Mr. Ringler described as the traditional route of the Turkey Foot Road.

As mentioned previously. William Bare is one of Mr. Dietle's ancestors. So are George Werner and Jacob Deal, whose properties are referenced on the William Bare survey. William Bare is buried at the Greenville Union Cemetery next to his mother's tombstone, which reads "*Catharine wife of Lutwick Bare*". William Bare was married to Jacob Deal's daughter Sally.

The route past the church

The 1819 survey of Adam Fehdle (Faidley) ([Figure 0356](#)) shows that the then-existing route of the Turkey Foot Road entered the western edge of the adjacent Christian Shockey property. The 1812 Christian Shockey survey ([Figure 0358](#)) and the 1857 William Bare survey ([Figure 0592](#)) do not show the 1819 route. As noted above, the 1792 Henry Stamm survey does not show any roads. The surveys leave a gap in the route past the location of the present-day church. East of the Shockey property, the 1794 survey of John Fouch (Book C-55, Page 183, [Figure 0588](#)) illustrates the

³⁹⁸ According to the 1899 book "**Biographical Review Containing Life Sketches of Leading Citizens of Somerset**", Jacob Meyers' "*grist-mill was destroyed by fire in 1827, and while assisting in rebuilding it Jacob Meyers lost his life during a fierce cyclone.*"

³⁹⁹ According to the 1884 book "**History of Bedford, Somerset and Fulton Counties...**", George Houtzel was one of the early settlers in Greenville Township.

Turkeyfoot Road. As shown in [Figure 0357](#), it is clear that the church is along the 1819 route of the Turkey Foot Road, despite the route gap on the surveys, because the gap is so short.

Indian villages at Meyersdale

Two Indian village sites were excavated in the Meyersdale area in the late 1930s. The site known as Peck 1 is from circa 1360 A.D., and contained 38 dwellings and an estimated 325 inhabitants. The palisade walls were expanded twice to encompass the growth of the village. The Peck 2 site has two palisaded villages; a smaller one from circa 1150 A.D. and a larger one from circa 1540 A.D. that contained 32 dwellings and approximately 258 inhabitants. The Peck 2 site is located at the Meyersdale fairgrounds.

The circa 1785 to 1818 route was west of today's Greenville Road

The Turkey Foot Road was near the Greenville Road

Pre-1818 maps indicate that the angled road on the 1818 Melish-Whiteside map ([Figure 0083](#)), and its 1830 derivative ([Figure 0784](#)), is part of the Turkey Foot Road. A comparison of streams on the 1818 and 1876 maps⁴⁰⁰ makes clear that the Turkey Foot Road ran to the southeast somewhere near the Greenville Road, down to the vicinity of present-day McKenzie Hollow Road⁴⁰¹.

Wallace says the road passed southwest of Pocahontas

On page 165 of his book, Wallace states that the Turkey Foot Road:

... entered Somerset County, Pennsylvania, about a mile and a half southeast of the town of Pocahontas. It crossed the heads of Piney Creek and, keeping a straight course paralleling the modern road, it passed about a quarter of a mile southwest of Pocahontas.

Wallace does not say how closely the old road paralleled the modern road. The W.P.A. map shows the road turning southeast at the eastern edge of the James Agin survey. That 1785 survey ([Figures 0586, 0662](#)) shows and identifies the road. The accompanying text states:

Situated on the Waters of Flaugherty's Creek on both sides of the Turkey foot Road about two miles North West of the Pine Tavern in Brothers Valley Township Bedford County...

This two miles description puts the Pine Tavern on the Henry Haines property ([Figure 0449](#)), whether it was located along the Turkey Foot Road or the Greenville Road. The positions of the Haines surveys are accidentally reversed on the W.P.A. map on the right-hand side of [Figure 0314](#). This mistake is probably a result of south being at the top of the Anthony Haines survey ([Figure 0450](#)).

The 1794 Simon Blubaugh survey (Book C-10, Page 291), which is located east of the James Agin survey and north of the Pearson survey, does not show any roads. Southeast of the James Agin survey, the 1795 Peter Buzzard "Narrow Escape" survey (Book A-36, Page 25, [Figure 0589](#)) shows the Turkey Foot Road after the turn to the southeast. The survey states:

Situate on the Waters of Piney Run, on the Turkey foot Road in Elk Lick Township Somerset County, late Bedford...

⁴⁰⁰ The [Figure 0280](#) map comparison indicates that the Greenville Road changed very little in the 1876 to 1987 time frame.

⁴⁰¹ Although McKenzie Hollow Road does not appear on the 1876 Beers map of Greenville Township, it does show three McKenzie's living along the hollow of Flougherty Creek. The source of the road name is obvious.

One can only wonder what the basis of the name “*Narrow Escape*” is.

The head of Little Piney Run

[Figure 0237](#) shows a location (Latitude 39.743985°, Longitude -78.968192°) near Pocahontas where Mr. Ringler indicates that the Turkey Foot Road ran a distance from the present-day Greenville Road, at the head of Little Piney Run. This tradition fits perfectly with the route that is shown on the 1939 W.P.A. map of early surveys, and the actual surveys described below. The coordinates fall on the border between the Peter Buzzard Survey and the Stephan Pearson survey. In regard to the [Figure 0237](#) location, Mr. Ringler wrote that Little Piney Run:

*starts at a spring along the Turkeyfoot Trail on the Wayne Miller farm. In 1998 a tornado hit the farm and destroyed all the buildings. Mrs. Miller was sucked out the window and ended up in the field, [and] ended up with scratches and bruises.*⁴⁰²

From the corner of the field that is shown in [Figure 0237](#), the Turkey Foot Road ran to approximately where Red Dog Road comes out on Greenville road ([Figure 0739](#)).

The Greenville Road through Pocahontas existed in 1794

The 1794 survey of Stephen Pearson (Book N Page 177, [Figure 0451](#)) is initially confusing because it shows two roads. One road aligns with the Turkey Foot Road that is identified on the adjacent 1795 Peter Buzzard survey and 1785 Anthony Haines survey. The other is clearly the antecedent to the section of Greenville Road through Pocahontas, as shown in [Figure 0357](#). The Pearson survey clearly establishes the existence of at least part of the Greenville road in 1794. The Pearson survey states:

Situate on the Turkey Foot Road, and on the waters of Piney Run in Elk Lick Township, Bedford County.

As previously quoted in Chapter 2, an article in the February 1960 issue of the “**Laurel Messenger**” states: “*The Indian trail first used by travelers was located to the north of the present course of the Braddock Road, and passed through Pocahontas.*” The author of the 1960 article may have considered the Greenville Road to be the Turkey Foot Road, or a variation of it. Whether the author’s opinion was based on local tradition, or was simply an inference based on the 1792 Reading Howell map, is impossible to determine. The author of the 1960 article is anonymous, but most likely was either Mr. or Mrs. Eber Cockley⁴⁰³. In any case, in at least a functional sense, the Greenville Road is a surviving variation of the through route served by the Turkey Foot Road.

An 1884 description of Pocahontas

The 1884 book “**History of Bedford, Somerset and Fulton Counties...**” describes Pocahontas as follows:

⁴⁰² According to Volume XXXVIII of the “**Casselman Chronicle**”, 1998 number 2, the name of the individual on Red Dog Road who was sucked through the wall of her house is Velma Miller, and the tornado dropped her about 75 feet from the house.

⁴⁰³ Eber Cockley’s 1974 obituary indicates that he served as the editor of the “**Laurel Messenger**” from the beginning of publication. He was a native of Shippensburg. An article in “**The New Republic**” about his wife Marguerite indicates that she was born and married in Saint Paul, was involved in the creation of the “**Laurel Messenger**”, and later edited it.

Pocahontas, the only collection of houses in Greenville township, was laid out about 1845 by Samuel M. Heller, surveyor, on land then owned by Daniel Yutzy. The place at present contains one hotel, one store, one blacksmith, and one carpenter's shop.

Charles Miller built the first house in Pocahontas in 1843. It was a log building and was kept as a hotel. It burned down about 1875, and Mr. A. J. Stoner has erected a fine dwelling house upon its site.

Jacob Lint and Gabriel Miller built the first store about 1852. The building was burned in 1875, and in 1876 Frederick Durr erected his hotel upon the same spot.

The postoffice at Pocahontas as established about 1851. The postmasters have been B. J. Joder, A. J. Stoner, Solomon Houtze and Sallie Houtzel.

The Peter D. Miller farm

Southeast of the Stephen Pearson survey and north of the Anthony and Henry Haines properties, the W.P.A. map ([Figure 0292](#)) shows the 310½-acre property of “Henry West”. This is actually the property of Henry Wert. His 1785 survey ([Figure 0552](#), Survey Book D-6 Page 254) shows the Turkey Foot Road, and states:

Situated on the head Waters of Piney Run Flaugherty's Creek adjoining the Turkeyfoot Road leading from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburgh about three quarters of a Mile from the Provencial Line in Brothers Valley Township Bedford County and Surveyed the 10th day of June 1785, in Pursuance of a Warrant dated the 30th day of May 1785

This survey confirms that the Turkey Foot Road was thought of as connecting Fort Cumberland and Pittsburgh in 1785. On the 1876 Beers map ([Figure 0665](#)), a P. D. Miller residence is shown on the Henry Wert property, on the east side of the Greenville road. This farm ([Figure 0616](#)) is the home of Mr. Dietle's ancestor Peter D. Miller, who was born on March 10, 1808, died May 28, 1892, and is buried in the Greenville Union Cemetery. Peter Miller was the son of David Miller and Frainia Livengood; Frainia was a daughter of the pioneer Peter Livengood. Peter Miller was married to Mariah Harden, who was a daughter of Isaac Harden.⁴⁰⁴

A second P. D. Miller residence is shown on the 1876 Beers map ([Figure 0665](#)), to the southwest of the one along the Greenville Road. This other residence was located along the Turkey Foot Road, which was reportedly still in use at the time the map was made.

In a paragraph that is primarily about David Miller, the 1884 book “**History of Bedford, Somerset and Fulton Counties...**” states:

David Miller was a blacksmith by trade. He died in 1856. He married Fannie⁴⁰⁵ Livengood, who bore twelve children, four of whom are living. Peter, his son, born in 1808, is living on a farm which he purchased in 1830. The land was formerly owned by Thomas Vickroy⁴⁰⁶ and Henry Wertz.

⁴⁰⁴ Isaac Hardin's property was located near where the Palo Alto road comes out on Route 160 in Southampton Township; see [Figure 0161](#).

⁴⁰⁵ Fanny and Frainia are two of a number of nicknames for Veronica.

⁴⁰⁶ This could possibly be the Thomas Vickroy described on page 494, Volume III of the 1906 book “**History of Bedford and Somerset Counties...**”, who surveyed the city of Pittsburgh in 1773. A Thomas Vickroy and a Henry Wertz appear as resident taxables in the 1796 Elk Lick Township tax list.

On the 1818 Melish-Whiteside map ([Figure 0675](#)) and its 1830 derivative ([Figure 0784](#)), the 1785 Henry Wert property is identified as the “*T. Vickrey*” property, and the 1794 Benjamin Johnson and Stephen Pearson properties are identified as “*Governor Johnson’s Land*”.

Mr. Dietle’s great-grandfather Harvey Miller ([Figure 0618](#)), who was born in 1873, bought the Peter D. Miller farm in the fall of 1899. Harvey Miller helped with the work of building the Greenville Lutheran Church, and served a number of terms as the Greenville Township road supervisor.

Confirming the value of the 1939 aerial photos

Looking at [Figure 0314](#), Lohr Road obviously follows the Henry Wert property line, heading northeast from the Greenville Road at Latitude 39.739708°, Longitude -78.956509°. Comparing [Figure 0314](#) to a 2012 Google satellite photo, one can determine that the 1785 variation of the Turkey Foot Road illustrated on the Henry Wert survey crossed the present-day Murray Road approximately at Latitude 39.736333°, Longitude -78.960972° ([Figure 0920](#)). The 2012 satellite photo even shows the same trace of the Turkey Foot Road near Murray Road that is shown on the 1939 aerial photo of [Figure 0316](#). The excellent fidelity between the route shown on the 1785 Henry Wert survey, the route traces shown on the 1939 aerial photo, and the remaining trace of a route that is present on a 2012 satellite photo are extremely satisfying confirmations of the value of using the 1939 aerial photos to trace the routes of the Turkey Foot Road.

Based on [Figure 0314](#), one can also determine that the Turkey Foot Road crossed Hemlock Lane at Latitude 39.731028°, Longitude -78.952056°. On a present-day satellite photo, the old route can still be seen heading northwest from those coordinates, following the northern end of a field to Latitude 39.732513°, Longitude -78.956187°. History has patiently been hiding in plain sight since 1785, just waiting for someone to examine the Haines surveys (Figures [0449](#), [0450](#)), and compare them to modern property boundaries ([Figure 0314](#)). [Figure 0918](#) shows the Turkey Foot Road, looking east from Hemlock Lane at Latitude 39.731028°, Longitude -78.952056°, and [Figure 0919](#) shows the road, looking west from the same location.

As reported in an earlier chapter, Jack Pyle’s daughter and son-in-law wrote the following about the Turkey Foot Road in the Casselman Chronicle: “*In the early 1880’s it was still open for wagon traffic*”. The 1965 book “**Indian Paths of Pennsylvania**” states: “*Mr. Pyle’s father when a boy had walked it all the way, with his father, to Maryland for a cow.*” A road that was in use in the early 1880s would still show up on the 1939 aerial photos—and these particular traces have high fidelity to the 1785 surveys.

The old Daniel Yutzzy place

The farmstead that is located 0.3 miles west of the Greenville Road, at Latitude 39.739798°, Longitude -78.965506°, would have originally been located along the Turkey Foot Road. It is now serviced by a long driveway that comes out at Pocahontas. This farm is located nearly directly between the location where the Turkey Foot Road crossed present-day Murray Road and the location where it joined the route of the present-day Greenville Road. The currently (2014) listed owners are Olin McKenzie and the recently deceased Roger McKenzie.⁴⁰⁷

The farm is illustrated on the 1860 Walker map ([Figure 0604](#)) as the “*D. Yutzzy*” farm, but is not shown on the 1876 Beers map ([Figure 0665](#)). Daniel Youtzy/Yutzzy was the founder of Pocahontas. The Yutzzy burial ground, which is owned by the heirs of Daniel Yutzzy, is located at the 4 in the ¾-

⁴⁰⁷ Rodger M. McKenzie died on May 5, 2012 at age 61.

acre portion of the 437-3/4-acre annotation on the Stephen Pearson survey ([Figure 0451](#)). This burial ground is located about 400 feet northwest of the pond, at Latitude 39.741036°, Longitude -78.967231°. ⁴⁰⁸

The 1785 Haines surveys along the state line

The 1785 survey of Anthony Haines ([Figure 0450](#)) supports the tradition that the waters of Piney Run start along the Turkey Foot Road, stating:

Situated on the head Waters of Piney Run on both sides of the Turkeyfoot Road about one Mile East of the Pine Tavern in Brothers Valley Township Bedford County...

The 1785 survey of Henry Haines ([Figure 0449](#)) was just east of that of Anthony Haines, at the state line. It states:

Situated on the heads of Piney Run on both sides of the Turkey foot Road and Including said Road where it crosses the Provincial Line going to Fort Cumberland...

[Figure 0316](#) is a 1939 USDA aerial photo that has been marked up to show traces of roadbeds in the area shown by 1785 to 1794 surveys on the 1939 W.P.A. map of early surveys. Based on [Figure 0316](#), the route across the Henry Haines property was not the straight line shown on the survey—at least during more recent times. A present-day homestead having a yard centered at Latitude 39.72498°, Longitude -78.94622° appears to have been a homestead on the Henry Haines survey along the winding route of the Turkey Foot Road in 1939. Now that homestead has a long east-west oriented driveway that meets the Greenville Road at Latitude 39.725079°, Longitude -78.939965°, and no longer depends on the old Turkey Foot Road.

Summarizing the circa 1785 to 1818 Pennsylvania route to the state line

On [Figure 0314](#), a present-day Greenville Township map has been marked up to show the location of the 1785 to 1794 Turkey Foot Road just west of the Greenville Road that is identified on the 1939 W.P.A. map of early surveys.

[Figure 0315](#) compares the 1785 to 1794 route to the route on the 1818 Melish-Whiteside map of Somerset County. The comparison suggests that the route shown on the 1818 map is substantially the same as the 1785 to 1794 route that is shown on the W.P.A. map, but perhaps turned westward farther south than the 1785 to 1794 route.

⁴⁰⁸ Information on the burial ground, and the current owners of the farm, was provided by Harry “Cork” Ringler, Junior.