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Collaborative Genealogy

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John Little Franklin County Property Location c. 1822

TO: Donald Little, Lawrence Township, New Jersey
FROM: Pam Anderson, Certified Genealogist[®]
DATE: 12 September 2022

RESEARCH OBJECTIVE:

To locate John Little's farm, c. 1822 in southern Franklin County.

RESTRICTIONS AND/OR LIMITATIONS:

- Research and report to be conducted in 20 hours
- Limitations on records and repositories: Research online, in Franklin County, and at the Pennsylvania State Archives

CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION:

- Twenty (20) hours research, analysis, and report authorized by contract received 21 August 2022. Additional hours for further research declined via email on 8 September 2022.

Genealogy Research Itemization		
DATE	TIME	ACTIVITY & REPOSITORY
12 Aug 2022	1:00	Review of information provided by client; formulation of research work plan
11 & 22 Aug 2022	3:30	Research at websites: <i>Google, Ancestry, FamilySearch, Newspapers</i>
8 Sep 2022	0:30	Research at genealogist's private library, Chambersburg, PA
21, 22, 23 Aug & 8 Sep 2022	5:15	Research at Franklin County Historical Society, Chambersburg, PA
11 Aug & 9 Sep 2022	2:00	Research at Franklin County Archives, Chambersburg, PA
26 Aug 2022	1:00	Research at Pennsylvania State Archives, Harrisburg, PA
22 & 25 Aug and 7, 9, & 12 Sep 2022	8:00	Analyze records, correlate research findings, written report & citations
Actual Time	21:15	Additional 1:15 to meet contract obligations

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION RELATED TO RESEARCH FOCUS

Provided by Client Prior to Research

The following information was provided by Donald Little, author of *Samuel Trawin Little* (Lulu, 2011), p. 91-95: John (1763-1844) and Susanna (1761-1835) Little immigrated to Baltimore, Maryland c. 1822-1824 with their children Mary, Alexander, and William Henry. Their son, John Little, arrived before them. John Little (father) dated his will 27 November 1843. It states, “give and bequeath to [my daughter Mary Witherspoon] my farm on which I now reside containing about one hundred and twenty acres. . . . Should my daughter Mary at any time during her life desire it, that my executor [James O. Carson] shall sell and convey the above-named farm and divide the proceeds.” The will was witnessed by Frederick Currey and Samuel Bradley, and proved on 29 May 1844. John and Mary were “buried in the town cemetery in Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, adjacent to John Webber and the Witherspoon family,” possibly the Presbyterian Church lot.

Mary Little (1805-1880) married James Witherspoon (1809-1877) before 1842 (birth of son, John). “James farmed the farm formerly owned by his father-in-law, John Little, which adjoined that of his [James’s] father, John Witherspoon. In 1866 [James] purchased the old Irwinton Mills property to which he moved.” Mary and James’s son, John A. Witherspoon, was born “in his mother’s home, the old Little homestead, on 28 June 1842.”

John Little purchased a farm “somewhere between Mercersburg and Chambersburg, Pennsylvania in Hamilton Township,” Franklin County. The client does not believe that the Irwinton Mills farm was the Little farm. Irwinton Mills is only 3 miles from Mercersburg and 16-20 miles from Chambersburg. A farm is marked on a map with “J. Little near Dennis Creek in the western most part of Hamilton Township,” about 7 miles west of Chambersburg and 13 miles north of Mercersburg. No deed has been found with John Little, Mary (Little) Witherspoon, James Witherspoon, or John A. Witherspoon as grantee or grantor.

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Analysis of Provided Information

The above information was reviewed and is presumed reliable. As John and Susannah Little were buried in Mercersburg, it is likely that they lived in or close to that town. It is important to narrow down the location of the Little and Witherspoon families, as well as their friends, neighbors, and associates to determine the approximate location of the original Little farm. Careful separation of John Little Sr. and John Little Jr. must also be performed.

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

While every effort has been made to meet the conditions of the Genealogical Proof Standard, time constraints have restricted the research. The conclusions in this report are based on information in the records reviewed and cited within. Continued research may reveal inconsistencies or inaccuracies and could lead to new conclusions.

John Little settled in Montgomery Township, Franklin County about 1824, purchasing land on 12 January 1825 at a sheriff's sale and paying taxes on 117 acres in 1825 for the first time. This property was transferred to James Witherspoon, John's son-in-law, who paid taxes in 1844 after John's death. The 1858 Franklin County Atlas shows four Witherspoon properties in Montgomery Township, one labeled "Heirs of Wetherspoon" that was likely James's father's property. A clover mill is just north of this property on the Conococheague Creek. Two adjacent "J. Witherspoon" properties are located southwest of the "Heirs of Wetherspoon" property on the current Youse and Shimpstown Roads. If John Little was a neighbor of the Witherspools, it is likely that one of these two properties belonged to John, possibly the furthest west on Shimpstown Road; the Witherspoon properties were likely adjoining. Newspaper advertisements show James Witherspoon selling two properties in 1864, one with 118 acres, likely the land transferred from John Little to James in 1844. James "Witherspoon" properties disappear from the 1858 Montgomery Township map, replaced by Jacob Sheely and S. Robinson. James also disappears from the 1866 tax list and Jacob Sheely appears, paying taxes on 116 acres. The 1866 Witherspoon to Shealy deed states that John Little purchased property at a sheriff's sale on 12 January 1825. This 1825 deed is not yet available at the Franklin County Archives. Time constraints prevented further examination of this 1866 deed, but plotting the 1866 deed's metes and bounds will aid in precisely locating the property of John Little.

ITEMIZED RESEARCH FINDINGS

The following records were scanned, photographed, and/or copied, and analyzed. Citations were placed on each accompanying image with a cross reference to their appropriate exhibit (Ex) and footnote (Fn). All analytical comments about the records are in italic (*PA Comments*). Digital images of designated exhibits will be emailed upon request for easier examination by the client.

Census Records (Exhibits 1-2)

The federal government conducted a census every ten years, beginning in 1790. Census records provide information about individuals, families, and communities. They can help determine a family's residence and trace their migration. People enumerated next to each other or in the same general area may be relatives, families who moved together, or families that intermarried. Other types of census records include agricultural, industry/manufacturing, mortality, etc.

(1) 1830 U.S. census:¹ The John Little household included one male age 10-14, one male age 20-29, one female age 20-29, and one female age 60-69. No male age 60-69 was enumerated in this census, but no other John Little age 60-69 was found elsewhere in Franklin County in 1830.

(2) 1840 U.S. census:² The John Little household included one male age 70-79, one male age 30-39, and one female age 30-39.

PA Comments: The households of John Little appear to be enumerated in 1830 in Montgomery Township and in 1840 in Mercersburg. Unfortunately, no male age 60-69 is enumerated in 1830; however, the other household members align with Susanna, Mary, and John's two sons. The 1840 census appears to also have John, Mary, and one son, as Susanna died in 1835. These records confirm the Montgomery Township residence of John Little in 1840.

¹ 1830 U.S. census, Franklin Co., Penn., pop. sch., Montgomery Twp., p. 424 (penned), 6th entry, John Little; *Ancestry* <https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/486709:8058> : accessed 22 Aug 2022); citing NARA microfilm M19, roll 151.

² 1840 U.S. census, Franklin Co., Penn., pop. sch., Mercersburg, p. 207 (stamped), 11th entry, John Little; *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/3642741:8057> : accessed 22 Aug 2022); citing NARA microfilm T705, roll 458.

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Tax Records (Exhibits 3-7)

County tax records can help place a person in a specific place and time. Examination of tax lists over a period of years may reveal dates of settlement, migration, marriages, deaths, approximate ages, and family relationships. Taxpayers may be categorized as freeholders (property owners), tenants, or single men. Early tax lists consist of taxes on people, land, and personal property. In addition, the taxes someone paid can imply their economic status, which can help distinguish between same-named people. The Franklin County Archives holds county tax records from 1786-1807 (not inclusive) and 1848-1911. Tax records from 1808-1847 are housed at the Pennsylvania State Archives. The Pennsylvania Septennial Census, another type of tax record, was assessed every seven years from 1779-1863.

(3-5) Tax Lists for Little & Witherspoon: Montgomery Township, Franklin County^a			
Year	John Little	James Witherspoon	Notes
1824	No John Little found		
1825-1826	John, farmer: 115 acres 2 horses, 3 cows		
<i>1827-1841 records not checked – John Little still living landowner</i>			
1842	John: 117 acres		
1843	John: 115 acres 1 horse		
1844	John: 115 acres transferred to James Witherspoon	James: 115 acres 2 horses, 3 cows	
1845	No John	James: 115 acres 3 horses, 4 cows	
<i>1845-1865 records not checked – James Witherspoon still landowner</i>			
1866	No John	No James with 115 acres	Jacob Sheely: 116 acres 3 cows, 3 horses, 1 carriage
^a Franklin Co., Penn., Board of County Commissioners Tax Records 1794-1848 (not inclusive), Montgomery Twp., unpaginated arranged chronologically then alphabetically; 1820-1847 relating to Little and Witherspoon; Microfilm Group MG-4, rolls 2206 (1818-26) and 2209 (1842-45, 1847); Pennsylvania State Archives, Harrisburg. Also, Franklin Co., Penn., “Tax Assessment Books,” 1866, Montgomery Township, freeholders, Jacob Sheely; Franklin County Archives, Chambersburg.			

(6) 1828 Septennial Census:³ John and Alexander Little are listed as farmers in Montgomery Township. John Witherspoon is also listed as a farmer in Montgomery.

(7) 1842 Septennial Census:⁴ John Little is listed as a farmer in Montgomery Township. James and William Witherspoon are also listed as farmers in Montgomery.

³ 1828 “Pennsylvania Septennial Census,” John and Alexander Little, John Witherspoon, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/683157:2702> : accessed 22 Aug 2022); Penn. Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg.

⁴ 1842 “Pennsylvania Septennial Census,” John Little, James and William Witherspoon, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/692486:2702> : accessed 22 Aug 2022); Penn. Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg.

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PA Comments: John and his son, Alexander, were listed together in the 1828 septennial census in Montgomery Township. John Witherspoon, James Witherspoon's father, was also listed in Montgomery. John Little and James Witherspoon are listed in the septennial census in Montgomery in 1842, two years before John's death. It's unclear why John Little is in Mercersburg in the 1840 census but in Montgomery in the 1842 septennial census. As the lists are alphabetical, no hypothesis can be made as to who their neighbors were. These records confirm the Montgomery Township residence of John Little in 1840. The 1866 tax assessment also confirms Jacob Sheely's ownership of 116 acres, consistent with the acreage owned by John Little and James Witherspoon.

Newspaper Articles (Exhibits 8-11)

Newspaper articles can give information on vital events such as births, marriages, and deaths. They can also provide additional insight into a person's education, career, political and community activities, and life in general. Other articles may include local news, real estate transactions, business advertisements, legal notices, or biographical sketches.

(8) October 1860 Little Farm for Sale:⁵ The following information was provided:

- James Witherspoon's homestead **"on the road leading from the 'Corner' to the Mercersburg and Greencastle turnpike"** [*emphasis added*].
- 133 acres, about 25 acres in timber, the balance "in a good state cultivation."
- A two-storied log house, log barn, wagon shed, corn crib, three wells of water, one of which is in the house yard, orchard of fruit trees.

(9) June 1864 Little Farm for Sale:⁶ The following information was provided:

- Containing 133 acres, about 20 acres of total in good timber.
- **Bounded by lands of Daniel Miller; Abram and Noah Myers** [*emphasis added*].
- Log house, log and frame barn, wagon shed, corn crib, orchard, well and pump in the yard.
- **"About 3 miles from Mercersburg on the road leading to the Corner"** [*emphasis added*].
- If not sold, will be offered at "Public Sale on the 1st day of September, when an indisputable title will be given by the executor . . . James O. Carson" of the Estate of John Little, deceased.
- View the farm by "calling on the subscriber , residing about ½ mile from said Farm: James Witherspoon."

⁵ "Choice Home for Sale," *Franklin Repository and Transcript* (Chambersburg, Penn.), 31 Oct 1860, p. 8, col. 5.

⁶ "Farm for Sale," *The Franklin Repository* (Chambersburg, Penn.), 1 Jun 1864, p. 8, col. 3.

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(10) October 1860 Witherspoon Farm for Sale:⁷ The following information was provided:

- James Witherspoon, executor of the estate of John Witherspoon, late of Montgomery Township, selling the “residence of the deceased:” 100 cleared and 18 timber acres. **The property adjoined the lands of Dr. J.M. Heister on the west; Noah Myers and others on the south; West Conococheague Creek on the north and east** [*emphasis added*]
- A two-storied brick and log dwelling, double log barn, clover mill, tenant house, wagon shed, corn crib, hog pen, brick granary, orchard of fruit trees, well of water within a few feet of the Mansion House

(11) June 1864 Witherspoon Farm for Sale:⁸ The following information was provided:

- 118 acres and 82 perches in Montgomery Township “within 2½ miles of Mercersburg and ¼ mile from the Turnpike leading to Greencastle.”
- “Bounded by lands of Dr. J.M. Heister, Noah Myers, and others.
- New two-storied brick house, with log kitchen and dining room, double log barn, brick granary, carriage house, wagon shed, smoke house, orchard, well of water with pump in the yard, waterpower, and mill seat.
- Also, about 17 acres of timber “about ¼ miles from farm.”
- If property not sold before 1 September, “it will be sold at Public outcry [*sic*] on that day.”
- Any person can view property “by calling on the undersigned Executor residing on said farm. James Witherspoon, executor of John Witherspoon, deceased.”

PA Comments: The 31 October 1860 and 1 June 1864 notices are both for the sale of John Little’s former farm. They have approximately the same number of acres, buildings, orchard, and well(s). It appears that James Witherspoon tried to sell the property himself, then four years later asked James Carson to carry out his duties as executor and sell the property. The two property descriptions provide information. The 1860 Little sale locates the farm “on the road leading to the Mercersburg and Greencastle Pike.” The 1862 Little sale locates the farm “about 3 miles from Mercersburg on the road leading to the Corner.” There are three roads from Mercersburg to the Corner. Given the easterly location of the Witherspoon properties, the 1860 description is likely more accurate.

The 10 October 1860 and 15 June 1864 notices are both for the sale of John Witherspoon’s farm by James Witherspoon. They have approximately the same number of acres, buildings, orchard, and well. It also mentions “waterpower and mill seat.” A mill seat is a suitable place to site a water mill.⁹ The 1864 notice states that James is living on his father’s farm. This June 15 notice appeared directly below a reprint of the 1 June 1864 notice selling the John Little farm. No sale notice was found for September 1864.¹⁰ If John Little and John Witherspoon were neighbors, the neighbors’ deeds should be researched on both of these pieces of property for mention of John or James and Mary (Little) Witherspoon.

⁷ “Valuable Farm at Private Sale,” *Franklin Repository and Transcript* (Chambersburg, Penn.), 10 Oct 1860, p. 8, col. 4.

⁸ “Farm for Sale,” *The Franklin Repository* (Chambersburg, Penn.), 15 Jun 1864, p. 8, col. 3.

⁹ Theodore R. Hazen, “Historically: How to Site a Mill,” *Angelfire*

(<https://www.angelfire.com/journal/millrestoration/site.html> : accessed 25 Aug 2022).

¹⁰ Negative search for sale of Witherspoon property in Sep 1864 at *Newspapers*.

Land and Property Records & Maps (Exhibits 12-16)

Land records exist for periods of time for which other records are not available. Deeds can place families in a specific location and time. They can also provide information on a person's current and/or former residence, occupation, spouse, and other relatives and associates. Family members may be listed as witnesses, neighbors, etc. Land records can also help differentiate same-named people.

(12) Original Franklin County Land Warrants:¹¹ John Little and John Witherspoon were not found in these records. However, Heister, Miller, and Myers appear as landowners. Also note TRACT MRC152 warrant to James Davidson in 1788.

(13) 1858 Montgomery Township Atlas:¹² Three J. Witherspoon/Wetherspoon land owners in close proximity with "Heirs of Wetherspoon." Two of those properties are adjacent to each other. The following are adjacent property owners or people mentioned in other records: **S. Bradley; Dr. J.M. Hiester; A., N., J.S. Myers; D. Miller; J. Wise** [*emphasis added*].

(14) 1868 Montgomery Township Atlas:¹³ No Witherspoons were listed as property owners in 1868. The following are adjacent property owners or people mentioned in other records: **S. Bradley; Dr. J.M. Heister; A., Mrs. N., Mrs. H. Myers; D. Miller; Jno Wise** [*emphasis added*].

(15) Current Montgomery Township Map:¹⁴ Three Witherspoon 1858 properties were marked (approximately) on this current map, two on Youse and Shimpstown Road.

(16) Witherspoon to Shealy Deed:¹⁵ James and Mary Witherspoon sold approximately 127 acres to Jacob Shealy on 10 March 1866, "being the same tract of land sold by Archibald Fleming sheriff of Franklin County to John Little [on] 12 January 1825."

PA Comments: Punch Bowl and Corner (1858) are shown on these maps. Three roads lead from Mercersburg to the Punch Bowl or the Corner, but only the easterly most road leads from Mercersburg to Greencastle. The adjacent Witherspoon properties on the 1858 maps are replaced by S. Robinson and Jacob Shely on the 1868 map. When comparing all maps, the adjacent 1858 Witherspoon properties appear to have been warranted to James Davidson/Davison in 1788. Heister, Myers, Miller, and Wise appear on maps south of Mercersburg and west of Conococheague Creek, narrowing the location of John Little's property. The 1866 Deed from Witherspoon to Shealy confirms the property description and neighbors. Time restraints did not permit further analysis of this deed.

¹¹ Hayes R. Eschenmann and Paul Barner, *First Families of Old Cumberland County*, vol. 22 (Carlisle, Penn.: Cumberland County Historical Society, 2010), "Mercersburg, Franklin County," p. 17, tracts MRC152-163, abstracts and map.

¹² D.H. Davison & W.H. Rease, Contributors, *Map of Franklin County, Pennsylvania: from Actual Surveys* (Greencastle, Penn.: Riley & Hoffman, 1858).

¹³ "Montgomery Township," *Atlas of Franklin County Pennsylvania: From Actual Surveys Under the Direction of D.G. Beers*, (Philadelphia: Pomeroy & Beers, 1868), 36.

¹⁴ *Map of Chambersburg and Franklin County*, Montgomery Township, digital image (State College, Penn.: Centre Publications, 2019).

¹⁵ Franklin Co., Penn., Deed Book 78:336-338, James and Mary Witherspoon to Jacob Shealy, 10 Mar 1866; Franklin County Archives, Chambersburg.

Probate Records (Exhibit 17)

Probate records can provide evidence regarding kinship and can aid in recreating a family. Information found in these records is probably accurate, as it was given at the time of the event by people who were in a position to know the facts. The listing of children may be in birth order, but sons were often listed before daughters. Administrators, executors, and witnesses could also be relatives.

(17) John Lytel/Lytle 1845 Will:¹⁶ “John Lytle of Hamilton Township” wrote his will on 15 November 1845. It was proved on 17 April 1847. The following information relates to family members:

- To my brother David Lytle a tract of “land adjoining his other land . . . in Hamilton.”
- To my sister Jane Lytle a carriage and two hundred dollars.
- To my brother David “my farm on Back Creek known as the “Widow Lytles farm . . . for the use of James Witherspoon and William Milton Witherspoon, the two children of my nephew and niece James Witherspoon and Mary Ann Witherspoon.”
- After paying legacies, “fifty dollars be paid to my brother Andrew Lytle . . . and the remainder divided between my brother David and my sister Jane.”
- To my brother David all my personal property.
- Appoint “my brother David Lytle Executor of this my last will and testament.”

PA Comments: John Lytle of Hamilton Township listed his siblings as David Lytle, Jane Lytle, and Andrew Lytle. Mary Ann (Little) Witherspoon is also listed with her husband James. If James and Mary Ann Witherspoon were the “nephew and niece” of John Lytle, there would have been two brothers, both named “John Little/Lytle.” However, the terms “nephew and niece” may be used to “indicate a relative in general.”¹⁷ What is certain is that John of Hamilton Township is not the father of Mary or the grandfather of her children. This document confirms that John Little, the subject, did not live in Hamilton Township, but another John Lytle did.

¹⁶ Franklin Co., Penn., probate case file, no. 4943, John Lytle, will, 15 November 1845; Franklin County Archives, Chambersburg.

¹⁷ Barbara Jean Evans, *A to Zax: A Comprehensive Dictionary for Genealogists & Historians* (Midlothian, Vir.: Hearthside Press, 1995), p. 183, 184.

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Other Sources (Exhibits 18-19)

It is helpful to survey other documents that are not original. Sources such as county histories can provide insight into the development of the county and early settlers. Although all of these findings must be evaluated further, they can provide clues to next steps.

(18) Punch Bowl: “Also known as the Corner, Delk, and Marshalls, located in Montgomery Township where the Maple Grove Church and Cemetery is located.”¹⁸

(19) The Old Mills of Conococheague Creek:¹⁹ The following Mills may have adjoined lands of John Little:

- **Heister’s Mill** was located two miles southeast of Mercersburg, just northwest of where the Conococheague crosses Route 16. Joseph Heister purchased the property c. 1819-1825. In 1868, two mills belonged to Dr. J.M. Heister.
- **Meyers/Meyers Mill** was located south of Heister’s Mill. Abraham, Noah, and John Myers owned the clover mill in 1844. A clover and grist mill are shown on the 1858 atlas and a grist mill on 1868 atlas.
- **Irwinton-Anderson Mill** was located on the northeast side of the Conococheague Creek, south of where it meets Licking Creek. The Irwinton Mill burned in 1850. It was replaced by Union Mills in the 1860s. A sawmill and grist mill are shown on the 1868 atlas. In 1872 the mill was leased “to Joseph Winger and James Witherspoon, who promoted their flour, feed, and sawmill.”

PA Comments: The “Punch Bowl” is also known as the “Corner.” However, based on the 1858 map, these are clearly in different locations but may have been known as the same area. Although none of these mills mention John Little, Heister and Meyers are consistent with his neighbors. A James Witherspoon also leased the former Irwinton-Anderson Mill, but did not own it. Of note is that J. Witherspoon’s “C.M.” Clover Mill on the 1858 Beers Atlas is not mentioned in this book.

SEARCHES WITH NO RESULTS

- Pennsylvania State Archives website: John Little and John Witherspoon original warrants
- Grantor Deed Index (1860-1880) for James O. Carson, John Little’s Executor
- Fendrick Papers at the Franklin County Historical Society
- 1825 sheriff sale deed to John Little is not yet accessible at the Franklin County Archives

¹⁸ Larry Calimer, comp., “Place Names of Franklin County,” 1984.

¹⁹ Dan Guzy, “Mills on the West Branch from Fort Loudon to the Confluence of Branches,” *The Old Mills of Conococheague Creek* (Mercersburg, Penn.: Conococheague Institute, 2017), p. 40, 53-54, 59-63.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

As John Little's property has been narrowed to a small section of Montgomery Township:

- Research the neighbors' deeds and tax records of John Little at the Franklin County Archives, specifically Bradley, Heister, Miller, Myers, and Wise to located John Little's property on Shimpstown Road.
- Analyze the Witherspoon-Shealy deed to map the metes and bounds to place it in the correct place on Shimpstown Road.
- Locate the original 1825 sheriff's sale deed to compare with the 1866 deed and map the property.
- Photograph the property's approximate location.
- Request mapping by Franklin County Geographic Information Services.

EXHIBITS:

NO.	EXHIBITS	REPOSITORIES
1	1830 U.S. census	<i>Ancestry</i>
2	1840 U.S. census	<i>Ancestry</i>
3	1825-1826 Montgomery Township tax assessments	<i>Ancestry</i>
4	1842-1845 Montgomery Township tax assessments	PA State Archives
* 5	1866 Montgomery Township tax assessment	PA State Archives
6	1828 Montgomery Township septennial census	<i>Ancestry</i>
7	1842 Montgomery Township septennial census	<i>Ancestry</i>
8	Oct 1860 Little Farm sale advertisement	<i>Newspapers</i>
9	Jun 1864 Little Farm sale advertisement	<i>Newspapers</i>
10	Oct 1860 Witherspoon Farm sale advertisement	<i>Newspapers</i>
11	Jun 1864 Witherspoon Farm sale advertisement	<i>Newspapers</i>
12	Original Franklin County land warrants	Franklin County Historical Society
13	1858 Franklin County Atlas – Montgomery Township	<i>Library of Congress</i>
14	1868 Franklin County Atlas – Montgomery Township	<i>Library of Congress</i>
15	Current Montgomery Township map	Genealogist's Library
* 16	Witherspoon to Shely deed	Franklin County Archives
17	John Lytel/Lytle 1847 will	Franklin County Archives
18	Punch Bowl description	Franklin County Historical Society
19	Old Mills of Conococheague Creek	Franklin County Historical Society
* Designates records that will be sent digitally upon request.		

END OF REPORT