

Newsletter

Fall & Winter 2026

warriorsmarkareahistoricalociety.com

No. 16

Guest Speakers:

September 14th at 5:30p.m. - Dave and Linda Hershey

Dave will share the history of Tyrone Milling with us during a special tour and **meeting at the Tyrone Milling location. The event will begin at 5:30 p.m. at 194 Ironville Road, Tyrone, PA 16686.** With a rich history spanning 200 years, Tyrone Milling has grown from a traditional mill into a modern supplier serving the local community. Please join us as we learn more about this historic family company and celebrate its remarkable milestone.

October 12th at 6:30 pm - Terry Ellenberger

Terry has served the Warriors Mark Water General Authority for 39 years and will share the history of our water company, along with several interesting facts.

November 9th at 6:30 pm - Dan Durbin

Dan has been a dedicated member of Warriors Mark Grange for 58 years. He will share the history of the Grange, along with his personal experiences and contributions throughout his many years of membership.

Warriors Mark Area Historical Society meetings and Guest Speakers will be at Warriors Mark Grange except September 14th. See information above. Meetings start at 6:00 pm. Followed by our guest speakers at 6:30 pm.

"Join us in helping preserve the history of Warriors Mark and the surrounding areas".

Annual Enrollment Dinner and Election

October 12th

5:30 to 6:15 pm Dinner, Pasta with or without meat sauce and meatballs,
salad and bread

Dessert: assorted pies and drinks.

Members Free, Non-members \$5.00 each

6:15 Business meeting and election.

6:30 Guest Speaker

Correction: In Issue 15, 2026 of the Spring and Summer Newsletter, page 3, Heide Bohan's name was misspelled in the article about the Snow Cone Maker she generously donated. We sincerely apologize for the error.

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Board of Directors

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Directors: Terry Long; Linda Smith; Dan Durbin;
Jesse Kulak.

Stewart Neff-Liaison to township supervisors.

Warriors Mark Area Historical Society

The Warriors Mark Area Historical Society Museum is located at 1826 Centre Line Road, Warriors Mark, Pa 16877. The mailing address is PO Box 54 Warriors Mark Pa 16877.

Newsletters: Published bi-annually (Spring & Fall)

Mission: To awaken in the residents of the area an interest in and appreciation for the historical past of Warriors Mark and surrounding areas.

Warriors Mark Area Historical Society (WMAHS) is a tax-exempt, not for profit, educational organization as described in section 501 (c) (3) of the internal Revenue Code, Gifts, and deductible for income tax purposes.

Tax ID # 83-1272728.

Board Meetings are normally held the second Monday of each month between March and November. Meetings are held at the Warriors Mark Grange and start at 6:00 pm. We encourage you to come and bring a guest. Feel free to call ahead to verify date, time, and location. (Sometimes during the summer months we'll meet at the Historical Society and have a cookout during our meeting).



Museum Hours

May 15th - October 15th

Wednesdays 4pm – 6pm & Sundays 1pm to 3pm

For Appointments Call

Eileen @ 814-386-2774

Paul @ 814-919-2041

Debbie @ 1-610-914-2572

Address: 1826 Centre Line Road

Warriors Mark, PA 1687

Our business meetings start at 6:00 pm and guest speakers follow the meeting around 6:30 pm. All these meetings will be held at the Warriors Mark Grange

Up Coming Events & Guest Speakers

- Sept. 27th, 3 to 5pm Ice Cream Social at the Grange
- Boscov's Friends HELPING Friends. Oct. 21st, \$5.00 for a coupon. 25% off on Oct. 21st online shopping or in store. If you would like to buy any or help us sell, please contact Debbie 1-610-914-2572. The \$5.00 is returned to the Society.
- Trick or Treat at the Historical Society time will be set closer to the event.
- Dec. 12th Craft & Vendor Show at the Warriors Mark Global Methodist Church
- Guest Speakers-See page 1

Historical Society Building Fund



Painting and repairs to the outside of the building is planned for 2027 or 2028.

Please consider making a donation to help us.

Obituaries

In loving memory: it is with profound sadness and broken hearts that the Historical Society announces the passing of three of our earliest and most cherished members, Peg, Janet, and David.

Margaret E. "Peg" Baney, 92, of Tyrone died Friday, May 22, 2026, at the Colonial Courtyard, Tyrone. She was married June 15, 1957, to Donald L. Baney, who died May 25, 2017.

Janet Louise (Gibbons) Hileman, 93, May 13, 2026, a resident of Homewood Living Martinsburg, formerly of Sinking Valley peacefully passed away May 13, 2026. Janet was born June 2, 1932, Janet married David C. Hileman on December 15, 1978.

David C. Hileman, 81, June 7, 2026, of Sinking Valley, peacefully passed away on June 7, 2026. Dave was born on August 28, 1944 in Altoona, PA. Dave married Janet Gibbons on December 15, 1978, and shared 47 years together on their dairy farm in Sinking Valley.

Guyer's Store 1854

3 Store Ledgers

donated by Kathy and Joel Branstetter

Inside cover reads:

George Guyer,

Dated October 30th, 1854

Warriors Mark Huntingdon County Penn. 1854

We need your help! Somewhere in the Warriors Mark Area there was a mercantile type of store that was called Guyer's Store. Mr. Guyer was also a Reverend who preached at the Warriors Mark Methodist Church 1850-51, 1853-57, 1861-63 and 1881-1884. His picture is on the Pastor Wall at the church.

What we have are three store ledgers that are 2 inches thick and the pages are 12 inches long and 7 ½ inches wide, 2 of the ledgers contain many local family names. For example, there are Cox, Biddle, Neff, Chamberlin, Russel, Nearhoof, Rider and Branstetter just to name a few.

From some of the writing I can tell the store sold fabric, 3 pounds of coffee - 45 cents, shoes, nails, butter, sugar, dozen and half eggs - 15 cents, a quart of molasses - 20 cents, 2 balls of candle wax - 8 cents, castor oil - 12 ½ cents, a corn broom - 30 cents. According to the entries it looks like it was closed on Sunday's. However, it was open December 25th, 1857.

Below is a copy of two of the pages. If you know anything about this store please share, we would like to know where it was located and any other information you can give us.

Dec 25	To Baster to Mrs Hutchison	75	
	For 2 pair shoes returned 150 100	250	
"	To T. B. Hyskill per wife		
"	To 1/2 doz Silver Plates @ 7	42	
"	" 1/2 " Trunkless " 10	60	
"	" 1/2 " Cups & Saucers	25	
"	" 2 Soup dishes @ 28	56	
"	" 3 Sauce " " 3 7/8	1 12 1/2	
"	" 2 Bowles " 9	18	
"	" 1 Baster dish	15	
"	" 3 1/2 yds Linin @ 3 7/8	1 3 1/2	
"	" 5 " Drilling " 12 1/2	62 1/2	
"	" 2 bolars 75 1/5	90	
"	" 1/2 doz Buttons	8	620 1/2
"	To Mary McCauley per Mrs Guyer		5 00

Warriors Mark Dec 24 1855			
Monday 24	To Dr. Branstetter		
	to 1 pt Oil	16 1/2	
	" 1 1/4 " Cinnamon	18 1/2	
	" 2 " Sugar	20	57
	To Vacet Rider		
	To 1 Cap	60	
	" 1 Book	10	70
Tuesday 25	To Isaac Cole		
	to 1/2 u Candy		12 1/2
	To John Hanger		
	To 1 Plug Tobacco		10 1/2
	To T. Hyskill per Mrs Guyer		
	To 1/2 yds Linin	75	
	" 3 Nutmegs	66	
	" 1 yd Cinnamon	65	56 1/2
	To Mr. Shant		
	to Quartersage acct for	2 50	
	" 1/2 Gal Mol	43 1/2	
	" 1 1/4 yds Coughers	23	
	" 2 " Calico		

Warriors Mark During the French and Indian War

By Thomas Weinheimer

The pressure between the French and the English in North America started escalating in the early 1750's. Washington Irving wrote in *The Life of George Washington*, "The French claim all the land on one side of the Ohio (river), the English claim all the land on the other side - now where does the Indians' land lie?" The English were not pushing their claims and farms westward yet due to the resistance of the Native Americans. This left the land from the Juniata River to the Ohio without any major settlements until the 1760's, including Warriors Mark. The English were trying to play nice and not settling into the land while the French came in with more of a diplomatic approach to the area. The Natives found it easier to work with the French and their trade coming southward from Canada.

On May 28, 1754, was the start of the French and Indian war at Jumonville Glen, after the assassination of Sieur de Jumonville by a Mingo ally Tanacharison or "Half King" under George Washington. His half-brother Captain Louis Coulon de Villiers, seeking revenge, attacked George Washington at fort Necessity on 3 July 1754.

Captain Louis Coulon de Villiers was born in French Canada to a prominent family; Louis has the claim to fame of being the only military opponent to make George Washington surrender. Louis' half-brother was Ensign Joseph Coulon de Villiers de Jumonville who was killed during the Battle of Jumonville Glen. The battle, which happened near Uniontown, Pennsylvania on May 28, 1754, was between a group of Virginia militiamen and Mingo warriors against a small force of French Canadians. During the ambush a number of the French were killed, including Joseph Coulon de Villiers de Jumonville who carried diplomatic papers in his hand.

The French, in the early part of the war starting in 1754, had the upper hand. The swiftness of the French and large groups of natives sided with the French protected "their" land after the "King George's war" in 1748. The claim was also held by the British to the Mississippi River. The most disputed land early in the war lay in western Pennsylvania. Governor Robert Hunter Morris of Pennsylvania placed a restriction on the provincial troops of Pennsylvania that prevented them from traveling for more than three days. The troops were

able to travel roughly 15 miles each day which prevented them from reaching Warriors Mark area. This restriction created a need for British troops to deal with the French or at the minimum place the responsibility to another state like Virginia and their young officers which included George Washington.

In 1755 Braddock greatly angered and offended the Native Americans by supposedly claiming that after the French were driven from the region, "No savage should inherit the land." The French were much warmer in their reception of the indigenous inhabitants, and they turned their backs on the British. The battle at Monongahela (and Braddock's defeat) was just the beginning of the battles in central and western Pennsylvania.

The French maps of the 1750's and earlier were superior to any other maps due to their trade and explorations in western Pennsylvania. The English relied heavily on those with trade permits in western Pennsylvania. Among those in the area was Christopher Gist and Frank Stevens (Stephen Franks) who traded with the local native Americans. Frank Stevens had his "resting place" near the junction of the Juniata and Kittanning paths and now known as Frankstown Pennsylvania. Frank Stevens is also one of the earliest traders in the area dating to the 1730's.

Later the path leading out and into Franks "resting place" became known as Frankstown Path, also called the Kittanning Trail. This path followed an old Indian Trail that connected Harris' Ferry in present-day Harrisburg. Paths also followed beside the Susquehanna River to the Allegheny River and Shannopin's Town in present-day Pittsburgh and passed through Assunepachla at the Juniata River. In early August 1756, the Indians used the path to burn Fort Granville near present-day Lewistown and take prisoners. The Kittanning Path (also known as the Frankstown Path), ran from Paxtang (modern Harrisburg)

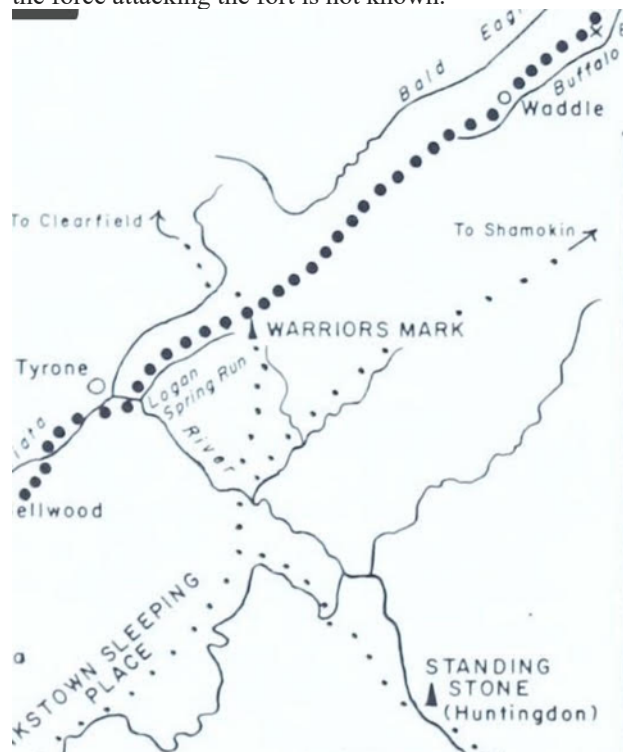
Fort Granville was erected by George Croghan in December 1755. The fort was midway between Patterson's Fort in Mexico, Pennsylvania, and Fort Shirley near present-day Shirleysburg. In January 1756, the fort was officially named by Governor Morris in honor of John Carteret, the Earl of Granville. The Front Line of Trace for the British was the Juniata River or US-522.

Fort Granville was located one mile from Lewistown PA from 1755-1756. Two attacks were conducted by the French and Native Americans, mostly Lenape,

starting on July 22, then the final attack on July 31. On August 2, 1756, with all British occupants either killed or captured. Fort Granville stockade was destroyed as the French and Natives celebrated their victory. Fort Granville is exactly 50 miles from Warriors Mark and one third of the distance to Kittanning. Total distance would have taken approximately 7-10 days and 3 days to Fort Granville from Warriors Mark.

The Lenape primarily used lighter, cheaper trade muskets, often .62 caliber, while the French forces often used the .69 caliber M1717 for French Canadian and M1728 musket for the French troops.

So what does all of this French and Indian War information and locations have to do with Warriors Mark? Since the colonists were protecting their farms from the Natives and the Provincial troops of Pennsylvania could not reach the French locations to the west then the French and Natives had to bring the fight to the colonists and English settlers. This caused the French force to travel through the Native pathways and camp sites in this disputed area like Warriors Mark. The biggest French force was led by French Francois Coulon de Villiers and the Indian Chief Captain Jacobs. Early reports claim the force consisted of over one hundred Delaware (Lenape) warriors and fifty Frenchmen, but the exact size of the force attacking the fort is not known.



Kittanning was the stronghold area of Native Americans with two chiefs of the Lenape Indians and starting point of the attacks of central Pennsylvania from the French and Indians. The Kittanning Expedition (attack) took place on September 2, 1756, in retaliation for the attack on Fort Granville by the Garrison commander's brother, Colonel John Armstrong Sr. This attack is the only major attack deep into hostile territory by Pennsylvania Provincial Troops. Kittanning being exactly 100 miles in direct line with Warriors Mark and Fort Granville. John Turner, who surrendered the fort, was the stepfather of one of Pennsylvania's most notorious outlaws/traitors— Simon Girty. I believe that Simon Girty, who assimilated into the Lenape at a young age, became sympathetic to their way of life and protected that way of life during the American Revolution by siding with the British.

The distance traveled would deter the French and Native Americans from taking prisoners and traveling the 100 plus miles. Most were killed and captives were met with many kinds of torture. Others in general would have been taken and sold as slaves and distributed to many different tribes to replace those who have lost their lives recently. The captives that were older would have met some type of vengeance from the Native warriors and the tribes that they were traded or sold to. Simon Girty's stepfather was one of those who suffered the torture before his death. One of the methods of torture was to tie the captive to a tree allowing for the younger warriors to practice "missing" the captive and successfully "sticking" their weapon into the tree just above the head. This ritual of torture took place at the camp sites that were situated 15 miles apart and usually at a "sweet water" spring. The campsite ended up being half a mile north of Warriors Mark near the Crossroads or present-day Spring Mount. The ritual that created markings on the trees could have been the "Warriors Mark" that we now know.

Fort August was constructed in 1756 and was the largest Fort for the Pennsylvania Provincial Army. Fort Augusta: Situated further down the Susquehanna River in what is now Sunbury, Northumberland County, Fort Augusta was a significant British stronghold built to protect the frontier and serve as a trading post. It was the destination for many settlers fleeing the "Great Runaway" and a stepping off point towards Warriors Mark.