

Dr. Joseph W. Royer, at Trappe, he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1869, and after attending three courses of lectures graduated at that institution in March, 1873. August 23d of that year he located at New Holland, and although he found the field liberally occupied, he faced the situation with a determination to win success if success could be won. Patience and perseverance were his watchwords, and indeed they needed to be, for he found his progress slow and uncertain at first, and discouragements many. He had, however, come to stay, and so he conquered adverse circumstances at last, and found the assured place that he had sought for. His practice has steadily increased year by year, and to-day requires his constant attention and the full bent of his energies. Since 1879 he has been a member of the Lancaster County Medical Society. He was reared in the Lutheran faith for upwards of seventeen years, has been a member of that church, and for two years a deacon therein. Oct. 5, 1881, he was married to Ella L., daughter of T. M. Storb, one of New Holland's prominent citizens.

DR. WILLIAM G. TAYLOR, of Columbia, is a native of Darby, Delaware Co., Pa. He graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College in 1870, and soon afterwards located at Columbia. He is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the county.

DR. F. M. HARRY, of Mount Joy, is a native of Lionville, Chester Co., Pa., and a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. He located at Mount Joy soon after graduation, and is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the county.

DR. SMITH ARMOR, of Columbia, is a native of Delaware. He graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College, Pennsylvania, in 1851, and soon afterwards located at his present place of practice.

DR. JOHN ANGSTADT located at Milton Grove, came originally from Reading. He is not a graduate in medicine, but is a member of the County Homœopathic Medical Society.

DR. F. F. FRANTZ, of Lancaster, is the son of Jacob Frantz, of Lancaster township. In 1869 he graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, and in 1875 took the degree of M.D. at the Hahnemann Medical College. He is a member of the Homœopathic Society of the county.

DR. WILLIAM D. BOLLINGER, of Lancaster, is a native of Pimber, Ill. In 1867 he graduated at the Pennsylvania College of Homœopathic Medicine, and later connected himself with the Homœopathic Medical Society of the county.

DR. SAMUEL H. METZGAR, of Lancaster, is a native of the city and a graduate in homœopathic medicine at the Pennsylvania Homœopathic College in the class of 1861. While he is considered a homœopathic physician, yet he is not a member of the society, since his liberality is incompatible with the exclusiveness of homœopathic doctrines.

## CHAPTER XXIII.

### DENTAL SURGERY.

PROBABLY no profession in the world has made such rapid strides during the last forty years as that of dental surgery. Prior to that period the study and care of the teeth was limited to those who made the study of anatomy and physiology a specialty, and to the members of the medical profession, very much as blood-letting and tooth-drawing were once included among the functions of a barber. Many persons are still living who distinctly remember when the scalpel and forceps were as necessary instruments in a barber-shop as the shears and razor. The first dental college in the world was established in Baltimore in 1839. Since that time the science of dentistry has developed until it now ranks among the most useful and artistic of the professions, and includes among its representatives men of education and culture. The most rapid improvement has been made in operative dentistry, in which there has been almost an entire revolution. The early practice advocated smooth-pointed instruments for use in filling, and non-cohesive gold, whereas serrated instruments and cohesive gold are now largely used. Formerly artificial teeth were in use as early as Washington's time, and were carved out of ivory, involving great expense and labor. The later improvements made in this direction, and their introduction into general use, have added largely to both the attractions and difficulties of the profession, and drawn to it many possessed of superior mechanical skill. Formerly the plates were made on gold and silver, on which the teeth were set, necessarily making them heavy and costly, whereas plates are now made of not only gold and silver, but of platinum, rubber, and celluloid. Rubber plates were not introduced until about 1854, and celluloid still more recently. The filling of artificial teeth is also a leading branch of the science, requiring both skill and judgment and delicacy when properly done. Lancaster County has a society, "The Harris Dental Association, of Lancaster, Pa.," organized June 21, 1867, which holds its annual meetings and elects officers for the ensuing year. Its officers are a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and executive committee (consisting of three members), elected annually.

The officers upon the organization of the association were: President, Dr. John McCalla, Lancaster; Vice-President, Dr. J. W. Derr, Lititz; Secretary, Dr. William N. Amer, Lancaster; Treasurer, Dr. E. K. Young, Lancaster.

Executive Committee, Drs. Samuel Welchens, Lancaster; P. W. Hiestand, Millersville; M. H. Webb.

The presidents since the organization have been as follows: Dr. John McCalla, 1868-76; Dr. Samuel Welchens, 1869-70; Dr. J. A. Martin, 1871-72; Dr. J. G. Hoffer, 1873; Dr. P. W. Hiestand, 1875; Dr.



*Jno M'Calla*





*Wm. H. Hunt*

J. D. Heiges, 1877; Dr. John G. Moore, 1878; Dr. William N. Amer, 1880; Dr. D. K. Hertz, 1882.

Secretaries, Dr. William N. Amer, 1868-78; Dr. J. G. Weltmer, 1880; Dr. A. W. Rogers, 1882.

Treasurers, Dr. E. K. Young, 1868; Dr. J. G. Moore, 1869-72; Dr. A. F. Herr, 1873-78; Dr. E. Young, 1880-82.

Membership: John McCalla, William Nichols Amer, Samuel Welchens, E. K. Young, M. H. Webb, P. W. Hiestand, George A. Horting, J. A. Martin, John G. Moore, J. W. Derr, B. A. Boyce, J. S. Smith, J. Z. Hoffer, G. W. Worrall, B. Rhine Hertz, E. M. Zell, A. F. Herr, A. J. Gulick, J. G. Cannon, Brooke Davis, James M. Dunlap, J. G. Weltmer, J. D. Heiges, J. S. Mall, R. M. McKissick, J. H. Long, Robert H. Moffitt, Thomas R. Paxton, H. D. Knight, S. Atlee Bockius, Francis Hickman, M. G. N. Bonnell, Elam A. Hertz, A. W. Rogers, George A. Horting, S. P. Lytle, Jr., J. W. Allen, Alfred D. Clark.

JOHN MCCALLA, D.D.S., was born in the north of Ireland, Nov. 21, 1814, and came of Scotch ancestors, who fled their native country on account of religious persecution and settled in Ireland. With his parents he landed in Philadelphia in 1821, then only six years of age, where he obtained only a limited English education. He learned to be a mechanic, and followed his trade in that city and Baltimore until 1846, when, being brought into contact with some dental students in the latter city, he resolved to study dental surgery. Dr. McCalla began his studies in the latter year, and prosecuted them with all his energy under Dr. C. A. Harris, president of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and with Dr. C. O. Cone, of Baltimore, and was graduated from that college with honors in 1848. For a short time he practiced his profession in Philadelphia, but the same year of his graduation opened an office in Lancaster, Pa., where he continued practice at the head of his profession, keeping in the advance of others of his fraternity generally in the science and theory of dentistry, and in establishing, with the aid of others, associations in the county and State regulating its practice, until 1877, when he retired from active business life and settled in Millersville, where he has since resided.

Probably Dr. McCalla has done as much as any man in the State to give dental surgery the high place it now enjoys among the other professions. He was one of the petitioners in getting a charter for the first dental school in the State, the "Pennsylvania Dental College;" was one of the organizers of the Odontographic Society of Pennsylvania in 1861, was its first vice-president and a member since; one of the founders of the "Harris Dental Association" of Lancaster, organized June 21, 1867, its first president, an active member since, and also its presiding officer a second time, and he was the first to agitate the subject of a State society at a reunion of dentists at Lititz Springs in July, 1868, consisting of the Harris Den-

tal Association of Lancaster, the Lebanon Valley Dental Society, and a number of professional gentlemen from other local societies, when a proposition was made to form a "Pennsylvania State Dental Society." Dr. McCalla officiated as president of the convention held Dec. 1, 1868, at the Philadelphia Dental College, for this object, and upon its organization, the day after, was elected treasurer, which office he has filled several years. At the second annual meeting of the society at Pittsburgh, convened June 21, 1870, he was chosen president, and presided at the third annual meeting in June, 1871, held at Gettysburg.

Dr. McCalla has read many valuable papers before the dental associations in the State, and at the second meeting of the State Society, in 1870, read a studied and invaluable paper upon the subject of the "Extraction of the Teeth," contrasting ancient with modern modes, and giving full explanations of the proper treatment of the teeth according to the most modern scientific study and practice. He may safely be ranked among the pioneers in the State of improved and progressive dentistry, in which he always took an active part, and was known as skillful and an expert in his profession. He married in 1856, Amanda K., daughter of Michael B. Barr, of Quincy, Ill. They have no surviving children. His father, Alexander McCalla, a weaver by trade, died in his eighty-fifth year in 1875. His mother, Elizabeth (Mitchell) McCalla, died prior to her husband in her seventy-eighth year. They had five sons—Dr. John, subject of this sketch; Alexander, Edmund, and Robert, of Philadelphia; and James, who was forced to serve in the rebel army during the late civil war and died in Georgia—and four daughters,—Mrs. Ellen Forbes, Mary, Margaret Ann, and Mrs. William J. McElroy, of Philadelphia.

PETER W. HIESTAND, Doctor of Dental Surgery at Millersville, was born on the homestead in Manor township, Lancaster Co., Pa., Dec. 15, 1831. He remained on the farm at home until the age of eighteen, when he began an apprenticeship with his brother John at coach-making, and subsequently learned pattern-making. In the mean time he employed his leisure hours in the study of dentistry, and afterward completed his studies in the office of Dr. Josiah Martin, of Strasburg. In 1856 he began the practice of his profession at Millersville, where he has continued successfully since, a period of twenty-seven years, his practice extending over a large territory, including Lancaster City and neighboring counties. Dr. Hiestand has been a student of his profession, and has kept pace with the advanced worthy theories of science and practice of dental surgery, a profession which has made greater progress than any other of the professions during the past quarter of a century. He was one of the originators and first members of the Harris Dental Association of Lancaster County, organized June 21, 1867, and it was largely through the efforts



of this society that the State Dental Association was organized, which has done so much to elevate the dental profession in Pennsylvania. Outside his profession he has been interested in many local enterprises. He was one of the original stockholders of the State Normal School at Millersville; was a member of the board of trustees from 1856 to 1866, and has been treasurer of the institution since the latter date, a period of seventeen years. He has been chairman of the committee on instruction and discipline of the Normal School since its organization as a State institution, and was an efficient member of the building committees.

Dr. Hiestand for five years leased, managed, and controlled the Lancaster and Millersville Street Railway, which he took in an embarrassed condition, and left at the expiration of his lease upon a sound, paying financial basis. Until recently he has given considerable attention to agriculture, but for the past few years he has devoted his time almost wholly to his profession and the interest of education. He is a Republican in his political affiliations, and a contributor to the various charitable objects and religious societies demanding his attention.

He married Maria, daughter of Christian Habecker, of Manor township. They have two surviving children, Frank, and Ira, a student in the Dental Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and one daughter, Lizzie, deceased.

The family of Hiestand came from Germany. They left Rotterdam by the way of Conies in the ship "Britannia," of London, Michael Franklyn master, and arrived at Philadelphia in September, 1731, settling in Lancaster County. John, great-grandfather of Dr. Hiestand, resided in Manor township, was one of its pioneer settlers, a farmer, and there died. His son, Peter Hiestand, a preacher in the Dunkard Church, born in 1776, died at the age of seventy-two. He resided on the Blue Rock road, in Manor township, owned a fulling-mill, and was a farmer. His wife, Annie Lintner, was born in 1772, and bore him the following children: Peter, Fanny (wife of John Stehman), Daniel, Anna (wife, first, of John Fritz, and, after his death, of William DeWitt), and Henry Hiestand. Only the daughters survive in 1883.

Of these, Peter, the father of Dr. Hiestand, was born Aug. 17, 1791, and died Jan. 8, 1854. He spent his life, a farmer, in Manor township. His wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Wissler, of Manor township, was born Oct. 20, 1793, and died Jan. 26, 1868. Their children are Jacob, Fanny (wife of Robert Evans), Elizabeth (wife of Abram Landis), Catharine (wife of Henry Torrey), Ann (wife of Christian Witmer), John, Henry, Dr. Peter W., Benjamin, and Evalina (wife of Frederick Frey).

ELY PARRY, M.D., D.D.S.—The founder of the Parry family in Pennsylvania, Thomas, born A.D. 1680, in Caernarvonshire, North Wales, came to America near the close of the seventeenth century, married

Jane Morris in 1715, and settled in what is now Montgomery County. He had ten children, all born between 1716 and 1739. The family in Wales were Quakers, and the descendants in Pennsylvania for several generations have held to this religious belief. David Parry (1778-1875), a descendant of the founder of the family here, was a farmer, resided in Dunmore township, Lancaster Co., removed to Maryland, and subsequently settled in Bucks County, where he died. His wife, Elizabeth Ely (1778-1816), bore him five sons and two daughters, of whom Dr. Ely Parry is subject of this sketch, was born in Dunmore township, Oct. 11, 1804. By a second wife, Lydia Richardson (1785-1845), David Parry had three sons and three daughters. One son was Dr. James Parry, a surgeon dentist, of York, Pa., a man of great skill in the art, and ranked among the first as a mechanical dentist.

Dr. Ely Parry was educated in the schools of his native place. He studied medicine with Dr. Sylvester Hanford, an eminent physician of Salisbury, Lancaster Co., and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Turning his attention to the subject of dental surgery, he prepared himself for this work, and gave little attention afterwards to the practice of medicine, except in connection with his drug business in Lancaster. He settled in Lancaster, and began the practice of dentistry about 1830. He manufactured teeth from porcelain, and mounted them on gold, silver, and platinum, which he continued to use until a late date in the history of his practice in Lancaster, when teeth manufacturing supplanted the handwork, and rubber plates came into general use. Dr. Parry was one of the earliest dentists in this part of the State, and one of the pioneers in a profession that has made great progress during the past quarter of a century. He was one of the founders of the Odontographic Society of Pennsylvania, and was elected an honorary member of the Harris Dental Association of Lancaster, and he was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery. About 1836 he purchased the drug-store at 111 East King Street, Lancaster, of Dr. Washington L. Atlee, and there kept his dental office and carried on the drug business until 1860, when he removed to Bellefonte, Pa., practiced his profession there for a number of years, and then settled in Lock Haven, Pa., where he continued to practice until his death, which occurred April 19, 1874. Dr. Parry ranked high in the science and theory of his profession, and for several years prior to his decease was Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, where he frequently delivered lectures and gave instruction upon those subjects. He was a man of conservative ideas, yet practical, decided in his opinions, and sought to elevate and build up the profession of which he was an honored member. His wife, Elizabeth Herr, a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Lancaster County, was born



Sept. 6, 1807, and died July 4, 1858. Their children are:

Henry B. Parry, D.D.S., was graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1856, practiced his profession at Lancaster and Bellefonte, and succeeded to the drug business of his father, which he has carried on since 1860; John Ely Parry was a druggist at Columbia, Pa., and died in 1873, aged twenty-seven years; and Charlotte R. Parry.

#### CHAPTER XXIV.

##### IRON AND IRON MANUFACTURE IN LANCASTER COUNTY.

Charcoal Furnaces—Anthracite Furnaces—Rolling-Mills—Forges and Bloomeries.

**Charcoal Furnaces.**—The credit of having erected the first blast-furnace within the limits of Lancaster County (as then constituted), for the conversion of iron ore into pig metal, belongs to Curtis Grubb. He was a native of Wales, and was familiar with all the processes for converting the raw material into merchantable iron. He came to America about the time the county was organized (1729), and remained for some time at the furnaces erected by Branson & Nutt in Chester County.

His design in coming to America was evidently for the purpose of erecting iron-works, for he at once commenced to prospect for iron ore. In 1733 we find him along the banks of one of the branches of the Swatara, which flows along the northern base of the Blue Ridge Mountains. There he discovered an immense deposit of iron ore. He purchased two hundred acres of land from Mrs. Allen in 1733, received a patent for the same on the 2d day of November, 1734, and on the 6th day of November, 1734, he received a patent for two hundred acres adjoining this tract. In 1737 he received a patent for three hundred acres more adjoining his other land.

He erected a furnace on the first-mentioned tract in the year 1742, and called it Cornwall Furnace. From this date he commenced to purchase large tracts of mountain land until he owned several thousand acres well covered with wood, which he converted into charcoal. Mr. Grubb was not only fortunate in his discovery of this iron-ore deposit, but he also found in close proximity an abundance of limestone and a never-failing stream of water, which afforded power to blow a furnace at the edge of the ore deposit. The capacity of the Cornwall Furnace when erected was but five or six tons of iron per week.

On the 22d day of June, 1783, Peter Grubb died intestate, seized of certain lands in Lancaster and Lebanon Counties containing nine thousand six hundred and sixty-nine acres of land, upon which were

Cornwall Furnace, Hopewell forges on Hammer Creek, and Cornwall ore mines and hills. He left two sons, Curtis and Peter. Under the then existing laws Curtis, being the oldest son, received two shares and Peter one share.

On the 22d day of June, 1783, Curtis Grubb, who then resided at Cornwall Furnace, gave to his son Peter one-sixth of Cornwall Furnace and the ore lands, one-third of Hopewell Forge, and one-sixth of all other lands in Lancaster County, except the mills on the Swatara, which he purchased from Michael Straw. These lands, furnace, and forges Peter Grubb, Jr., held in partnership with his father, Curtis, and his uncle, Peter Grubb, Sr.

On the 19th day of October, 1765, the Grubbs purchased Hopewell Forges and lands from Jacob Giles, a merchant of Baltimore County, Md.

Curtis Grubb married first Ann Few. He went to Europe about the year 1765, and remained upon the continent for several years, then returned to America a few years before the commencement of the Revolution. He took an active part in the beginning of the war, and was made colonel of a battalion of militia. He was also made sub-lieutenant of Lancaster County, elected a member of the General Assembly in 1775, 1777, 1778, and 1782. At Cornwall Furnace he manufactured salt-pans for the manufacture of salt for the army.

In the latter part of October, 1777, shortly after the battle of Germantown, his manager, Thomas Edwards (who was elected sheriff in 1782, 1783, and 1784), David Short, founder, John Campbell and John Forster, colliers, and John Peters, all in his employ, were called out in the classes of militia then sent to active duty in the field. To keep his furnace running he was compelled to apply to the Council for permission to retain these men until he had completed the number of salt-pans ordered.

Curtis Grubb was a high-spirited and a good officer. He was also a large slave-owner, holding twenty-five slaves in the year 1780. He died in the year 1788. Herewith is appended a copy of his autograph, which is a remarkable specimen of penmanship, and indicates the positive character of the man:

*Aug 28. I am your Obedt Servt  
1780  
Curtis Grubb*

In the division of Peter Grubb's estate Curtis received Cornwall Furnace and six thousand five hundred and twenty acres belonging to Cornwall. Peter Grubb, Jr., received Hopewell Forges and three thousand seven hundred and forty-one acres belonging with them.

On the 22d day of October, 1784, Jacob Graybill con-