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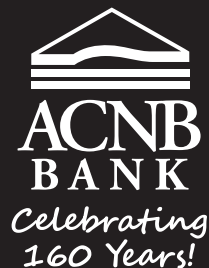
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NOTICE BY THE ADAMS COUNTY CLERK OF COURTS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all heirs, legatees, and other persons concerned that the following accounts with statements of proposed distribution filed therewith have been filed in the Office of the Adams County Clerk of Courts and will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County—Orphans' Court, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, for confirmation of accounts entering decrees of distribution on Friday, June 15, 2018 at 8:30 am.

NICKEY — Orphans' Court Action Number OC-47-2018. The First and Final Account of Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company, Executor under the Last Will and Testament of Elizabeth L. Nickey, late of Straban Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania.

Kelly A. Lawver
Clerk of Courts

6/1 & 6/8

FICTITIOUS NAME NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to the provisions of Sec. 311 of the Act of Assembly of December 16, 1982, 54 PA C.S.A. 311, that an application for registration of a fictitious name was filed on May 18, 2018 with the Department of State of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg, for the conducting of a business under the fictitious name of **FOURSCORE BEER COMPANY** with its principal office or place of business at 603 S. Washington Street, Gettysburg, PA 17325. The names and addresses of all persons owning or interested in said business are: Wade Leedy, 279 Carr Hill Road, Gettysburg, PA 17325 and Drew Leedy, 791 Boyds School Road, Gettysburg, PA 17325, Tommy's Pizza, Inc. 105 Steinwehr Avenue, Gettysburg, PA 17325

John J. Murphy 111, Esq.
Patrono & Murphy, LLC

6/8

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION-NONPROFIT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a nonprofit corporation known as **ALLOWAY CREEK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PTO** was incorporated on May 29, 2018, under the provisions of the Nonprofit Corporation Law of 1988, as amended, for the purpose of supporting the education of children at Alloway Creek Elementary School by fostering relationships among the community, school, parents, and teachers, as well as sponsoring programs and activities to enrich the educational experience.

Barley Snyder
Attorneys

6/8

FICTITIOUS NAME REGISTRATION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Application for Registration of Fictitious Name was filed in the Department of State of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on April 15, 2018 for **CHRISSEY SMITH PHOTOGRAPHY** at 67 Fawn Ave., New Oxford, PA 17350. The name and address of each individual interested in the business is Christina Smith at 67 Fawn Ave., New Oxford, PA 17350. This was filed in accordance with 54 PaC.S. 311.

6/8

CHANGE OF NAME NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on May 16, 2018, a Petition for Change of Name of a Minor was filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, Pennsylvania, requesting a Decree to change the name of the minor, Grayson Daniel Futch, to Grayson Daniel Kauffmann.

The Court has affixed the 20th day of July, 2018 at 10:30 A.M. in Courtroom No. 4, Third Floor of the Adams County Courthouse, as the time and place for the hearing of said Petition, when and where all persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the request of the Petitioner should not be granted.

6/8 & 6/15

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA V.
STEVEN JOHN GARDNER, JR.

1. When ruling upon the admissibility of evidence under the common plan exception, the trial court must first examine the details and surrounding circumstances of each criminal incident to assure that the evidence reveals criminal conduct, which is distinctive and so nearly identical as to become the signature of the same perpetrator.

2. Admission of evidence is within the sound discretion of the trial court and will be reversed only upon a showing that the trial court clearly abused its discretion.

3. Under the Pennsylvania Rules of Evidence, evidence of an accused's other crimes is not admissible to show an accused's bad character or criminal propensity, but it may be admissible for some other legitimate purpose.

4. Evidence of relevant prior crimes is admissible if the probative value of the evidence outweighs its potential for unfair prejudice. Unfair prejudice means a tendency to suggest decision on an improper basis or to divert the jury's attention away from its duty of weighing the evidence impartially.

5. Evidence will not be prohibited merely because it is harmful to the defendant. This Court has stated that it is not required to sanitize the trial to eliminate all unpleasant facts from the jury's consideration, where those facts are relevant to the issue at hand and form part of the history and natural development of the events and offenses for which the defendant is charged.

6. Additionally, when examining the potential for undue prejudice, a cautionary jury instruction may ameliorate the prejudicial effect of the proffered evidence.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF ADAMS COUNTY,
PENNSYLVANIA, CRIMINAL CP-01-CR-595-2017,
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA V. STEVEN JOHN
GARDNER, JR.

Miranda L. Blazek, Esq., Attorney for Commonwealth
Kristin L. Rice, Esq., Attorney for Defendant
Wagner, J., April 4, 2018

OPINION PURSUANT TO Pa. R.A.P. 1925(a)

Steven Gardner, Jr. (hereinafter "Appellant") appeals from his judgment of sentence dated January 11, 2018. For the reasons set forth herein, it is respectfully requested that this Court's judgment of sentence be affirmed.

Appellant filed his Notice of Appeal with the Superior Court on February 7, 2018. On February 8, 2018 Appellant was ordered to file a Concise Statement of Matters Complained of on Appeal.

Appellant filed his Concise Statement of Matters Complained of on Appeal on February 26, 2018. Appellant complained of the following:

It was error for the trial court to admit testimony from a witness on rebuttal by the Commonwealth relative to a prior bad act, specifically, that Appellant had threatened the witness with a handgun. The trial court had ruled prior to trial, pursuant to the Commonwealth's 404(b) motion, that the proposed testimony did not meet the requirements for admission under Pa. R.E. 404(b)(2) common plan or scheme.

The Commonwealth filed Commonwealth's Motion for Admission of Other Acts Evidence Pursuant to Pa. R.E. 404(b) on September 15, 2017. Hearing on this motion was handled before this Court on September 26, 2017. By Order of Court dated October 3, 2017, this Court entered the following order concerning Commonwealth's Motion for Admission of Other Acts Evidence Pursuant to Pa. R.E. 404(b):

ORDER OF COURT

AND NOW, this 3rd day of October, 2017, in consideration of Commonwealth's Motion for Admission of Other Acts Evidence pursuant to Pa.R.E. 404(b), it is hereby Ordered and Directed that the Commonwealth may not introduce evidence of Defendant's prior bad acts as part of its case in chief.

As set forth in **Commonwealth v. Tyson**, 119 A.3d 353, 358-59 (Pa. Super 2015),

When ruling upon the admissibility of evidence under the common plan exception, the trial court must first examine the details and surrounding circumstances of each criminal incident to assure that the evidence reveals criminal conduct, which is distinctive and so nearly identical as to become the signature of the same perpetrator. Relevant to such a finding will be the habits or patterns of action or conduct undertaken by the perpetrator to commit crime, as well as the time, place and types of victims typically chosen by the perpetrator.

After reviewing the Commonwealth's Motion and Memorandum of Law, the factual basis for the Motion, and the relevant case law on the issue, this Court finds the proposed evidence does not meet the requirements for admission under Pa.R.E. 404(b)(2), common plan or scheme.

This Court reserves its ruling on whether the Commonwealth may introduce such evidence in rebuttal.

To aid in disposition of the appeal, it is necessary to provide a brief recitation of the facts presented at trial. On May 9, 2017 at approximately 1:00 p.m. Tracy Zimmer was delivering mail at 69 Winslow Court, Gettysburg, Adams County, Pennsylvania and heard a woman screaming at 73 Winslow Court. Ms. Zimmer saw the front door open and heard a woman screaming at the top of her lungs and also heard a man's voice screaming at her and then the door slammed shut with force. Ms. Zimmer heard the screaming continue for about ten or fifteen seconds. Ms. Zimmer subsequently called the police.

Stephany Nonemaker (hereinafter "Victim") testified that she lived at 73 Winslow Court, Gettysburg, Adams County, Pennsylvania on May 9, 2017 with her fiancé Steven Gardner ("Appellant"). 73 Winslow Court is a three story townhouse and is in a row with other townhouses, with neighbors on both sides of 73 Winslow Court. The Victim testified that on May 9, 2017 she worked at Gettysburg Hospital in the emergency department as a registered nurse and got home from work at approximately 7:00 a.m. At approximately 10:00 a.m. Appellant got into an argument with the Victim and the Victim retreated to the master bedroom and locked the door. Appellant picked the lock, entered the bedroom, pulled the Victim off the bed to the doorway of the bathroom and started kicking and punching the Victim on her arms, chest, back and legs with a closed fist and with his bare feet. Appellant then put both hands around the Victim's neck and choked her. The Victim testified she felt pressure on her neck and it was hard to breath. The Victim attempted to punch Appellant in the groin. Appellant grabbed her foot and put his foot on her neck, applied pressure and the Victim testified she felt pressure on her neck and it was difficult to breath. Appellant continued screaming and yelling at the Victim, pulled the Victim's hair and continued to kick and punch her. This assault occurred on and off for approximately two hours. During the assault, Appellant asked the Victim multiple

times whether the Victim wanted to die today, and Appellant also told the Victim she was going to die today.

Between approximately 12:30 p.m. and 1:00 p.m. the Victim was on the second floor with Appellant and was able to run down to the first floor, unlock the front door and open the door. Appellant grabbed the Victim by the hair and yanked the Victim back into the house before the Victim could get outside. The Victim fell on the floor and Appellant kicked the Victim again. Appellant grabbed the Victim by her hair and forced her upstairs into the living room. The Victim sat down on a chair in the living room. Appellant went into the kitchen, returned to the living room carrying a handgun and forcefully pressed the loaded handgun to the left temple of the Victim. Appellant held the gun with two hands and told the Victim he was going to kill her. The Victim was crying and begged Appellant not to kill her. Appellant then held the handgun to his head and told the Victim he was going to kill himself. Appellant then took the handgun back into the kitchen. Appellant returned to the living room, slammed a coffee table on the floor and the coffee table broke. Appellant threw one of the legs of the coffee table at the Victim's head, which missed the Victim. Shortly thereafter, Cumberland Township Police arrived at the residence and Appellant was subsequently arrested.

Shannon Small, a registered nurse and sexual assault nurse examiner at Gettysburg Hospital, testified concerning her treatment and observations of the Victim on May 10, 2017 at the Gettysburg Hospital. Nurse Small testified concerning visible injuries on the Victim, which she documented through photographs and diagrams. On the Victim's back, Nurse Small documented twenty-two separate injuries. On the front of the Victim, Nurse Small documented thirteen separate injuries. On the left and right lateral views of the Victim (the side view) Nurse Small documented eleven injuries. On the Victim's head and neck area Nurse Small documented six injuries. On the Victim's eyes and inside her mouth, Nurse Small documented one injury. Nurse Small testified the visible injuries consisted of bruises, abrasions, and scratches.

Dr. Gregory J. Codori, an emergency room doctor at Gettysburg Hospital for twenty-five years, testified concerning his treatment of the Victim on May 10, 2017. Dr. Codori corroborated the testimony

of Nurse Small and testified the Victim suffered multiple contusions, abrasions, and scratches over her face, neck, chest, back, and extremities. Dr. Codori testified that the injuries were consistent with blunt force trauma from a punch or a kick.

Sergeant Matthew S. Trostle of the Cumberland Township Police Department testified that on May 10, 2017 he went to the Victim's residence and recovered a Baretta Nano 9mm handgun, which had a round in the chamber and a full magazine. The Victim advised Sergeant Trostle that this was the handgun which Appellant used to threaten the Victim. At trial, the Victim identified this handgun as the handgun Appellant pressed to her temple while Appellant threatened to kill the Victim.

Appellant testified that on May 9, 2017 he and the Victim were involved in a verbal dispute. Appellant testified that during the verbal dispute the Victim grabbed the handgun and Appellant jumped on top of her to try to get the gun away from the Victim. Appellant testified he was holding the Victim's arms and punched her in the chest to get her to release the handgun. Appellant grabbed the Victim, threw her to the ground, got on top of her and forced her to release the handgun. Appellant testified he then grabbed the Victim, picked her up and threw her on the bed. Appellant testified this incident happened in the master bedroom on the third floor of the townhouse.

Appellant testified this was the only physical altercation he had with the Victim on May 9, 2017. Appellant denied threatening the Victim with the handgun or pressing the handgun up against the Victim's temple. Appellant denied punching or kicking the Victim other than Appellant attempting to take the handgun from the Victim.

In rebuttal testimony, the Commonwealth called Allison Krayo as a witness. Allison Krayo was a prior girlfriend of Appellant and testified concerning a prior issue involving Appellant. Prior to Ms. Krayo's testimony, this Court provided the jury with the following cautionary instruction:

THE COURT: Before Ms. Krayo testifies, there is an instruction I want to give you concerning her testimony.

The evidence which the Commonwealth is going to present for you is what is known as rebuttal, and it's to rebut evidence that has been presented in the defense case, and this evidence is being offered for strictly a limited.

It is offered for the purpose of tending to show that the Defendant's actions in regard to the firearm that is alleged in this case to have been held to the alleged victim's head. The Defendant then gave his own rendition of what occurred, and based on the Defendant's rendition, this evidence is being offered to show that this was not an accident, and this evidence is going to be showed. This evidence is offered by the Commonwealth to show the Defendant's intent in this case.

This evidence that we are going to present must not be considered by you in any way other than for the purpose I have just stated.

You may not regard this evidence as showing the Defendant is a person of bad character or criminal tendencies from which you might be inclined to infer guilt.

If you do find the Defendant guilty in this case following my instructions and following all of the evidence, that must be based solely on your belief that he committed the crimes in this case, and not because you believe that he has committed other offenses in the past or is a bad person.

Ms. Krayo testified that she dated Appellant between June 2009 and February 2010. Ms. Krayo testified that she and Appellant were in Appellant's bedroom laying on Appellant's bed. Ms. Krayo and Appellant were arguing and Appellant grabbed a handgun, pointed it at Ms. Krayo's face approximately twelve to fifteen inches away from her face and told Ms. Krayo to "shut the fuck up". Ms. Krayo did not threaten Appellant before this incident nor did she touch the handgun. Ms. Krayo testified that this incident occurred near the end of their relationship.

The jury convicted Appellant of terroristic threats, recklessly endangering another person, and two counts of simple assault. This Court ordered a pre-sentence investigation. This Court sentenced Appellant to an aggregate sentence of eleven and a half months to twenty-three months at the Adams County Adult Correctional Complex with a concurrent sentence of seven years of probation.

DISCUSSION

“Admission of evidence is within the sound discretion of the trial court and will be reversed only upon a showing that the trial court clearly abused its discretion.” *Commonwealth v. Drumheller*, 808 A.2d 893, 904 (Pa. 2002), cert. denied, 539 US 919, 123 S.Ct. 2284, 156 L.Ed. 2d. 137 (2003) (quoting *Commonwealth v. Stallworth*, 781 A.2d 110, 117 (Pa. 2001). “An abuse of discretion is not merely an error of judgment, but is rather the overriding or misapplication of the law, or the exercise of judgment that is manifestly unreasonable, or the result of bias, prejudice, ill-will, or partiality, as shown by the evidence of record.” *Commonwealth v. Harris*, 884 A.2d 920, 924 (Pa. Super. 2005), appeal denied, 928 A.2d 1289 (Pa. 2007).

Under the Pennsylvania Rules of Evidence, evidence of an accused’s other crimes is not admissible to show an accused’s bad character or criminal propensity, but it may be admissible for some other legitimate purpose. As set forth in Pennsylvania Rule of Evidence 404(b):

(b) Crimes, wrongs or acts.

- (1) *Prohibited Uses*. Evidence of a crime, wrong, or other act is not admissible to prove a person’s character in order to show that on a particular occasion the person acted with the character.
- (2) *Permitted Uses*. This evidence may be admissible for another purpose, such as proving motive, opportunity, intent, preparation, plan, knowledge, identity, absence of mistake, or lack of accident. In a criminal case this evidence is admissible only if the probative value of the evidence outweighs its potential for unfair prejudice.

Pa.R.E. 404(b).

As set forth in **McCormick on Evidence**:

[W]hen the crime charged involves the element of knowledge, intent or the like, the state will often be permitted to show other crimes in rebuttal, after the issue has been sharpened by the defendant’s giving evidence of accident or mistake, more readily than it would be as part of its case in chief at a time when the court may be in doubt that any real dispute will appear on the issue.

McCormick on Evidence, § 190 at 452 (Clearly Ed. 1972)

The Commonwealth proffered the testimony of Allison Krayo on rebuttal to negate Appellant's testimony that Appellant never intentionally threatened the Victim with a handgun, did not press the barrel of the handgun against the Victim's temple and only grabbed the handgun because Appellant was unsure what the Victim was going to do with the handgun. Ms. Krayo's testimony clearly meets the absence of mistake or accident exception, as set forth in Rule 404(b). Such testimony was allowed in rebuttal for the limited purpose to show Appellant's intent in regards to his use of the handgun. See **Commonwealth v. Billa**, 555 A.2d 835 (Pa. 1989); **Commonwealth v. Sparks**, 492 A.2d 720 (Pa. Super. 1985) and **Commonwealth v. Tyson**, 119 A.3d. 353 (Pa. Super. 2015).

This Court provided a cautionary instruction which clearly advised the jury as to the limited purpose of Allison Krayo's testimony and how the jury should consider Allison Krayo's testimony. As set forth in **Commonwealth v. Tyson**, 119 A.3d 353 (Pa. Super. 2015):

Evidence of relevant prior crimes is admissible "if the probative value of the evidence outweighs its potential for unfair prejudice." *Kinard, supra* at 284. "'Unfair prejudice' means a tendency to suggest decision on an improper basis or to divert the jury's attention away from its duty of weighing the evidence impartially." *Commonwealth v. Dillon*, 592 Pa. 351, 366, 925 A.2d 131, 141 (2007) (quoting Pa.R.E. 403 *comment*).

Evidence will not be prohibited merely because it is harmful to the defendant. This Court has stated that it is not required to sanitize the trial to eliminate all unpleasant facts from the jury's consideration where those facts are relevant to the issues at hand and form part of the history and natural development of the events and offenses for which the defendant is charged. Moreover, we have upheld the admission of other crimes evidence, when relevant, even where the details of the other crime were extremely grotesque and highly prejudicial.

Id. at 367, 925 A.2d at 141. "Additionally, when examining the potential for undue prejudice, a cautionary jury instruction may ameliorate the prejudicial effect of the proffered evidence....Jurors

are presumed to follow the trial court's instructions." Hariston, supra at 160, 84 A.3d at 666.

Id. at 360. Furthermore, as set forth in **Commonwealth v. Claypool**, 495 A.2d 176 (Pa. 1985):

Although we have determined that evidence of prior criminal acts which the defendant himself makes relevant to prove the crimes with which he is charged is admissible, we are still mindful of the potential for misunderstanding on the part of the jury when this type of evidence is admitted. Therefore, such evidence must be accompanied by a cautionary instruction, which fully and carefully explains to the jury the limited purpose for which that evidence has been admitted.

In this case, since the admission of the evidence of appellee's statement concerning his prior conviction was accompanied by a detailed cautionary instruction explaining the limited context in which this evidence could be considered, we conclude that the trial court did not commit error in admitting this evidence.

Id. at 179.

In this case, the Appellant made Ms. Krayo's testimony relevant when the Appellant testified he never intentionally threatened the Victim with a handgun, did not press the barrel of the handgun against the Victim's temple and only grabbed the handgun because Appellant was unsure what the Victim was going to do with the handgun. The probative value of Ms. Krayo's testimony was outweighed by its potential for prejudice, and this Court's cautionary instruction alleviated any potential prejudice.

Therefore, since this Court did not abuse its discretion in allowing the testimony of Allison Krayo, it is respectfully requested that this Court's judgment of sentence be affirmed.

AMENDMENT TO OPINION PURSUANT TO
Pa. R.A.P. 1925(a)

The last sentence on page 15 of this Court’s Opinion Pursuant to Pa. R.A.P. 1925(a), filed April 4, 2018, is amended to reflect the following: “The probative value of Ms. Krayo’s testimony was not outweighed by its potential for prejudice, and this Court’s cautionary instruction alleviated any potential prejudice.”

ESTATE NOTICES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in the estates of the decedents set forth below, the Register of Wills has granted letters, testamentary or of administration to the persons named. All persons having claims or demands against said estates are requested to make known the same, and all persons indebted to said estates are requested to make payment without delay to the executors or administrators or their attorneys named below.

FIRST PUBLICATION**ESTATE OF NANCY VIRGINIA DEATRICK, DEC'D**

Late of Mt. Pleasant Township, Adams County, PA

Executor: Jennifer L. Ross, 1762 Cemetery Road, York, PA, 17408

ESTATE OF CHAUNCEY N. J. DENT, DEC'D

Late of Conewago Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania

Executrix: Rose Marie Zook, 3918 Campbell Circle, Orrstown, PA 17244

Attorney: David C. Smith, Esq., 754 Edgegrove Road, Hanover, PA 17331

ESTATE OF DONALD JOSEPH ELTZ, DEC'D

Late of Conewago Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania

Co-Administrators: Lynn E. Wingert, 334 South Street, McSherrystown, PA 17344; Lori A. Eltz, 6 Becker Road, New Oxford, PA 17350

ESTATE OF RUSSELL C. McCLEAF, JR., a/k/a RUSSELL C. McCLEAF, DEC'D

Late of Conewago Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania

Executrix: Constance M. Conrad, 6090 West Side Avenue, Spring Grove, PA 17362

Attorney: David C. Smith, Esq., 754 Edgegrove Road, Hanover, PA 17331

ESTATE OF MARY E. MENGES, a/k/a MARY ELIZABETH MENGES, DEC'D

Late of Conewago Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania.

Executrix: Josephine R. Funt, 2985 Table Rock Road, Biglerville, PA 17307

Attorney: Puhl, Eastman & Thrasher, 220 Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, PA 17325

ESTATE OF MARGARET M. SENTZ, DEC'D

Late of Conewago Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania

Andrew C. Sentez, c/o Scott J. Strausbaugh, Esq., Becker & Strausbaugh, P.C., 544 Carlisle Street, Hanover, PA 17331

Attorney: Scott J. Strausbaugh, Esq., Becker & Strausbaugh, P.C., 544 Carlisle Street, Hanover, PA 17331

ESTATE OF JOANNE C. SNYDER, DEC'D

Late of Straban Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania

Co-Executors: Robert Legore and Priscilla Legore, 561 Benders Church Road, Biglerville, PA 17307

Attorney: John C. Zepp, III, Esq., P.O. Box 204, 8438 Carlisle Pike, York Springs, PA 17372

SECOND PUBLICATION**ESTATE OF ELIZABETH ANN ANGLE-FREELAND, a/k/a ELIZABETH ANN ANGLE, a/k/a ELIZABETH ANGLE, a/k/a ANN ANGLE, a/k/a ELIZABETH A. ANGLE, a/k/a ANN FREELAND, a/k/a ANN ANGLE-FREELAND, DEC'D**

Late of the Borough of Abbotstown, Adams County, Pennsylvania

Executrix: Sally A. Feeser, c/o Craig A. Hatch, Esq., Halbruner, Hatch & Guise, LLP 2109 Market Street, Camp Hill, PA 17011

Attorney: Craig A. Hatch, Esq., Halbruner, Hatch & Guise, LLP, 2109 Market Street, Camp Hill, PA 17011

ESTATE OF CHARLES DOBSON, SR., DEC'D

Late of the Borough of Carroll Valley, Adams County, Pennsylvania

Administrator: Agnes M. Dobson, c/o Matthew R. Battersby, Esq., Battersby Law Office, P.O. Box 215, Fairfield, PA 17320

Attorney: Matthew R. Battersby, Esq., Battersby Law Office, P.O. Box 215, Fairfield, PA 17320

ESTATE OF GUY R. HELMAN, DEC'D

Late of Huntington Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania

Executor: Stephen Jack Helman, a/k/a Steven Jack Helman, 147 Latimore Road, Gardners, PA 17324

Attorney: John C. Zepp, III, Esq., P.O. Box 204, 8438 Carlisle Pike, York Springs, PA 17372

ESTATE OF PATRICIA ANN PITTINGER, DEC'D

Late of Conewago Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania

Co-Administrators: Charisse M. Pittinger, Pamela D. McWilliams, c/o Samuel A. Gates, Esq., Gates & Gates, P.C., 250 York Street, Hanover, PA 17331

Attorney: Samuel A. Gates, Esq., Gates & Gates, P.C., 250 York Street, Hanover, PA 17331

ESTATE OF MARGUERITE ELIZABETH REX, a/k/a MARGUERITE E. REX, DEC'D

Late of Butler Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania

Co-Executors: David K. Rex and Carry O. Rex, c/o Matthew D. Menges, Esq., 145 East Market Street, York, PA 17401

Attorney: Matthew D. Menges, Esq., Trinity Law, 145 East Market Street, York, PA 17401

THIRD PUBLICATION**ESTATE OF RICHARD HEFFERAN HARVEY, DEC'D**

Late of Oxford Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania

Executor: Jane L. Mack, 19 Timber Lane E., Marmora, NJ 08223

ESTATE OF J. GLEN MILLER, DEC'D

Late of Oxford Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania

Executor: Gary M. Mummert, 4030 Grandview Road, Hanover, PA 17331

Attorney: Keith R. Nonemaker, Esq., Guthrie, Nonemaker, Yingsst & Hart, LLP, 40 York Street, Hanover, PA 17331

ESTATE OF JEAN W. SULLIVAN, DEC'D

Late of Straban Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania

Executrix: Maureen B. Liddle, 12 Musket Dr., Gettysburg, PA 17325

Adams County Bar Association Lunch and Learn CLE Course

The ACBA will be presenting a one (1) hour Lunch and Learn CLE course (video) to interested members of the Adams County Bar Association on Friday, June 15, 2018, from 12:00 p.m. until 1:00 p.m. Please see below for registration information.

Course Title: The New Public Access Policy Governing Filings with the Pennsylvania Appellate and Trial Courts.

Location: Adams County Courthouse, 117 Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, PA 17325,
Jury Assembly Room, 4th Floor

Date: Friday, June 15, 2018

Time: 12:00 p.m. until 1:00 p.m.

CLE: One (1) Substantive Credit

Presenter: Video Presentation

Moderator: Judge Christina Simpson

Cost: The ACBA has agreed to cover the cost for all ACBA members

You are invited to bring a brown bag lunch.

To register, please contact my assistant, Carolene Santiago at 717-337-5911 or via email at csantiago@adamscounty.us.

Please provide your Attorney ID number for registration purposes to Carolene when you register. Thank you.