

DUNBAR TOWNSHIP.

DUNBAR,¹ lying on the Youghiogheny River, had in June, 1880, a population of 6327, including Dunbar village, East Liberty, and New Haven borough. It has the Youghiogheny on the north, separating it from Tyrone township, the townships of Wharton and Stewart on the south, the Youghiogheny on the east, separating it from the townships of Connellsville and Springfield, and the townships of Franklin and North Union on the west.

Dunbar is a township rich in not only agricultural but mineral resources, and it has become a proverb that it is the banner township in Fayette County. The total assessed value of Dunbar township subject to a county tax, as returned upon the assessment-roll for 1881, was \$1,735,749.

The surface of the country is generally uneven, and on the southeast it is wild and mountainous. In that section iron ore is found in abundance. Numerous streams traverse the township, of which Dunbar Creek, a rapid water-course, is the most important. Two lines of railway, the Fayette County and the Southwest Pennsylvania, connecting Uniontown and Connellsville, run in parallel courses in Dunbar, sometimes scarcely fifty feet apart. The first is under lease to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The second, completed in 1876, is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Both lines enjoy a very profitable traffic in the transportation of vast quantities of coke, iron, and coal. The coke-burning, coal-mining, and iron-making interests in Dunbar are extensive and lucrative, and give at this present time employment to fully two thousand five hundred people in the township. Business enterprises now under way and in progress will soon materially increase that number. Coal abounds everywhere in almost exhaustless quantities, and must for years to come prove a source of great revenue, as well as a promoter of busy industry in every quarter. Dunbar village, the centre of an important coke-making region and iron-making district, is a thriving town, whose growth has been steady, sure, and still increasing as rich business interests develop about it.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE TOWNSHIP.

The first settlements in the region now called Dunbar township were made upon and near the locality designated as Mount Braddock. Christopher

Gist was the first to lead the way hither in 1752. Before Gist came the only settlers even vaguely supposed to have been in the county are said to have been the Browns.² Gist must have had his family in and occupied his cabin in the early fall of 1753, for Washington recorded in the narrative of his embassy to the French posts that in November of that year he "passed Mr. Gist's new settlement." Gist's cabin was on that part of the Mount Braddock lands later known as the Jacob Murphy place. The farm on which he located belongs now to William Beeson. Gist lived in North Carolina and Virginia previous to 1753, and in 1750 was employed by the old Ohio Company as land agent. In pursuance of his duties he frequently visited the Ohio Indians. In 1751 he made a tour among the Indian tribes on the Muskingum, Scioto, and Miami. Upon his return from his explorations in the Ohio valley, he declared of that country that nothing but cultivation was needed to make it a delightful region. His missions were all on behalf of the Ohio Company, to conciliate the Indians and keep a lookout for good lands. In the latter part of 1753 he accompanied Washington as his guide from Wills' Creek (Cumberland) to the French posts on the Allegheny. He was again with him in his military expedition of 1754, and with Braddock in 1755. His expeditions in 1754 included also a journey with Capt. Trent for the purpose of assisting in what proved the fruitless effort of the Ohio Company to build a fort at the Forks of the Ohio. It has been asserted by authorities that "Gist induced eleven families to settle around him on lands presumed to be within the limits of the Ohio Company's grant." Although nothing but this vague tradition appears to have been preserved touching these families, there seems no reason for disputing the truth of the statement that families were settled about Gist as early as 1754 at least. In testimony to this it may be cited that the report of Monsieur de Villiers, the French commander of the expedition against Washington at Fort Necessity in 1754, set forth that upon his return he not only ordered the house at the intrenchment at Gist's to be burned down, but "detached an officer to burn the houses round about."³

² A doubtful tradition at best.

³ Washington in his journal writes, "We reached Mr. Gist's new settlement at Monongahela Jan. 2, 1754, where I bought a horse and saddle." Washington was at Gist's with his command June 29, 1754, and began to throw up intrenchments at that point with a view of making

¹ So named for Col. Thomas Dunbar, commanding His Majesty's 48th Regiment of Foot in Braddock's campaign of 1755.

Gist, by the very nature of his business as land agent and land explorer, was likely to note the most desirable localities for settlements, and being himself evidently bent upon making a new home for himself and family wherever he could find in the Monongahela country a place that suited him, he was naturally on the lookout for a more than usually inviting spot. This spot he found at Mount Braddock, as is evidenced by the fact of making his new home there. The Virginia commissioners' certificate for that land, issued to Thomas Gist in 1780, recited that Christopher Gist settled upon it in 1753.

Christopher Gist's agency for the Ohio Company appears to have ended in 1755. In the fall of that year he raised a company of scouts on the Maryland and Virginia frontiers, and thereafter was known as Capt. Gist. In 1756 he was sent Southwest to enlist a body of Cherokee Indians into the English service. In 1757 he was appointed Deputy Indian agent in the South. Washington indorsed the appointment in the remarks, "I know of no person so well qualified for the task. He has had extensive dealings with the Indians, is in great esteem among them, well acquainted with their manners and customs, indefatigable and patient, and as to his honesty, capacity, and zeal I dare venture to engage."

With the defeat of Braddock in 1755 ended for a time at least the efforts of English settlers to find permanent homes west of the mountains, and Gist, like others who had hoped to stop where they had gathered their families, hastened to change his habitation to more peaceful regions. From 1755 to 1758, while the French held possession of the country along the Monongahela and Youghiogheny, no attempts at settlements were made. The savages and wild beasts were the only inhabitants of the territory now called Fayette County. After the expulsion of the French, in 1758, many of the old settlers returned, and among them came Gist. Although he himself came in 1759 and resumed actual possession of his lands on Mount Braddock, he did not effect a permanent settlement with his family until 1765, for it was not until that year that Indian troubles in this section were even temporarily disposed of. For some reason, however, he decided to end his days in his old Southern home, and so after a while, transferring his Mount Braddock lands to his son Thomas, he returned to either Virginia or North Carolina and there died. Left behind in Fayette was Thomas Gist and William Cromwell, the latter a son-in-law of Christopher Gist. This Wil-

liam Cromwell subsequently set up a claim under the Ohio Company to a part of the Gist lands "in the forks of the roads to Fort Pitt and Redstone," including Isaac Wood's farm, asserting a gift of it to his wife from her father, and a settlement thereof in 1753. Cromwell sold his land claim to Samuel Lyon, between whom and Thomas Gist a long controversy was waged for possession, which fell ultimately to Gist.

Christopher Gist had three sons—Nathaniel, Thomas, and Richard—and two daughters. Of the latter, Anne never married; Violet married William Campbell. All the sons received lands on Mount Braddock from their father, but their rights were eventually united in Thomas. He died in 1786, and was buried on his Mount Braddock farm. Soon after his death the Gists left the township for Kentucky, after disposing of their landed interests to Col. Isaac Meason. Thomas Gist was a man of some note, and is said to have once entertained Washington at his house.

George Paull, a Virginian, became a resident of the Gist neighborhood in 1768. The place of his location was known as Deer Park. His son James, known as Col. Paull, became a man of considerable note, and owned large landed interests in various portions of the county. At the age of eighteen he entered upon a military career as a member of a company guarding Continental stores at Fort Burd (Brownsville). This was in August, 1778. In May, 1781, he was commissioned first lieutenant by Thomas Jefferson, Governor of Virginia, and set out to take part in a proposed campaign against Detroit. In April, 1782, he was drafted for a month's frontier duty near Pittsburgh, and in May, 1782, he joined Crawford's expedition to Sandusky as a private. After a harrowing experience he escaped from the troubles of that campaign only to resume his warlike experience in 1784. In 1790 he served with distinction as a major of the Pennsylvania militia in Harmar's campaign against the Indians. Later in life he became a colonel of militia. After 1790 he devoted himself to the peaceful pursuits of home life, and for a time was engaged as an iron-manufacturer at Laurel Furnace, in Dunbar township. From 1793 to 1796 he was sheriff of the county, and during that time was not only busy with operations against the "Whisky Boys," but was called upon to hang John McFall, who was sentenced to death for the murder of John Chadwick, Nov. 10, 1794. Col. Paull's sons numbered seven,—James, George (a colonel in the war of 1812), John, Archibald, Thomas, William, and Joseph. His daughter Martha married William Walker.

Col. Isaac Meason was an important figure in the early history of Fayette County. He was a Virginian by birth, and as early as the year 1770 came to Southwest Pennsylvania. He bought land on Jacob's Creek, and built upon it the Mount Vernon Furnace. Not long afterwards he bought the Gist property on Mount Braddock, in Dunbar township, and soon acquiring

a stand against M. Coulon de Villiers, who was approaching to give attack with a force of French and Indians. Before the intrenchments were completed Washington called a council, and as a result the stand at Gist's was at once abandoned for the location upon which Fort Necessity was constructed. The lines of the old fortifications at Gist's were obliterated a long time ago, but the position was ascertained beyond doubt by the frequent plowing up in later years of numerous relics. The spot was near Gist's cabin, about thirty rods east of where Jacob Murphy built a barn, and within fifty rods of the centre of Fayette County.

additional lands took rank as one of the largest land-holders in that neighborhood. In 1799 he owned upwards of six thousand acres. In 1790 he built the Union Furnace on Dunbar Creek, and set up two forges and a furnace on Dunbar Creek from Union Furnace down to the mouth of the creek. At Union Furnace he built a stone grist-mill, and for years conducted extensive business enterprises that made him widely known. He owned, also, the lands originally possessed by Col. William Crawford, and in 1796 laid out the village of New Haven, on the Youghiogheny opposite Connellsville. He died in 1819, and was buried on the Mount Braddock estate. His sons were Isaac, George, and Thomas. George lived with his uncle, Daniel Rogers, of Connellsville. Thomas became a resident of Uniontown. Isaac, the best known of the sons, and known as Col. Meason, after his father's death succeeded to his father's business, and lived for many years at New Haven. His children were nine in number, of whom the sons were William, Isaac, Jr., and Richard. The only ones of the nine children now living are three daughters. Two reside in Uniontown, and one in Kansas. Col. Isaac Meason, the younger, was educated for the bar, and practiced in Pittsburgh before making his home at New Haven. His mother died in Uniontown in 1877, aged ninety-four.

Thomas Rogers and his five brothers are said to have come from Maryland to Mount Braddock, accompanied by their widowed mother. They took up lands under what was commonly styled "tomahawk claims," but becoming dissatisfied soon disposed of their interests to Samuel Work. The Rogers families moved to Washington County, and in the Indian aggressions that befell that region three of the brothers lost their lives. The others removed then to the mouth of the Beaver, but shortly returned to Dunbar township, and located in what is now known as the Cross Keys School District. One of the brothers opened a blacksmith-shop on the Uniontown road, and soon built a tavern near by. It is said that he set a pair of cross keys over his shop as a token that he was a locksmith as well as blacksmith, and when he opened his house he conceived the notion of calling it the Cross Keys Tavern, by which name it was long known. There is a vague tradition that the Rogers brothers founded a Masonic lodge in that neighborhood, and that for a while the mysterious meetings of the brotherhood in the Cross Keys school-house periodically excited the awe and wondering curiosity of the people of that vicinity, who were accustomed to gather regularly on lodge nights and exert themselves to a painful extent in their fruitless efforts to penetrate into the awful secrets and amazing performances which they were convinced were hidden within the school-house.

Daniel Rogers, whose daughter is Mrs. Banning, of New Haven, was born in the Cross Keys District, married a daughter of Col. Isaac Meason, and for many

years was a prominent citizen of Connellsville and New Haven. In Connellsville he kept a store as early as 1798. During the later years of his life he resided at New Haven, where he died in 1873, at the age of ninety-five.

Joseph Torrance, who came to Fayette County with George Paull, married one of Paull's daughters, and settled upon a place in Dunbar known as "Peace." The tract is now occupied by the works of the Connellsville Coke and Iron Company.

John Christy left Ireland about the year 1800 for America, and drifted in a short time to Fayette County, and worked for Col. Meason. He entered the United States service in the war of 1812, and died in the army. At the time of his enlistment he was living in a sugar-bush that occupied the present site of the Henderson Coke-Works. Among others who are remembered to have lived near Union Furnace before the year 1800, were Daniel Cole, John Weaston, Samuel Downey, and Timothy Grover. The latter is said to have been one hundred and two years old when he died. Nearly all of his children and grandchildren died of consumption.

John Hamilton, who married Susanna Allen, of Franklin township, in 1792, bought of a Mr. Ray that year about four hundred acres of land in Dunbar township. A portion of the land is now occupied by his grandson, J. H. Byers. Ray had got up a log cabin and cleared a few acres when he sold out to Hamilton. The cabin Mr. Hamilton replaced in 1808 with the house Mr. Byers now lives in. About Mr. Hamilton's settlement there were the Rogers, Work, Paull, Lytle, Barkelow, Ross, Strickler, Curry, Parkhill, and Graham families. One of the Currys is said to have lived to be over a hundred years old. There was a distillery near the Graham place about 1790, where excellent apple whisky was made. At least such was the testimony of D. A. C. Sherrard, who has frequently been heard to say that he was raised on apple toddy made at that still, and that the beverage was not only wholesome but delightful to the taste.

The first school-house in the Hamilton or Cross Keys District was probably a log affair, built in 1806 upon the ground occupied by the present house, the third one upon that site. Before 1806 the children of that neighborhood attended school in a slab shanty that stood near the present site of Dunbar village.

There were but few people in Dunbar when Joshua Dickinson became a settler here. Just when he came hither cannot be determined with certainty, but tradition places the time at not far from 1770. Certain it is that when he traveled westward over the mountains, alone and on foot, looking for a land location, the country was a wilderness and swarming with wild beasts. Upon the high bluff that overlooks the Youghiogheny just above East Liberty he made his camp under an oak-tree, and when he came to examine at leisure the region about him he was not slow to de-

termine that he had found the location he had been looking for. As far as he could judge, there was no white settler anywhere near him, and if he had taken the trouble or time to reflect upon the circumstance, it would have doubtless occurred to him that he was in not only a lonesome but a rather dangerous locality. He had, however, no inclination to dwell on such matters at first, for he was fired with an ambition to get a start as a settler, and so he, working early and late to get up a habitation and make a small clearing, found no time to do anything else. He had not been long on the ground, so the story goes, when he realized very forcibly the dangers of his situation at all events. Looking from the river bluff one day he saw the spectacle of a company of ugly-looking savages wading across the stream, as if they had detected the smoke of the white man's camp-fire and were bent upon mischief. That seems at least to have been the view taken of the case by Dickinson, for, understanding that the redskins might murder him, he lost no time in packing up a few trifling effects and striking off for the far East. He made his way to his old home, and concluded to stay there until there should be promise of a peaceful life in Southwestern Pennsylvania. Within about a year he thought from what he heard that the danger of Indians was past, and once more he set out for the Western wilds, this time taking with him his wife and infant son, Thomas, for, to use his own language, "he proposed to stay." They came to the spot he first occupied, and there he built a cabin. One authority declares that another man with his family accompanied the Dicksons westward and located near them. Who they were is not ascertainable, but it is altogether likely, since Dickinson returned eastward for supplies in a short time, and that he was scarcely likely to have done had he been compelled to leave his wife and child unprotected. When he had made a clearing he began to till the soil, and just then he began to get glimpses of savages and to fear much for his safety. He was not molested, but he never went out into his field without taking his wife with him, who while he worked would stand watch with gun in hand, and after a time would take the hoe while he did sentinel duty. Naturally enough they could not avoid believing that the Indians were likely to butcher them at any time. Eternal vigilance was for them the constant watchword. Despite their fears they never came to any harm through the Indians. Mr. Dickinson was eminently a pioneer, and for years battled almost single-handed among the wilds of Fayette County, apart from other settlers, and met at every turn such privations, trials, and toils as would have checked his progress and sent him back to the haunts of civilization had he not possessed a heart of oak and a courageous, stout-souled helpmeet, who bore like a heroine her full share of the burden.

In the fall Dickinson made a trip to the East for salt and other supplies, and packed them westward on his

horses. Salt was one of the greatest and rarest of luxuries, as well as a necessity, and that it was carefully husbanded when got may be well believed. Bullets were articles of value. So careful was Dickinson of his small hoard that when he shot small game he made sure to shoot in range with some tree, so that if he missed he could secure the bullets for further use. Just before he left for his first trip to the East in quest of provisions he found himself the possessor of just two bullets. With one of them he killed a bear, whose carcass supplied his family with meat while he was absent; and with the other he killed game for his own sustenance during the journey over the mountains. Mr. Dickinson lived to see the country blossom and teem with civilized life. He became a large landholder in Dunbar upon the river, and died upon the homestead farm near East Liberty, Oct. 10, 1827, in his eighty-eighth year. He built a grist-mill upon the site of the mill now owned by Oglevee Brothers about the year 1780. He had six sons, named Thomas, William, John, Joshua, Levi, and Eli, all of whom removed at an early day to Ohio. Mr. Dickinson was a stanch Methodist, and for some years maintained preaching at his house, where a class was organized in 1820. In 1823 he gave material assistance in the erection of a Methodist Episcopal house of worship, and there until 1861 the organization flourished. At that time the question of politics entered in some shape into the church, and proved a rock upon which the organization soon became a wreck. The building then used as a church is now the residence of Mr. Dunham. The lot for the church and churchyard was donated by Mr. Dickinson, and within the latter still lie the mortal remains of himself and his wife.

Tradition says that upon the bluff overlooking the Fort Hill Coke-Works there was once an Indian fort and an Indian graveyard, both upon the A. J. Hill farm. Mr. Hill relates that bones and various implements of Indian manufacture have frequently been plowed up there, and that one of his men unearthed some time ago a curious-looking iron instrument, consisting of an iron ring about the size of a man's neck. From that ring projected short chains, at the end of each of which was fastened a small ring. It was regarded as a curious relic, and by some it was determined to have served either in confining criminals or fastening victims to the stake. These theories had, however, but a vague foundation to rest upon, while the generally accepted theory that Indians in those days used no iron instruments appears to render it doubtful whether the relic was of Indian origin or use. Whatever it had been or was, it certainly awakened much curious interest among antiquarians, and eventually found its way to the cabinet of a collector of curiosities. Since that time it has not been seen or heard of in these parts. The hill upon which the Indian fort was located bears to this day the name of Fort Hill.

Thomas Jones was one of the very earliest settlers in Joshua Dickinson's neighborhood. His home was the farm now owned by William and James Collins, whose father, James, came to Dunbar from Maryland in 1822 and bought out Thomas Jones, who thereupon moved to Ohio, and died there at the age of ninety-eight. James Collins the elder died in 1855, aged seventy-seven.

Jacob Leet was an early settler near Dickinson, upon the place now owned by Alexander Work, on which his grave may now be seen. His son Christopher, now an old man of ninety-four, lives in Illinois. Mr. Leet was regarded as an old-fashioned but rigidly honest man, and a most excellent neighbor. When Christian Stofer returned to Dunbar after a brief absence, and found Leet's grave instead of the living Leet, he is said to have remarked with a show of deep feeling, "There lies the body of an honest Dutchman." Christian Stofer himself came from Westmoreland County to Dunbar in 1815, but returned in 1819 to the former place. In 1819, Christian Stoner, his son-in-law, bought Stofer's Dunbar farm, and occupied it as a permanent settler. The Morelands, Galleys, Spratts, and Wilkies were residents thereabout at an early day. James Wilkie was a famous school-teacher, and taught in those parts more than twenty years. One Clare was also an early school-teacher in that vicinity. William McBurney says that in 1814 he took his first day's schooling under pedagogue Clare. Some maliciously disposed lads reported young McBurney to the teacher for swearing, and upon the complaint the boy was compelled to get down upon his knee before the school and sue for pardon. The following day he was similarly reported, and that time most unmercifully whipped by Clare. As soon as he could, the bruised victim made for the school-room door and ran home. There he told his mother that he was afraid to go to school again, for he knew old Clare would eventually murder him. And he did not venture into that or any other school again for three years.

An old woolen-factory, now standing on the river's bank at the Broad Ford, was started in 1824 by White & Sons, and carried on with varying fortunes for some years. It served also later as a grist-mill, but for years has lain idle.

In the fall of 1782, David Parkhill (who had come from Ireland to America during the Revolution) settled in Dunbar, upon lands that joined Joshua Dickinson's and Joseph Oglevee's. Although a strong Covenanter, his blood arose in resentment at the thought of the troubles worked by Indian depredations, and at the head of a company of his neighbors sallied out one Sunday morning to hunt and punish the savages. The enemy had taken the alarm, and luckily for themselves fled beyond the reach of the determined pioneers. Mr. Parkhill's wife lived until she had rounded out a century of existence. She died in 1842. Stephen Fairchild, who died in Dun-

bar in 1837, came to Pennsylvania in 1810, and located in Salt Lick township. He was born in New York State, and at the age of fifteen enlisted with his six brothers for service in the war of the Revolution. One of the seven was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill. Stephen Fairchild's widow died in 1863, aged eighty-four, and was at her death one of the oldest persons then in receipt of a pension.

In the spring of 1880 one of the "characters" of Dunbar died in a cave near Cow Rock, where for a period of sixty years or more he had led the life of a recluse. This singular personage, never known by any other designation than "Captain Cook," is said to have come to Fayette County from England simply to show his reverence for the memory of Gen. Braddock. While in his English home he read in a book the story of Braddock's fate, and straightway felt a very strong desire to visit the region wherein that unfortunate general met his death. He came to America, and to Fayette County. In Dunbar township, east of Union Furnace, and near the river, he found a cave that suited him for a home. Of it he took squatter possession, and in it he passed the remainder of his life, which was, by the way, a life conspicuously devoid of an object, except, perhaps, in respect to his satisfaction in being near the scenes that surrounded Braddock when he died. It is said that for as long as six months at a time he would keep himself utterly secluded from the gaze of man. Near his hut was a bank of fire-clay, and once in a while he would make a few fire-bricks, and descend into the Furnace settlement for the purpose of exchanging the bricks for provisions. His mission concluded, he would return to his mountain den, and emerge no more for months. Samuel Work, alluded to as having purchased the Rogers farm, was grandfather to Samuel Work, now of Dunbar township. John Work, son of Samuel the elder, was born in 1787. He married Nancy Rogers.

Jacob Lowry was a man of considerable note in Dunbar before and after 1800. In 1788 he moved from Northumberland County to Jacob's Creek, and entered the employment of his brother-in-law, John Gerhart, a miller. In 1794 he went over to Col. Isaac Meason's Union Furnace, and for five years was Col. Meason's miller at the Furnace grist-mill. In 1799 he built a framed grist-mill on Dunbar Creek below the Furnace, and carrying it on until 1815, built in that year upon the same site, in conjunction with John Strickler, the stone grist-mill now owned by William Speers. He leased the grist-mill to Strickler, who after a five years' experience therein failed and retired to a farm near New Haven. Lowry had meanwhile been living on a farm and running a saw-mill on Tucker's Run, but upon Strickler's failure resumed his control of the grist-mill property. Of the old framed grist-mill he had made a fulling-mill, and about 1828 built the woolen-factory now owned by Daniel Harper. After his death, in September, 1830,

his son Lewis came into possession of the grist-mill, and his son William of the woolen-factory. In 1841, John Speers purchased the grist-mill.

John Sherrard was a settler in Dunbar in 1773. He remained in his new settlement but a year, and then moved to Kentucky. In 1778 he resumed his habitation in Dunbar, and retained it until 1805, when he concluded to push farther westward to Ohio, where he died in 1809. He was in the Continental service during the Revolutionary war, and was with Col. William Crawford in the expedition to Sandusky in 1782. Although but a private, he bore a somewhat conspicuous part in that affair. David Alexander Cathcart Sherrard, born in Dunbar, Sept. 2, 1786, died June 2, 1880 (upon the farm that had been his home from his birth), in the ninety-fourth year of his age. In early life he was connected with the Laurel Hill Presbyterian Church, and for over sixty years was a ruling elder of that church. In 1825 he was appointed a justice of the peace, and held the office fifteen years. It is said that during that time he tried eight hundred and eighty civil cases, of which but four were appealed, and of these but one reversed.

"John Travis and his brother-in-law, George Thompson, emigrated from Ireland shortly after the Revolution was over;¹ and immediately after landing off shipboard they crossed the mountains, and each purchased a farm of one hundred and fifty acres of good land of my father [John Sherrard], which they improved, and each raised up a large family.

"Mr. Travis became an elder in the Laurel Hill congregation. In the spring of 1798 he bought a farm one mile and a half east of the cross-roads, on some of the branches of Raccoon Creek, on which he settled with his family. Some time after he settled in the bounds of Laurel Hill congregation, from some cause, he became completely crazy, so much so that he had to be confined and handcuffed and guarded by two men of the neighborhood to keep him from doing damage to himself or others. A neighbor by the name of Thomas Graham was one of the two. Many years afterwards he informed me that on one occasion it was necessary to change his linen, and to make that change Graham had to take off the handcuffs, after which, while he was in the act of turning round and reaching for a shirt that was airing by the fire, Travis took advantage of the attitude Graham was in by lifting the bolt that fastened the handcuff, and threw it with great force at Graham's head, just grazing it. After which assault Graham was careful at such times to leave nothing in the crazy man's way by which means he could do any one of his keepers or himself any damage.

"At length the physician recommended that they should seek out a waterfall in some of the mountain regions, where a small cold stream of water fell over

rocks several feet with some weight and force. The rill having been sought out, the neighbors built a small house close to the waterfall, and divided it off with a partition of logs, keeping Mr. Travis confined in one end, while the other served as a place of lodging and shelter for those who waited on him. And it was made the duty of the two men each morning to place Mr. Travis under the waterfall, in such a position as that the descending stream fell on his head, and thus once a day he was treated to a cold bath, with its influence direct upon the head, and the process was continued daily until unmistakable signs of returning sanity had made their appearance, and was continued daily once a day until it had the desired effect. Mr. Travis was thereby restored to reason, and remained a man of sound mind to the day of his death."

Samuel Martin came to Col. Meason's Union Furnace about 1793, and worked there as a teamster. His son John was a founder, while his sons Alexander, James, and Samuel, Jr., were also employed about the furnace in various capacities. Alexander Martin, of Dunbar, is a son of John the founder above mentioned. William J. and Samuel Martin, other sons of John, live in Dunbar township. Mrs. Nancy Hanen, living near Dunbar, is one of his daughters. Cambridge, a son of James Martin (who worked at Union Furnace in 1794), lives now at Dunbar Furnace.

Alexander Martin, of Dunbar, says there used to be an old graveyard at Dunbar Furnace, and that the place was doubtless used for the burial of those who died in Col. Meason's service. Rude headstones marked many graves up to a few years ago, but no stone bore an inscription or date-mark. Mr. Martin says he recollects hearing of the burial in that yard of an old lady named Flood, who hung herself at her home at the Furnace with a skein of yarn.

William Hardy came to Fayette County in 1794 with the Maryland troops to assist in quelling the Whiskey Insurrection. At the Meason Furnace they found a liberty pole, and across it a board labeled "Liberty and no Excise." After that bloodless campaign was ended he returned to Union Furnace, and worked for Col. Meason as a wood-chopper. When he was twenty-six years old he bought a farm on the mountain-side, and lived about Dunbar until his death, in 1870, at the age of one hundred and three. One of his sons lives in Michigan, and another in Nebraska.

About 1790, John Artis and his brother Isaac came from Delaware to Fayette County. John located at Mount Braddock, and Isaac on the place now the farm of John Hanen. John Artis was killed in 1811 while wood-chopping on Isaac Meason's lands. He left nine children, of whom none are now living. At the time of his death his home was where Stoneroad Bodkin now lives, back of Dunbar village. Isaac Artis, his brother, died in Connellsville. In 1796,

¹ This account of John Travis is given by Robert A. Sherrard (formerly of Dunbar township, but now of Steubenville, Ohio) in his manuscript "History of Centre Church," in Ohio.

DUNBAR TOWNSHIP.

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Isaac Young had an old log grist-mill on Young's mill-run. How long before that he had been operating the mill is not known. Tradition says that for some time Young's mill was the only one for a long distance around. Isaac Meason built a stone grist-mill at Union Furnace probably before the year 1800. Among the customers at that mill the most famous one was Betty Knox, who lived on the other side of the mountain, and made regular trips to Meason's mill mounted on an ox. The mountain path by which she came and went was known for years as Betty Knox's road.

ORIGINAL LANDHOLDERS IN DUNBAR.

Original surveys made of lands now in Dunbar township show, as far as the subject can be pursued with certainty, the original landholders to have been the following:

	Acres.		Acres.
Isaac Beeson.....	50	Isaac Meason.....	2282
John Barron.....	388 $\frac{1}{2}$	John McLean.....	436 $\frac{1}{2}$
John Ball.....	239	Alex. McLellan.....	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wm. Craeract....	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	Geo. Meade.....	436 $\frac{1}{2}$
Moses Dillon.....	420 $\frac{1}{2}$	Thos. Meason.....	385 $\frac{1}{2}$
Levi Downer.....	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wm. McMullen.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rezin Gale.....	312 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jacob Murphy.....	192 $\frac{1}{2}$
Geo. Gale.....	312 $\frac{1}{2}$	Geo. Nichol.....	116
Thos. Gist.....	2309	Geo. Paull.....	165
Wm. Gun.....	444 $\frac{1}{2}$	Geo. Paull.....	329 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lawrence Harrison....	304 $\frac{1}{2}$	Geo. Paull.....	317
L. J. Harrison.....	323 $\frac{1}{2}$	Robert Pollock.....	283 $\frac{1}{2}$
Benj. Harrison.....	214 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wm. Rogers.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Catharine Harrison....	238	Robert Ross.....	410 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jas. Higginson.....	155 $\frac{1}{2}$	John Sampson.....	349
Robt. Hustead.....	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	Edward Ware.....	272
John Husband.....	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	Samuel Work.....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Robert Irwin.....	391 $\frac{1}{2}$	Isaac Young.....	339
Andrew Jakle.....	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jas. Paull.....	485
Sampson John.....	349	Jas. Paull.....	159
Samuel John.....	409 $\frac{1}{2}$	Alex. Pollock.....	218
Job John.....	423 $\frac{1}{2}$	Thos. Rogers.....	325 $\frac{1}{2}$
Robert John.....	420 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jas. Rogers.....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$
David John.....	329 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wm. Ross.....	391 $\frac{1}{2}$
Simon Job.....	111	Wm. Steedman.....	438
George Job.....	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	Geo. Thompson.....	223
Peter John.....	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	Geo. Woods.....	209 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thos. Leech.....	395	John Wells.....	96
Lewis Lowry.....	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	Benj. Wells.....	430 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thos. Moore.....	367 $\frac{1}{2}$	John Crawford.....	375 $\frac{1}{2}$
Alex. Moreland.....	325 $\frac{1}{2}$		

TAX-PAYERS IN DUNBAR TOWNSHIP IN 1799.

The first assessment-roll made for the township of Dunbar, bearing date 1799, presents the following names as tax-payers in that year:

	Horses.	Cattle.	Acres.
Josiah Allen, merchant.....	2	1
Benj. Archibald, Sr.....	1	2
Wm. Anderson.....	2	1
Anthony Able.....	2	2
Jas. Allen (one lot).....
Isaac Artis.....	1
Benj. Archibald, Jr.....
Robert Archibald.....	1	1	160
John Barkelow, sing'e.....
Wm. Barns.....	1
John Barnhill.....	1	3
Thos. Burch.....	..	1
Jonathan Black.....	..	1
Leonard Barns.....	..	2	50
Isaac Byers.....	2	2	70
David Byers.....	1	2	70
Benjamin Byers.....	1	1	100
Daniel Barkelow.....	1	1	90
Conrad Barkelow.....	2	5	60

	Horses.	Cattle.	Acres.
Andrew Byres (1 lot).....	2	2	2
John Boyd (2 lots).....	2	2
Patrick Barr.....	1	1
Jos. Bell (1 lot).....
Levin Barns.....	..	1
Sarah Bradford.....
Francis Bryan, merchant.....	2
Jos. Bell.....	1	1
Samuel Barr.....
Jas. Boyes.....	2	2	18
Anthony Banning.....	250
Wm. Bowers, weaver.....	1
Wm. Boner, single.....
Thos. Boyers.....	..	1	50
Christopher Cummins.....	1	1
Wm. Connell.....	1
John Clark, mason.....	..	2
John Christy.....	1
John Carlisle.....	1	3
Daniel Carlisle.....	1	1
Tesh Clark.....	1
Daniel Conner.....	..	1
Jas. Cunningham (1 lot).....	1	1
Wm. Craig.....	2	2
Alex. Carson.....	..	4
Thos. Craig.....	..	1
John Cannon (2 slaves).....	2	3	220
Widow Canaan.....	1	2	200
Wm. Cumberland.....	..	1
Thomas Cumberland.....	3	4
Thomas Clark.....	2	2
David Cathcart.....	1	2	100
William Carson.....	2	3	200
Hannah Crawford.....	1	1	2
John Clark.....	2	4	80
James Cunningham.....	1	1
D. Craeract, chargeable to Col. Meason.....	..	100
John Cord.....
Adam Cunningham.....	1	1
John Davis.....	..	1
Samuel Dunlap.....	1	3	140
Levi Dickerson.....	..	2
Joshua Dickerson (grist- and saw-mill).....	3	5	340
Robert Dougan.....	1	1	270
John Dougan.....	2	2
Robert Dougan, Jr.....	2	2
Eli Dickerson.....	2	2
Nicholas Durbin.....	1	1
Thomas Dickerson, blacksmith.....	2	5	90
Adam Dickey, inn-keeper (1 lot).....	2	2
Thomas Durbin.....
William Dodson.....
John Delaney.....	1	..	125
James Dunlap.....	2	5	150
Jonathan Davis.....	2	2
Adam Dunlap.....	5	6
John Eliot.....	2	1
Thomas Eliot.....	3	3
William Eliot.....	1
T. Eyerman.....	1	2
Mager Foster.....	1	2
William Francis.....	1	2	370
John Fouzer (1 lot).....	1	1
Samuel Findley.....	1
John Findley.....
Abram Forsythe, founder.....	1
Barnet Findley.....
Jacob Furry.....	2	4
Gordon Furguson.....
Joshua Gib-on, furnace.....	1300
John Gibson, hammerman.....	2
Abraham Goble.....	5	2
Thomas Graham.....	1	1
John Gouger.....	..	1
Thomas Greenough (1 slave).....	..	1
Matthew Gilchrist.....	2	5	150
Widow Gilchrist.....	2	4	221
John Graham, butcher.....	3	1
John Gale.....	1	2	300
Benjamin Griffith, railer.....
James Guin.....	4
William Hainey, collier.....	1
William Hardy.....

	Horses.	Cattle.	Acres.		Horses.	Cattle.	Acres.
Allen Huston, saddler.....	...	1	William Pollock.....	1	4	100
John Harbarger.....	...	1	Isaac Patterson.....
Emanuel Hoover, blacksmith.....	...	1	Samuel Patterson.....	1	3	150
Thos. Haggerty.....	...	1	Thomas Parkinson (grist- and saw-mill)...	2	4	280
William Hunt, shoemaker.....	1	1	Phineas Porter, tanner.....	4	4	150
Arthur Hurry, tailor	2	6	James Paull (2 slaves).....	5	6	450
David Howard.....	1	1	2	Samuel Preston, blacksmith.....	4	3	100
Daniel Hare.....	1	1	Jesse Passmore, one house, not shingled.....	2
Alexander Hunter.....	1	1	Samuel Paxton.....
William Henry, tailor.....	1	1	Thomas Pew.....
Nicholas Howard, blacksmith.....	1	1	Samuel Phillips.....	2	2
Jacob Hunt.....	1	2	William Patterson.....	2	2	150
James Hindman.....	1	1	52	John Plystone, wagon-maker.....
Christopher Isnogle.....	1	1	Joshua Porter, schoolmaster.....	...	1
Mordecai John, blacksmith.....	1	1	Jonathan Paul, blacksmith.....
Thomas Jones.....	1	1	John Patti-on.....	...	1
John Hawilton.....	3	3	243	Thomas Patton, schoolmaster.....	1	1
William Johnston.....	1	2	100	Robert Patterson.....	2	2
Isaac Johnston.....	1	1	Hugh Pattison.....	1	1	40
Elijah Johnston.....	1	1	Widow Parkhill.....	2	6	100
Thomas Kirkpatrick.....	1	1	Jonathan Phillips.....	1	5	200
Adam Kinder.....	1	1	Mathew Russell.....	...	1
Philip Kylander.....	1	1	John Reed
Jacob Lowry.....	1	1	John Rogers, Jr., inn-keeper.....	2	4	110
Andrew Luckey.....	1	1	John Rogers, Sr	40
Thomas Little.....	2	4	130	Jesse Rebecka.....
Jacob Leight.....	2	6	109	Thomas Rogers (1 slave).....	5	5	300
James Lungen.....	1	1	William Ramsey.....	1	2	35
Thomas Lawson.....	1	3	165	Robert Reed, tanner.....	1	3
James Latimer.....	2	1	John Ryan.....
George Latimer.....	1	1	John Reed, mason.....	...	1
Benjamin Lowry.....	1	1	William Ross.....
Thomas Lasher, joiner.....	1	1	Cornelius Reardon.....	70
William Moreland.....	2	2	300	Henry Sairing.....
Robert McLaughlin, Jr.....	1	1	Joseph Sloan.....	1	1
Robert McLaughlin, Sr.....	4	5	400	Isaac Shallenbarger.....	150
John McLaughlin.....	2	5	375	Daniel Smithson, shoemaker.....
Widow McFeeeters.....	1	1	60	John Shearer.....
David Moreland.....	2	1	330	John Swift.....
Isaac Meason, Jr.....	1	1	John Shivers.....	1	1
Richard Melvin.....	1	1	Daniel Sickles.....	...	1
Isaac Meason (1 forge, 1 furnace, 1 grist- mill, 2 saw-mills).....	1	1	6400	Caleb Squib.....	1	2
Joseph Minture.....	2	2	John Stopher.....	1	1
Robert McBurney, blacksmith.....	1	1	Henry Smith.....	2	3	150
David Mitz.....	1	1	196	Jacob Strickler.....	5	6	258
Samuel McDowell.....	4	4	George Swink.....
Robert McKnight.....	2	1	John Strickler.....	2	3	200
John Meloy.....	1	1	Uriah Springer.....	1	3
Hugh McConnell.....	1	1	Eliakim Stoops.....	1	2
Samuel Martin.....	1	1	Sarah Stephens (1 slave).....	1	1
Andrew McCane.....	1	1	James Swany.....
Alexander Morrison.....	1	1	Edward Stephens.....	...	1
Charles Murry.....	1	2	Benjamin Stephens.....	1
Hugh McCormick.....	1	1	George Stewart.....	...	2
Edward McCardel.....	1	1	100	Thomas Talmon.....
James Miller.....	1	1	Ebenezer Tinley, shoemaker.....	...	1
John Merick.....	1	1	Joseph Torrence (1 slave).....	4	3	300
Neil McFadden.....	1	1	William Thompson.....
Josiah Moreland.....	2	3	300	Samuel Work (1 slave).....	4	4	382
William Miller.....	6	6	450	Hance Wiley.....	1	1
John Miles.....	3	3	James Waugh.....
Samuel McCune.....	1	1	Thomas Wallace.....
James McCune.....	1	1	James Wade.....
Jacob Murphy (1 slave).....	5	5	250	Gilly Wade.....	1	1
James Miller.....	1	1	Matthew Wiley.....	3	5	275
John McClelland.....	1	1	300	John Wiley.....	1	...	100
David Maple.....	1	2	100	John Willoughby, mason.....	1	1
Daniel McGraw.....	1	1	Asa Wilson, blacksmith.....
Jacob Maple.....	2	1	James Wilkins.....	...	4	300
John Miller.....	1	1	Henry Willis.....	1	1	40
John Maple.....	1	1	Matthew Wilkin.....	2	2
Alexander Moreland, blacksmith (saw- mill).....	6	6	...	Joseph Work.....	4	6	300
Elijah McLaughlin.....	2	1	...	George Wilhelm.....	2
John Moreland.....	1	1	...	John Winant.....	2	2
Allen Morrison.....	1	1	...	Rhoda Wade.....	2	4
Matthew Neely	2	3	130	James Worthington.....
Joseph Osborn	1	1	...	Daniel Young.....	2	2	120
John Oldshaw.....	2	4	250	Joseph Yeagley.....	2	2
Henry Passmore.....	1	1	...	Peter Yeagley.....	2	2
George Perry.....	1	1	...	Alexander Young.....
John Pool, porter.....	1	1	...	Adam Yeagley.....	...	4
				Jehiel Service.....	...	2
				David Withrow.....

The "single freemen" recorded on the tax-roll were Robert Archibald, James Allis, Michael Benson, William Boner, Henry Bruner, Hugh Barnhill, James Barnhill, Thomas Byers, Henry Barkalow (tailor), James Bell, Robert Craig, Robert Cunningham, Hugh Cunningham (tailor), Alexander Crawford, Thomas Chokley, Thomas Corkins, John Corkins, William Cook, Bryan Colly, John Carring, William Dunbar, Azariah Davis (blacksmith), Joseph Douglass, Walter Francis, James Francis, James Hamilton (merchant), Lewis Hollingsworth, William Henner, George Latimer, John McLaughlin, Alexander Moreland (blacksmith), Elijah McLaughlin, Samuel McDowell, Thomas Matson, Anguish McDonald, Nathaniel Mann, Dennis McGee, William McKelvey, John Morrison, William Martin (shoemaker), Joseph Mason, Michael Mills, Neil McFadden, Thomas Moore, Elisha Oldham (joiner), Elijah Oldham (shoemaker), James Parkhill, John Points, Daniel Reed, Michael Reed, John Stephens, Francis Scott, Michael Sloan, Jacob Shallenberger, Thomas Swift, John Swift (millwright), James Stewart, Charles Stewart, Matthew Scott, Henry Strickler (tanner), Thomas Walters, James Wilson, Andrew Wade, Robert Wisbey, Benjamin Archibald, George Chord, William Cowell, Samuel Dunlap, Isaac Eggman, James Henry, Samuel Lewis, John McLaughlin, Charles McKerns, Archibald Quinney, Jacob Varnes, Robert Work, James Wilkins, William Wilkins.

The assessment of Dunbar in 1808 returned the total assessed valuation of the township as \$228,046. The quota of county tax was \$343. The acres assessed numbered 22,500. There were eleven mills, five forges and furnaces, three tan-yards, six distilleries, nine slaves, four hundred and forty-seven horses, and four hundred and forty-eight cattle.

EARLY ROADS.

At the September session of court in 1785 a report was made by Matthew Wiley, James Rankin, William Huston, Elisha Pierce, Samuel Finley, and Dennis Springer upon a petition presented at the December session in 1784 for a road from Uniontown to Joshua Dickinson's mill. The report was confirmed and the road fixed to lead from Uniontown to Dickinson's mill, thence to the mouth of said mill run, thence to a road already laid out from Hannastown to the Broad Ford, intersecting said road in the county of Fayette. At the September sessions of 1792, James Paull, Matthew Gilchrist, Samuel Work, Jacob Strickler, Robert McLaughlin, and Jacob Murchey reported the laying of a road from near the house of John Rogers to the Broad Ford, and thence to the nearest public road leading to Woodrough's, etc. March, 1794, report of a road from Conwell's Ferry by Union Furnace to the Uniontown road at Gist's old place was made by Matthew Neely, Samuel Work, Adam Dunlap, Jacob Strickler, William Black, and William McCormick. The road crossed Dunbar's

Run, and intersected the Uniontown road at the intersection of a road from Col. Cook's.

June, 1795, Andrew Arnold, Francis Lewis, Samuel Finley, James Byers, James Rankin, and Adam Dunlap reported that they had viewed a road from Matthew Wiley's barn to Dunn's cabin, beginning at the end of Matthew Wiley's lane on the road from Uniontown to Joshua Dickinson's mill, and intersecting the road leading from Gist's to Col. Cook's (now Fayette City). In June, 1791, a road was laid out from Union Furnace to Joshua Dickinson's mill. The viewers were James Blackston, James Torrence, William Espy, Valentine Sechrist, John Forsythe, and Samuel Glasgow.

EARLY IRON-WORKERS—THE UNION FURNACE.

Col. Isaac Meason, Dunbar's great land-owner in early times, and the town's most conspicuous citizen, projected and completed in 1791 the then important work of making iron in a blast-furnace. He built a small stack on Dunbar Creek, about three hundred yards above the present location of the stacks of the Dunbar Furnace Company. Tradition says that the Union Furnace (by which name Meason's works were known) was put in blast in March, 1791. It was doubtless a small affair, but what its capacity was is not known. In 1793, Col. Meason and Moses Dillon joined in rebuilding it and enlarging Union Furnace. Their manufactures included stove-castings, pots, dog-irons, and salt-kettles.¹ At a later date Col. Meason established, in connection with his furnace, a forge on what is now known as the Thomas Watt place, and a second one at the mouth of Dunbar Creek. In 1816 he built at Plumsock, on the Redstone, the first rolling-mill west of the Alleghenies, and about that time built a small rolling-mill on Dunbar Creek, near where Reid & Co.'s coke-works are. Touching the manufacture of iron in Dunbar about 1800 it has been written: "The difficulties under which the ironmaster labored in those days were curious ones. Not only was he compelled to work with crude machinery and imperfect knowledge, but his efforts to realize on his labors were herculean. The iron was run into numerous castings suitable for frontier life, or manufactured at small forges into the merchant iron of those days. These products were hauled in teams from fifteen to thirty miles across the country to Brownsville, on the Monongahela River, and there loaded into flat-boats. These floated down the Ohio and Mississippi. The iron was exchanged for corn, pork, whisky, etc., which were carried on to New Orleans and traded for sugar and molasses. These latter commodities were sent around by sea to Baltimore, and in turn exchanged for groceries, dry-goods, etc., which, loaded on Conestoga wagons, were hauled three hundred miles over the mountains to the furnaces whence the iron had

¹ In 1804, Col. Meason filled the first order for sugar-kettles called for by Southern planters.

started many months before." "An old furnaceman told 'me,'" says the writer, "that he once conducted business continuously for three years, and saw during that time only ten dollars in money." Another curious phase of that early life was the insertion of a clause in all contracts for labor that a certain quantity of whisky was to be allowed each day in addition to wages. A stoppage of whisky rations was about the only cause in those days that would precipitate a labor strike.

After Col. Meason's death, in 1819, his son Isaac carried on the business. Upon his retirement the furnace lay idle some time, but was revived by Arthur Palmer and Israel Miller in 1832. The only person then living on the furnace property was Widow Mattie Glenn. Jones & Miller succeeded them, and in 1844 the last-named firm gave place to J. D. Creigh, who changed the name of the furnace from "Union" to "Dunbar." In 1846, A. J. Bryson entered Mr. Creigh's employ, and since that time Mr. Bryson has been continuously at work at the furnace under nine different administrations. Creigh made from a ton and a half to two tons of iron per day, and employed eight men. In 1848 he failed, and a Mr. Shrayer succeeded him. Shrayer died in 1852, when the works passed to the possession of Watt & Larmer, who put in the first steam-engine and the first hot-blast stove the furnace had had. Previous to their advent Dunbar Creek furnished the motive-power. In 1854, Baldwin & Cheney became the proprietors, and during their possession of five years introduced the use of coke at the furnace instead of charcoal. They produced about ten tons of iron daily. Their stack was thirty-two feet high and six feet "bosh." In 1858, Wm. Baldwin bought the furnace and suffered it to lie idle three years. In 1860 he sold it to the Youghiogheny Coal and Iron Company, of which Charles Hathaway was the president. The company changed the location of the furnace in 1865 to the present site, and built a stone stack fifty feet high with a capacity of from fifteen to eighteen tons daily. In 1866 the Dunbar Iron Company (E. C. Pechin being the president) became the proprietors, rebuilt the stack, and made additions of blowing-engines and hot blasts. The company suspended in August, 1873, obtained an extension, and in July, 1874, were sold out. The concern was bought by the first mortgage bondholders, represented by Samuel Dickson. They leased the works for fourteen months to Wm. Beeson, and in March, 1876, the Dunbar Furnace Company purchased the creditors' interests. The furnace company's operations will be found detailed under the head of "Manufacturing Industries."

Laurel Furnace, commonly called "Old Laurel," was built in 1794 by Joshua Gibson and Samuel Paxon, on Laurel Run, near the eastern base of Chestnut Ridge. In 1800, Reuben Mochabee and Samuel Wurtz bought the property. They built also on Indian Creek, in Springfield township, a forge which they called Hampden Forge. Old Laurel Fur-

nace was abandoned in 1812. New Laurel Furnace was built by Jas. Paull & Sons upon Laurel Run, about one mile below Old Laurel, and kept in blast by them until 1834. Then the property passed into the hands of Daniel Kaine, who carried it on until 1838. Since then nothing has been done there. In 1815, Col. Isaac Meason and his sons Isaac and Thomas erected Dunbar Furnace on Dunbar Creek, near the line between Dunbar and Wharton. It was afterwards known as Centre Furnace. The furnace was in blast until 1830, and under the control of Col. Meason's sons at the last. In 1830 it was given up. One may yet see the ruins of the old building there.

The old forge tract at Reed's, where Col. Meason had an iron-works called Union Forge, was occupied at a later date, about 1849, by Bowen, Wheatley & Witter, who carried on an edge-tool factory there. They gave up the business in 1856. Touching Hampden Forge, already mentioned, it is pertinent to note that in May, 1800, John Ferrell, manager at the forge, advertised for sale "castings light and tough at one hundred dollars a ton, also bar iron." He expected soon to have "some rolled iron nail-rods and cut nails, the latter at eight cents a pound."

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION AND CIVIL LIST.

Dunbar township was erected by the Court of Quarter Sessions in December, 1798. The record referring to the matter reads as follows:

"On the petition of a number of the inhabitants of Franklin township, praying for a division of the said township by the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at Bird's old road at the crossing of the road leading from Uniontown to Dickinson's mill; thence by the said road and the road that leads to Mathew Willey's, leaving his house to the east side; thence by a straight line to Youghiogeny River, a little east of William Hamilton's house, it is considered by the court that the prayer of the said petition be granted, and that the upper or east division be called 'Dunbar township.'"

The civil list of the township from 1798 to 1881 has been gathered as best it could be from imperfectly kept records, and is given as follows:

SUPERVISORS.

1799. John Cannon. John Hamilton.	1803. Robert McLaughlin. Robert McLaughlin.
1800. John Rogers. John Dungan.	1805. John Strickler. William Elliott.
1801. David Catheart. — Parkinson.	1806. Henry Wile. James Rogers.
1802. David Catheart. Thomas Little.	1807. John McDowell. John Oldshoe.
1803. William Moreland.	

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

1799. Jacob Strickler. Joshua Dickinson.	1803. William Miller. John Dougan.
1800. Joseph Torrence. Thomas Parkinson.	1805. Caleb Squibb. Mathew Willey.
1801. Thomas Little. Samuel Work.	1806. John Fell. Mathew Willey.
1802. Jacob Murphy. William Moreland.	1807. James Paull. William Patterson.
1803. Phineas Porter.	

DUNBAR TOWNSHIP.

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CONSTABLES.		
1799. Jacob Murphy.	1803. John McLaughlin.	1871. H. Heardy.
1800. Samuel Preston.	1804. David Catheart.	C. Woodward.
1801. Samuel Work.	1805. Benjamin Byers.	J. W. Hair.
1802. Isaiah Moreland.	1806-7. Samuel Patterson.	1872. A. S. McDowell.
AUDITORS.		
1841. Joseph Strickler.	1865. S. Craig.	L. L. Collins.
1842. Andrew Byers.	1866. A. J. Allen.	S. Harper.
1843. Richard Brookens.	1867. G. J. Ashman.	1873. Esquire Edwards.
1844. John Reece.	1868. J. H. Darby.	Christy Artis.
1845. David Moreland.	J. R. Barker.	1874. James Humbert.
1846. John McBurney.	1869. R. J. Allen.	Alexander Porter.
1847. Joseph Strickler.	W. R. Patterson.	1875. William Reynolds.
1848. John V. Reece.	1870. C. S. Beatty.	A. Minerd.
1849. David Moreland.	Thomas Reiner.	1876. William Hughes.
1850. Martin B. Stauffer.	1871. J. R. Bunker.	C. S. Beatty.
1851. A. H. Patterson.	1872. R. J. Allen.	John Hair.
1852. John H. Leighty.	1873. R. M. Boyer.	W. F. Holsing.
1853. Joseph Torrence.	1874. J. R. Bunker.	ASSESSORS.
1854. David Moreland.	Ewing Porter.	1840. John Clark.
1855. James Curry.	1875. Philip Oglevee.	1841. George Graham.
1856. Joseph Moreland.	1876. Samuel Craig.	1842. John W. Cox.
1857. David Moreland.	Robert Boyer.	1843. John Beattie.
1858. George Ashman.	R. J. Allen.	1844. George Graham.
Alexander Patterson.	1877. R. J. Allen.	1845. Isaac Shallenberger.
1859. Hugh Cameron.	1878. John Murray.	1846. John Clark.
1860. Mathew Byers.	1879. A. C. Brown.	John V. Reece.
1861. William Harper.	1880. J. R. Bunker.	1847. Thomas Leighty.
1862. John A. McClelland.	J. W. Hair.	1848. David Walker.
1863. Daniel Harper.	1881. J. L. Keffler.	1849. William H. Brown.
1864. G. J. Ashman.	SCHOOL DIRECTORS.	1850. John R. Smith.
	1856. Isaac Munson.	1851. John V. Reece.
	Robert Husted.	1852. John Boyer.
1841. Phineas Porter.	1857. Moses Porter.	1853. John Junk.
John Moreland.	George White.	1854. Stephen Varnes.
1842. Charles McLaughlin.	J. A. McDowell.	1855. George W. Cox.
Aaron Work.	1858. John Freeman.	1856. Thomas Sherwood.
1843. John Clark.	Henry Golley.	1857. Samuel Harper.
James Burton.	1859. Jesse Oglevee.	1858. Isaac Hurst.
1844. Joseph Strickler.	Jacob Humber.	JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.
Joseph Paull.	1860. Nathan Lewis.	1840. Jesse Bunker.
1845. Joseph Moreland.	James Allen.	Ephraim Butcher.
Andrew C. Byers.	1861. Daniel Harper.	1844. John Beatty.
1846. Jesse Oglevee.	Samuel Crossland.	James H. White.
William Ball.	1862. David Stull.	1847. William R. Turner.
1847. Jesse Miller.	Nathaniel G. Hurst.	Daniel Harper.
James R. McDowell.	1863. James Beattie.	William Walker.
1848. Joseph Strickler.	Joseph Oglevee.	1848. Robert Norris.
James Blackstone.	1864. J. Willey.	1852. Daniel Harper.
1849. Mathew D. Gilchrist.	J. H. Moore.	William R. Turner.
William H. Harper.	1865. C. Stauffer.	Joseph P. Blakeny.
1850. James Curry.	A. Strickler.	1853. George R. Bowers.
John Bolton.	1866. T. G. Sherwood.	1857. Adam Kiffer.
1851. Thomas Henderson.	J. Beattie.	Silas White.
John Boyer.	W. Hughes.	1858. George R. Boyer.
1852. William Harper.	1867. J. Allen.	CLERKS.
Thomas Rodgers.	J. Runer.	1840. John Haslet.
1853. John Bunker.	1868. C. Woodward.	1844. John Clark.
Zachariah Ball.	W. H. Moreland.	1845-47. Robert Rankin.
1854. A. H. Patterson.	John Speers.	1848. Martin B. Stauffer.
M. B. Stauffer.	1869. R. Boyer.	1852. David Turner.
1855. Stephen Leighty.	W. Hughes.	1855-56. James C. Guthrie.
John H. Leighty.	1870. M. Porter.	1858. Joseph Oglevee.
1856. Joseph Paull.	S. Edwards.	1859. James Taylor.

VILLAGE OF EAST LIBERTY.

The village of East Liberty, located upon a high bluff overlooking the Youghiogheny River, opposite the village of Dawson, and about four miles below Connellsville, bears the impress of age in numerous abandoned and decaying log buildings, whose presence bestows upon the place a shadow of neglect, though there is considerable animation at the town's business centre, and much that betokens a brisk and lively spirit. The village history reckons backward to at least 1792, in which year Joshua Dickinson caused a town survey to be made. In the fall of that year Andrew Bryson built the first house. One of the old log houses still there bears upon its chimney the date 1796. It is now occupied¹ by Mrs. Whittaker. Another house bearing upon its chimney the date 1797 is the present residence of Ann Strickler. Since 1810, it is said, no log houses have been built in East Liberty. William McBurney, who was born in East Liberty in 1808, and has lived in the village ever since, says that his father, Robert McBurney, came from Maryland in 1798 to visit Robert Boyd, his brother-in-law, then living in Dunbar township, about one mile from East Liberty. McBurney was a blacksmith, and being at that time in search of a business location, was strongly advised by Boyd to set up a shop at East Liberty. He acted upon the suggestion, and occupied without delay an abandoned blacksmith's shop, previously occupied by some person now not remembered. There was at that time a small collection of houses there, including that of Andrew Byers, the tavern-keeper, and Samuel Brown, a hatter, who was then living in the house now occupied by William McBurney. That house Mr. McBurney has always understood to have been the first building erected in East Liberty. The village was laid out, as said, by Joshua Dickinson, who directly sold the entire plat to Allen, Craig, and Byers.

The reasons for laying out a village here were probably because of the commanding and healthful site, and because the mainly traveled highway between Uniontown and Greensburg passed the place. Andrew Byers, one of the town proprietors, lived in the village and kept tavern, and as Josiah Allen was a store-keeper in Dunbar township in 1799, it is more than likely that his store was at East Liberty. After Byers the tavern was kept by one Arthur Hurry (previously a tailor in East Liberty), who was especially famous for having a scolding wife, whose sole delight appeared to exist in making Hurry's life one of misery. Before the village was laid out Joshua Dickinson built the grist-mill now occupied as the mill of Oglevee Brothers. In 1814, Matthew Cannon kept a store as well as tavern in the village, and following him as a village trader came William McMullen. A more pretentious store than had before been opened was that of Robert McBurney, who, in 1823, turned his smithy over to

one of his sons and became a merchant. It may be remarked that since 1798 a McBurney has always been a blacksmith at East Liberty, William McBurney, the present representative of the name, having been in the business there since 1835 on his own account, and a blacksmith there since 1828.

The first resident physician was probably a Dr. Johnson, who is said to have practiced there from 1800 to 1807. After Dr. Johnson's departure no doctor located there until 1834, when Dr. Wilson came. He remained until 1840, and then left the field to Dr. Samuel Stahl, whose stay covered a period of about twelve years. Dr. Charles Chalfant came about 1854, and remained until his death, a few years later. Dr. McCoy spent but a short time in the village, and removed then to Springfield township. Dr. Barnet entered the army from East Liberty for service during the war of the Rebellion, and died in the service. Dr. O. P. Brashear, who succeeded Dr. Barnet in village practice, left in 1874, and lives now in Brownsville. After him Dr. Sidman Stahl located, but departed after a brief sojourn. Since his time East Liberty has been without a physician.

East Liberty's first postmaster was John McBurney, who served from 1826 to his death in 1848, one year after the death of his father, Robert.

William Beatty followed him, and was himself succeeded by Samuel F. Randolph, Robert McBurney (the younger), Joseph Oglevee, Susan Ransom, William McBurney, John Stoner, and Daniel Reynolds. Upon the close of Reynolds' service, in 1874, a strong effort was made by the rival village of Alexandria to secure the post-office for that place, and a sharp contest setting in between the two villages upon the question, much bitter feeling was engendered. Alexandria won the day, and East Liberty post-office was accordingly given over to that town, where it still remains.

East Liberty has received a check to its progress in the presence of the village of Alexandria less than a mile away, but still maintains a fair share of the trade of the surrounding country. The Oglevee Brothers have a fine store there, and do a satisfactory business. Joseph Oglevee, the head of the firm, has been a merchant at East Liberty since 1856. There is also at the village a capacious foundry and machine-shop, where plows and other agricultural implements are manufactured. H. B. Snyder, the present proprietor, succeeded George Balsley therein in 1867, and in that year materially enlarged the works.

East Liberty has long been a temperance town, and consequently a well-behaved one. There was a time, however, when that could not have been truthfully said, for whisky once flowed like water there. No less than three taverns thrived in the village simultaneously, and turmoils were so frequent that, for lack of a more expressive designation, peacefully inclined citizens gave to East Liberty the name of Flint Mill. Matters got to such a bad state that the better-disposed

¹ Since demolished.

members of the community arose in their might and declared the traffic in strong drink must cease. So when Robert Huey opened a tavern, a company of men demolished his doors and windows and warned him to leave. Without waiting for further notice he did leave, and with his departure ended whisky-selling in the village.

Evidence of East Liberty enterprise was seen in the erection in the summer of 1881 of a concert hall, mainly for the use of the East Liberty Band. The corner-stone is a relic of the past. It was the corner-stone of a building erected in East Liberty in 1795, and bears this inscription: "A.D. 1795, rebuilt A.D. 1881."

THE VILLAGE OF DUNBAR.

Dunbar village, a station on the Southwestern Pennsylvania as well as on the Fayette County Railroad, lies about six miles south of New Haven. The village proper contains a population of about one thousand, while an outlying district, reaching to the Dunbar Furnace and neighboring coke-burning districts, contains more than the same number. The chief interests are those of iron-making, coal-mining, and coke-burning, in which industries nearly a thousand persons are employed. Railway traffic at this point is especially active. About fifty trains pass the station daily. Of these twenty-one are passenger-trains, and the residue freight and coke trains. Dunbar Creek, a rapid mill-stream, passes through the village, and drives a grist-mill and woolen-mill, which with a planing-mill are the only manufacturing industries at the village aside from iron and coke manufacture. To about the latter part of 1859 there was no settlement worthy of notice at the place now called Dunbar village, though there had been a settlement at the Furnace for seventy years. In 1850 the only house on the village site was the residence of Alexander Martin, a carpenter, now carrying on a planing-mill at the village. Mr. Martin's house of 1850 is now the residence of Mrs. Cameron. Mr. Martin sold his house to Hugh Cameron in 1853, at which time Cameron opened a shoemaking shop in it. John Speers had been carrying on since 1841 the stone grist-mill now the property of his son William, and built by Jacob Lowry and John Strickler in 1815. Farther up the stream James Hankins operated the woolen-mill now owned by Daniel Harper. Where John Bunker now lives he and his father had a wagon-shop. There was a store at the Furnace, but at the village there was none until after the completion through Dunbar of the Fayette County Railroad, in the winter of 1859-60. The first village store was built by John Hardy, and stood opposite where the Southwestern passenger depot stands. The building is still there.

Although the opening of the railway was thought likely to create a new town there in a short time, the anticipation was slow of fulfillment. To 1866 Dunbar was but a flag-station, with a shanty depot

at Speers' saw-mill. A post-office was established in 1860, and the postmastership given to Daniel Hardy. Previous to that there was a post-office in Woodvale School District, called Woodvale Post-Office. Of that office William Walker was postmaster. In 1865 Daniel Harper resigned the Dunbar postmastership, which was then given to Sophia Devan, the present incumbent. In 1866, when the Dunbar Iron Company took hold of the furnace, there was a considerable brightening at the village, and matters looked up with a promise of vigorous growth. At that time two stores were kept there,—one by Mrs. Mary A. Bird, and one by Slocum & Walters. In 1868 John Speers opened a store at his grist-mill. The first general store, and the first one with claims to importance, was that of Watt, Reid & Co (opened in 1871), now owned by J. M. Reid.

The first public-house at the village was built by John Hardy, and opened by James Patterson in 1868. The house is now closed. Patrick McFarlane, its last landlord, vacated it in February, 1881. The first drug-store was opened near the mill by George W. Speers, and the first undertaker's shop by J. R. Beers. As already observed, the first carpenter was Alexander Martin, and the first wagon-maker Jesse Bunker. The village progressed steadily in strength, and when the coke-making interests developed the village grew rapidly. The first survey of village lots was made in 1867, by John Speers, and the second in 1870, by David Turner, both surveys being made upon Thomas W. Watt's property, now the village site. In 1876 the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad was completed, and by that time Dunbar had taken on a healthy growth, which since that period has continued to keep pace with the profitable progress of adjacent coal, coke, and iron interests.

Up to 1871 there was no resident physician at Dunbar, although from about 1842, Dr. J. G. Rogers, living at Joseph Paull's, near the village, practiced here, and was to all intents a village physician. Dr. Rogers practiced in that neighborhood nearly all the time from 1842 to 1876, when he removed to Florida and there died. The physician who first made his home in Dunbar was Dr. J. T. Shepler, who came in November, 1871, remained until 1873, was absent until 1876, and then returning has been in practice at the village to the present time in association with Dr. R. W. Clark, who came to Dunbar in August, 1873. In the spring of that year Dr. W. J. Hamilton opened an office, and still remains one of the village physicians. Dr. Thomas P. Walker has been one of Dunbar's physicians since 1879, and Dr. A. C. Conley since Jan. 1, 1880.

The Fayette County Railroad station, alluded to as having been first located at Speers' mill, was changed to its present location in 1865. William H. Speers was the first agent, and served until 1865, when Thomas W. Watt was appointed. His successor was Martin B. Pope, and then followed John Herron. Cyrus S.

Yard, who succeeded Mr. Herron, is still the agent of the Southwest Railroad. W. N. Rodkey has been the Dunbar agent since 1876.

When there began to be signs of a village in 1858, Albert Cheney and John Speers told old Jesse Bunker that the new town should be called Dunbar City, but to this Mr. Bunker made objection, saying that if there was to be a new village it must be called Frogtown, after the little settlement that once clustered about Bunker's house. Cheney and Speers insisted, however, for Dunbar City, and despite the old man's warm feeling upon the subject and his disgust at the eventual change in name, Dunbar City was recognized as the designation of the village for about two years, when the "City" was dropped as rather far-fetched. The place called Frogtown was originally known as Unionville as early as the year 1810. At that time there was a store there (kept by John McClelland), and beyond it a tavern, opened by William Hoople in 1805, and of which the landlord in 1810 was Isaac Bryson. Near by were Jacob Lowry's mill, Isaac Bryson's still-house, and Phineas Porter's tan-yard. Both store and tavern were abandoned by 1813. The log cabin now occupied by Mr. Wilson as a residence was then Porter's tannery. In 1818, Jesse Bunker, who in 1808 was apprenticed to Joseph Bell, a wagon-maker at East Liberty, and in 1813 worked as wagon-maker for Col. Isaac Meason at Union Furnace, opened a wheelwright-shop at Unionville, where he had bought of Isaac Meason a small patch of land. His house, which stood next to McClelland's store, is now the residence of his son, John Bunker, who owns also the building used by McClelland as a store-house. Unionville lay on the road from Union Furnace to the Plumsock rolling-mill, and was at one time thought to promise something of consequence in the matter of growth. Frogtown was a name bestowed upon it in derision by some person, and as it happened that people generally about there thought Frogtown was more appropriate than Unionville the former prevailed. Frogtown did not, however, fulfill the destiny predicted for it by its enthusiastic citizens, but faded out within a few years of its birth. Jesse Bunker stuck to it despite its ill fortune, and stuck to his wagon-shop until his death in 1872, at the age of eighty-four years.

THE VILLAGE OF ALEXANDRIA.

In 1871 there was a strong promise of a railway line across Dunbar, to touch a point just above East Liberty, and Alexander J. Hill concluded that as the proposed line would cross his farm he would lay out a town there. He therefore surveyed a field into village lots, named the site Alexandria, and readily sold the lots, for the prospect of a railroad seemed wellnigh certain. Although the railway project miscarried at that time, much to the grievous disappointment of all concerned with the progress of Alexandria, the outlook at this present time is exceedingly

favorable for a speedy fulfillment of the long-deferred scheme. The first two houses built in Alexandria were put up by William Clark and a Mrs. Hazen. A store was soon erected by William Parkhill, and thenceforward improvements progressed steadily if not rapidly. The store, having passed through the hands of several proprietors, is now kept by Ewing Oglevee, who is also the postmaster. In 1874, Alexandria succeeded in obtaining the East Liberty post-office, which it still retains.

Dr. J. D. Haslett became the village physician at Alexandria in 1874, and still remains. The only other physician known to local history was Dr. O. D. Porter, who after a few months' trial abandoned the field. The village contains two church buildings, Presbyterian and Disciple, a school, a score or more of dwellings, and various minor industries.

CHURCHES.

LAUREL HILL (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH.

This, one of the oldest Presbyterian Churches in Fayette County, was organized by Rev. James Power, probably in 1776, although the loss of the early records of the church prevents a positive declaration of the precise date. It is known that Mr. Power was licensed to preach in the spring of 1773, and in that year preached for the congregations of Laurel Hill and Dunlap's Creek. Mr. Power, whose home had been in Chester County, remained a while in the missionary field, and then concluding to make his permanent home in the Dunlap's Creek valley, returned to Chester County, and brought out his family in 1776. Directly upon his return he is supposed to have organized Laurel Hill Church. Unfortunately, the names of the organizing members have not been preserved. Mr. Power enjoyed the distinction of being the first ordained minister who settled with his family in Western Pennsylvania. It may also be observed that his daughter Rebecca, who was first the wife of Rev. D. Smith and afterwards of Rev. T. Hunt, was the first child born in the family of a Presbyterian minister west of the Allegheny Mountains. She was born December 12, 1776, within the bounds of the Dunlap's Creek congregation. From the time of his arrival, in the fall of 1776, until 1779, Mr. Power devoted his time to the work of supplying destitute churches generally, although he lived at Dunlap's Creek, and regarded that as the principal point of his labors. In the spring of 1779 he became the regular pastor of the Mount Pleasant and Sewickly congregations. To that time his labors were given among the congregations of Mount Pleasant, Sewickly, Dunlap's Creek, Laurel Hill, Tyrone, and Unity. Early in 1782 the Laurel Hill Church engaged Rev. James Dunlap as its first pastor, and Oct. 15, 1782, he was installed in charge of the churches at Laurel Hill and Dunlap's Creek. He dissolved his relation with Dunlap's Creek in 1789, but remained with Laurel Hill until 1803, when he joined the Presbytery of Ohio, and in that year

was chosen president of Jefferson College, at Canonsburg. At the time of Mr. Dunlap's settlement at Laurel Hill the ruling elders were John Travis and Samuel Finley. The first persons ordained ruling elders after his settlement were James McClean, Samuel McClean, Daniel McClean, John Allen, James Wilkie, and John Maxwell. The next ordained elders during the same pastorate were James Parker and James Morrison.

During Mr. Dunlap's pastorate there arose a division in the congregation because of the introduction into the church of the gospel psalmody. As a consequence about one-third of the members withdrew and organized the Laurel Hill United Presbyterian (or Seceders) Church. April 18, 1804, Rev. James Guthrie was called to be the pastor of Laurel Hill, and April 17, 1805, was installed. The ruling elders at that time were Samuel Finley, Samuel McClean, James Halliday, James McCormick, and Joseph Morison. The first ruling elders ordained after Mr. Guthrie's coming were Joseph Torrence, James Allen, and Enoch French. The second addition of elders included Patrick Watson, Andrew Wiley, and John Clark. In 1826, D. A. C. Sherrard and John Larimer were chosen elders, and in 1833 Thomas Greer, John Morison, S. A. Russel, A. E. Byers, Robert Davis, and Mathew Byers. Mr. Sherrard served as ruling elder from 1826 to his death in 1880, a period of fifty-four years. Mr. Guthrie labored with the church uninterrupted for the space of forty-five years or until his death, which took place Aug. 24, 1850. A marble shaft in Laurel Hill Cemetery marks his last resting-place, and testifies to the love in which his people held him. About six months before his death Mr. Guthrie suggested that as the infirmities of age were telling sorely upon him, it would be well to secure some minister to be co-pastor with him. In accordance with that suggestion Rev. Joel Stoneroad was called and installed June 6, 1850. Within less than three months thereafter, Mr. Guthrie's death left Laurel Hill to the charge of Mr. Stoneroad. The latter preached at Laurel and Tyrone until 1861, when he gave his entire time to Laurel Hill. In 1851 the membership of the latter was one hundred and thirty-six, and soon rose to one hundred and fifty. The first elders chosen under Mr. Stoneroad's pastorate (in 1851) were James Stewart, John Clark, W. H. Haslett, and James Allen. The next additions (in 1866) were William Bryson, R. H. Smith, James Curry, James Henshaw, Thomas G. Sherrard, and Samuel Watson. The last two declined to serve. After a pastorate of twenty-eight years, Mr. Stoneroad was compelled in 1878 to resign his charge by reason of ill health and bodily infirmities. He lives now in quiet seclusion not far from the church. After depending upon supplies about a year the church called Rev. R. R. Gailer, now in charge, to be the pastor, and Sept. 12, 1879, he was installed. In March, 1881, the membership of Laurel Hill was one hundred and sixty. Besides the house

of worship at Laurel Hill, there is also Bethel Chapel in North Union township, built in 1877. The elders in March, 1881, were James Curry, John Wright, R. H. Smith, Hervey Smith, George Yeagley, and William Bryson. The trustees were Thomas Phillips, Ashbel Junk, and Caleb Woodward. The Sunday-school, which is in charge of the pastor, has an average attendance of eighty teachers and pupils.

The following account of the church edifices of old Laurel Hill Church is given by Robert A. Sherrard, whose father was one of the earliest settlers in Dunbar, and a prominent member of this congregation:

"The first meeting-house built for the use of old Laurel Hill congregation was put up in the fall of the year 1778. It was of hewed logs and shingled roof. I had the information from William Carson, whose brother, Alexander Carson, hewed the logs, and after the house was raised he shingled it. This meeting-house did not stand many years, as it was a mile from the centre of the congregation, and as the great majority of the congregation [were] farther north and west by three or four miles. In the course of a few years (1782) a new site was selected, a vote taken, and by a very large majority of the congregation it was agreed to build upon the new site. Accordingly a new house of hewed logs was built, and occupied as a meeting-house for said Laurel Hill congregation until the year 1850, at which time they erected an elegant, large, and spacious brick meeting-house."

William Carson also related the following incident to Mr. Sherrard:

"It was a dense forest of beautiful white-oak timber for the distance of a mile from home to the site of the meeting-house, and as a guide his brother blazed trees all the way from home to the site; this was done to mark a pathway for his own and afterwards for the use of the family to travel along on Sabbath days when the public service was held at the meeting-house."

Mr. Sherrard says, "A graveyard had been formed for some three or four years before the first meeting-house was built. And there old Col. Paull's father, George Paull, was buried in the fall of 1778. And there my grandfather was buried in 1780. And there his daughter, my mother, was buried in 1833."

As already mentioned, the first churchyard was laid out in 1772, at the old church, upon the present Joseph Work farm. When the church location was changed to where it now is a burial-place was set apart there. Among the oldest headstone inscriptions to be found there are the following: Given Scott, 1793; Andre Scott, 1790; John Gilchrist, 1795; Mary Allen, 1795; Daniel McClean, 1797; James Junk, 1799; Jane Scott, 1797; Mary Work, 1800; Joseph Work, 1800; Johannah Beatty, 1801; Thomas Preston, 1801; John Allen, 1802; Elizabeth Gilchrist, 1804; Agnes Work, 1810; Martha Guthrie, 1807; James Paull, Sr., 1811 (aged eighty-one); John A. Scott, 1790; Thomas Scott, 1811; Sarah Luckey, 1811; Agnes McDowell,

1801; Wm. Rogers, 1813; Elizabeth Peairs, 1814; Elisha Peairs, 1816; Jane Rogers, 1815; Susannah Hamilton, 1815; George Stewart, 1819; Mary Luckey, 1821; Thomas Junk, 1821; Margaret Gilchrist, 1823 (aged ninety-three); Joseph Luckey, 1823.

EAST LIBERTY CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The first member of the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination residing in Dunbar township was Henry Leighty, who came from Harmony, Westmoreland Co., and settled at East Liberty. Not only was he the first, but he was also the only member of that denomination in the vicinity of his place of settlement for some years; but notwithstanding this fact, it was at his invitation and solicitation that, in the year 1832, the Rev. Isaac Hague, a Cumberland Presbyterian preacher, came to this neighborhood and began holding religious services. His preaching was so effective that in a short time he had gathered a congregation of earnest members. When compelled to transfer his labors to some other portion of the country he arranged to have the Rev. A. M. Blackford assigned to the care of the East Liberty congregation. The result of Mr. Blackford's ministrations led to his organization of the East Liberty Cumberland Presbyterian Church, July 2, 1838. The organizing members were Henry Leighty, Catharine Ash, Susanna Dougan, Amy Work, Susan Leighty, Jane Cooley, Nancy Leighty, Eliza Leighty, Mary Little, Charlotte Leighty. Henry Leighty was chosen ruling elder in the spring of 1839, Rev. Mr. Blackford retired from the charge and Elder Leighty removed from the bounds of the congregation. At this juncture several of the members concluded to make their homes in other parts, and thus a material check was set upon the church's progress. During the summer of 1839 and 1840, Rev. A. Shearer supplied occasional preaching, and as the few remaining members of the church exercised themselves with most earnest diligence to sustain the organization, it remained intact, although it required a sharp struggle to keep it so. From April, 1841, to April, 1842, there was scarcely any preaching, but in the spring of 1842, Elder Leighty returning, he reawakened the slumbering interest, and in response to his request to the Union Presbytery for the services at East Liberty of some minister, Jesse Adams, a licentiate, was assigned to preach there a portion of his time. His labors were attended with gratifying success, and during the year brought fourteen members into the church. These were Joseph Evans, Joseph Martin, Mary Martin, David Leighty, John Ash, Ann Oglevee, George Boyer, Catharine Boyer, Francis Leighty, Ann Serist, Mary Work, Francis Varns, Conrad Strickler, and Elizabeth Strickler. During 1845 a house of worship was erected, and there was a substantial promise of much permanent prosperity. June 17, 1843, Jesse Oglevee was ordained ruling elder by Rev. S. E. Hudson. Dec. 20, 1847, John Leighty,

Abraham Galley, and Joseph Harper were chosen trustees. The succession of ministers, beginning with Rev. Jesse Adams' time, is given as follows: Jesse Adams, April, 1842, to October, 1842; A. B. Brice, October, 1842, to April, 1843; William Campbell, April, 1843, to April, 1846; A. G. Osborn, April, 1846, to April, 1848; Messrs. Osborn and Swain, April, 1848, to April, 1849; A. G. Osborn, April, 1849, to April, 1856; J. S. Gibson, April, 1856, to April, 1858; J. P. Beard, 1858 to fall of 1859; — Anderson, from that time to 1861; J. N. Edmeston, 1861 to 1864; A. J. Swain, 1864 to 1871; H. S. Danley, 1871 to 1874; E. P. Pharr, 1874 to 1877. The pastor now in charge is Rev. K. C. Hayes.

To June 1, 1860, the number of persons received into membership aggregated three hundred and ten. To 1881 the members received numbered six hundred and twenty-seven.

The membership in March, 1881, was about three hundred. The greater portion thereof worship at the East Liberty (or Alexandria) Church, and the residue at Summit Chapel, south of East Liberty, a meeting-house provided for the convenience of such members of the congregation as live in that vicinity. Rev. K. C. Hayes, called in 1879 to be the pastor, preaches at both places. In 1867 the present substantial brick edifice replaced the building (likewise brick) set up in 1845. Known as the East Liberty Church, it is actually located at Alexandria. The elders in March, 1881, were Joseph Cropp, David Snyder, E. B. Porter, Farrington Oglevee, Joseph Oglevee. The trustees were J. L. Momyer, L. L. Collins, Watson Dunn, M. L. Stoner, Philip Oglevee.

BETHEL CHAPEL.

There is at Alexandria a chapel, in which members of the Bethel Disciples' Church of Tyrone meet for worship once a fortnight. The chapel was built in 1875, and is commodious and neat but tasteful in design. The attendance averages fully fifty persons.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH OF DUNBAR.

About the year 1835 a Methodist Protestant Church was organized in Woodvale School District, and a stone church building erected upon land donated by Joseph Paull. At the same time Mr. Paull made a donation of land for a burying-ground. About 1866 the Woodvale Church was abandoned, and in 1871 was demolished. From 1866 to 1875 the congregation worshiped in the village school-house at Dunbar. In 1875 the present house of worship was erected. The present enrollment of members is one hundred and fifty, but the membership includes about a hundred. The pastor is Rev. John Hodgkinson, the preacher on the Dunbar charge, which includes three appointments. Services are held at Dunbar once in two weeks. The class-leader at Dunbar is Daniel Cameron. The Sunday-school superintendent is Lewis McDowell.

DUNBAR TOWNSHIP.

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ST. ALOYSIUS' CHURCH (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

Previous to 1873 the Catholics residing at Dunbar village attended church at Connellsville. In that year Rev. P. Brady, of Myersdale, in Somerset County, visited Dunbar, and held services in Maurice Healy's house, on which occasion the congregation numbered about a hundred persons. In 1873 and 1874 he preached at Mr. Healy's house once a month. In 1875 a fine house of worship was completed at Dunbar and dedicated that year. It was built of brick, and cost eleven thousand dollars. In 1875 Mr. Brady became the resident priest at Dunbar, and still continues in charge. The congregation includes now (March, 1881) from three hundred to three hundred and fifty families. Services are held every Sunday.

DUNBAR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterian Church of Dunbar was organized April 29, 1874, by the Presbytery of Redstone. The constituent members numbered eighty-five, of whom the greater portion had been members of the Connellsville Presbyterian Church. Joseph Paull, John Taylor, T. W. Watt, and James L. Paull were chosen ruling elders. In 1874 a church was built at a cost of five thousand five hundred dollars. Nov. 9, 1874, it was dedicated. Services were at first held in the Harper school-house by Rev. J. M. Barnett, of Connellsville, who supplied until December, 1874, when Rev. R. T. Price, of Allegheny City, was engaged, and Mr. Price is still the pastor. Since organization two hundred and eleven members have been received. Of them one hundred and fifty remained March 1, 1881. The Sunday-school, in charge of J. L. Paull as superintendent, and James Thompson and George T. Griffin as assistants, has an average attendance of one hundred and fifteen. The church elders are T. W. Watt, J. L. Paull, Thomas Reiner, and W. H. Barnes. The deacons are A. B. Hosack, James Thompson, W. H. Wilson, and J. W. Guthrie.

DUNBAR METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Dunbar Methodist Episcopal class, attached to Redstone Circuit, has met at Dunbar village regularly every fortnight in the Young Men's Christian Association Building since the beginning of 1879. The members number now about fifteen. The preacher in charge is Rev. Mr. Husted. The class-leader is William Rodkey. A house of worship was to be built during the summer of 1881.

ST. JOHN IN THE WILDERNESS' CHURCH (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL).

A Protestant Episcopal chapel bearing this name occupies a site near the Dunbar Furnace. It was consecrated March 8, 1881. The structure cost three thousand dollars, and was projected and completed mainly through the efforts of Mrs. A. B. De Saulles. The rector at New Haven, Rev. Mr. Stonax, is also rector of this church.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH (EPISCOPAL).

About the year 1852, St. Paul's Episcopal Church was organized, and a house of worship erected in Woodvale School District, on land owned by Mrs. Mary Meason. Among the families prominent in the organization were the Murphys, Puseys, Measons, and Walkers. The congregation was small at the outset, and thus remained until it disbanded about ten years later. Pulpit supplies were obtained from Connells-ville and Uniontown, but at no time were church affairs sufficiently prosperous to warrant the engagement of a resident rector. In a little while the removal from the township of leading members of the church began to weaken the organization, and in 1862 meetings were abandoned.

SCHOOLS.

Incidental reference to some of the early private or "subscription" schools taught in Dunbar township will be found in the history of the township's early settlement. The remote period at which the settlement of Dunbar began makes the task of reciting early school history a vague and unsatisfactory one at best. Every small settlement had its school as soon as the most important matter of settlement was thoroughly adjusted, and these humble school-houses were scattered over the country, and multiplied rapidly as the country was peopled and developed. One of the most important schools of the early era in Dunbar appears to have been opened by the Rev. James Dunlap, pastor of the Laurel Hill Presbyterian Church, and William Littell, Esq. An old newspaper advertisement shows that the school was opened in 1794, and that the preceptors were ready to receive pupils, to whom would be taught "eloquence and the English language grammatically, together with the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, geometry and trigonometry, with their application to mensuration, surveying, gauging, etc.; likewise geography and civil history, natural and moral philosophy, logic, and rhetoric." They set forth, moreover, that "boarding, washing, etc., may be had at reputable houses in the neighborhood, at the low rate of ten pounds per annum." The school building is believed to have been located on the old Tanner farm, formerly owned by Col. William Swearingen, and later by Charles McLaughlin. It was probably continued by Mr. Dunlap until 1803, when he was called to the presidency of Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, Pa. Littell was subsequently well known as a Kentucky lawyer and author.

The public school system was inaugurated in 1835, and May 22d of that year the school appropriation apportioned to Dunbar was \$113.33 $\frac{1}{2}$ from the State and \$226.66 $\frac{1}{2}$ from the county. Dunbar's first report under the law was made Oct. 16, 1835.

The annual report for the school year ending June 7, 1880, gives details touching Dunbar's public schools as follows:

Whole number of schools.....	19
Average number of months taught.....	6
Number of male teachers.....	13
" female".....	6
Average salaries of males per month.....	\$34.28
" females".....	\$31.00
Number of male scholars.....	517
" female".....	470
Average number attending school.....	824
Average percentage of attendance.....	83
Cost per month.....	\$0.67
Number of mills levied for school purposes.....	24
" " " building".....
Total amount of tax levied for school and building purposes.....	\$4047.59
State appropriation.....	1067.24
Receipts from taxes and all sources except State appropriation.....	4230.54
Total receipts.....	5297.78
Cost of school-houses—purchasing, building, renting, etc.....	634.01
Paid for teachers' wages.....	3810.00
Paid for fuel and contingencies, fees of collectors, etc., and all other expenses.....	490.52
Total expenditures.....	4934.53
Resources.....	3217.88
Liabilities.....

SOCIETIES AND ORDERS.

KING DAVID LODGE, No. 826, I. O. O. F.

This lodge of I. O. O. F. was organized at Dunbar, in 1873, with twenty-three members. John Speer was the N. G.; A. J. Bryson, V. G.; and Samuel Wilson, Treas. The membership now reaches one hundred. The officers are Edward Potter, N. G.; William Calhoun, V. G.; John Stafford, Fin. Sec.; A. J. Bryson, Treas.; William Mitchell, Rec. Sec.

BRANCH No. 3, A. O. H.,

was organized at Dunbar in 1875, with ten members. In March, 1881, the membership was fifty. The officers were John Cain, President; Michael Maylie, Sec.; Hugh Hagan, Treas.

DUNBAR LODGE, No. 410, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, was organized Oct. 10, 1873, with twenty members. Samuel Wilson was chosen C. M.; C. H. Stetson, V. C. M.; W. H. Speers, K. of R. and S.; C. S. Beatty, M. of F. The membership, March, 1881, was one hundred and twenty. Then the officers were Frank Victor, C. M.; F. G. Smith, V. C. M.; D. M. Motherwell, Prelate; Wesley Devan, K. of R. and S.; John Stafford, M. of F.; Smith Wortman, M. of E.; J. N. Anderson, M. at A.

DUNCAN POST, No. 165, G. A. R.,

was organized in the spring of 1880, with twenty-two members. John Stafford was chosen the first commander. The members now number fifty. The officers are D. A. Byers, Com.; W. H. Martin, S. V. C.; John Waters, J. V. C.; D. K. Cameron, Chap.; J. N. Anderson, Adj.; James Fraser, O. D.; John Stafford, O. G.; Henry Bunting, Q.M.

DUNBAR LODGE, No. 1236, I. O. G. T.,

This lodge was chartered Aug. 3, 1877, with twenty members. D. K. Cameron was chosen W. C. T.; G. B. Tedro, W. V. T.; James Thompson, Sec.; J. C. Rosborough, Treas. The officers March, 1881, were

Andrew Laughrey, W. C. T.; Clara McDowell, W. V. T.; Charles Trew, Fin. Sec.; J. N. Anderson, Rec. Sec.; Allie Ambroue, Treas.; W. N. Rodkey, Chaplain; Boyd Lemon, Marshal.

DUNBAR YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Y. M. C. A. was organized in 1870, and in that year a hall costing \$1000 was erected upon a lot donated by W. H. Speer. The officers are A. B. Hosack, President; W. H. Wilson, Sec.; D. A. Byers, Treas.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

THE DUNBAR FURNACE COMPANY.

The Dunbar Furnace Company was organized June 1, 1876, with a capital of \$500,000, of which \$200,000 was in preferred stock. April 29, 1880, the preferred was increased to \$300,000. Charles Parrish was chosen president; A. B. De Saulles, vice-president; Theodore P. Farrell, treasurer and secretary. The directors were Charles Parrish, A. B. De Saulles, Samuel Dickson, Fisher Hazard, James Cox, and Henry Brock. The company became possessed of the Dunbar Iron Company's works, together with coal and iron lands covering about eight thousand acres in Dunbar township. Edmund C. Pechin, superintendent for the Dunbar Iron Company, was installed in the same position under the new organization, with A. B. De Saulles as assistant superintendent. In 1877, Mr. De Saulles was appointed to succeed Mr. Pechin as superintendent, and at that time Mr. William Beeson was chosen general manager. Since that time there has been no change in either the directors or other officers of the company. The furnace company found one stone stack fifty-seven feet high and fifteen feet "bosh," with a daily capacity of forty tons. The stack was at once rebuilt to a height of seventy-six feet with twenty feet "bosh," capable of making seventy tons of iron daily. The number of employés at the furnace and mines was increased from two hundred and fifty to five hundred. Three Whitwell hot-blast stoves were put in (eighteen by forty each), a new blowing-engine and four new boilers were added, and ninety-eight coke-ovens erected.

In December, 1879, a second stack similar to the first was built, and additions made of two hot-blast stoves, two new blowing-engines, and four new boilers. In February, 1880, the company purchased the Ferguson Coke-Works, and leased three hundred acres of adjacent coal lands. This, with the Hill Farm Coke-Works, bought in 1876, gave the company one hundred and fifty-nine coke-ovens, and control of six hundred acres of coal lands. The large tract of land owned and controlled by the company, lying chiefly in the mountainous region of Dunbar, east and southeast from Dunbar village, includes, besides coal, large deposits of iron ore and limestone. Thus almost at the very doors of the furnace, they find all the materials necessary to the manufacture of iron. Immediately under the coal-beds south of the Hill farm, to

DUNBAR TOWNSHIP.

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the depth of from eighteen to twenty-four inches below the coal, are found iron ore deposits.

This is likewise true of other localities in the township. The annual mining products of the company include 9000 tons of coal, 15,000 tons of mountain ore, 20,000 tons of coal ore, and 35,000 tons of limestone. The annual field of manufactured iron reaches 44,000 tons. The employés engaged at the furnace and mines number between six hundred and seven hundred, of whom one hundred and seventy labor at the furnace foundry and repair-shop. From \$16,000 to \$18,000 per month is paid out in wages. The principal manufacture is "open gray forge" or mill iron. A large majority of the company's furnace employés live in the vicinity in tenement-houses owned or controlled by the company, and make at the furnace a village of six or seven hundred people.

The company owns twenty miles of single track, four locomotives, and upwards of one hundred cars. At the furnace settlement J. M. Hustead has a finely-appointed store, at which the furnace employés obtain their supplies. The yearly business done by Mr. Hustead is something very remarkable in amount for a country store.

COKE MANUFACTURE.

The first coke-burning in Dunbar in ovens is said by Mr. A. J. Hill to have been by William Turner and Richard Bookens, who, between 1840 and 1845, bought coal of Thomas Gregg, who had a piece of fourteen acres of coal land on the Youghiogheny River, near the present Fort Hill Coke-Works. Turner & Bookens burned the coke on the ground at first, but afterwards put up a few ovens, about which time also Col. A. M. Hill built four coke-ovens near them. These four Mr. Hill soon increased to twelve. The first coke made by Turner & Bookens was boated down the rivers to Cincinnati, and there for some days Mr. Turner made fruitless efforts to sell it. He had got about discouraged when a foundryman agreed to experiment with it, provided Turner would cart it to the foundry. The experiment proved so satisfactory that the foundryman bought the entire cargo, and thus the coke trade being opened, Turner found no future difficulty in marketing all he could make. More important coke operations in Dunbar were commenced in 1854 by Watt & Larmer, of the Dunbar Furnace, who bought ten acres of coal lands on the present site of the Mahoning Company's works, and burned coke on the ground there for their furnace. The first large nest of coke-ovens built in Dunbar were sixty of those now used by Reid Brothers. They were put up by Watt, Taylor & Co. in 1869. The second lot were built by the Connellsville Gas and Coke Company, the third by Ferguson & Scandred in 1871, the fourth by Paull, Brown & Co. in 1872. There are at present in operation in Dunbar township upwards of fifteen hundred coke-ovens (including one hundred and fifty-nine owned by the Dunbar Furnace

Company). There are in process of construction and in contemplation upwards of fourteen hundred more. Reference to the firms engaged in the business, together with details of their operations, will be found following:

ANCHOR COKE-WORKS.

These works, located near Dunbar village (and known until very recently as the Henderson Coke-Works), are now carried on by Morgan, Layng & Co. In June, 1878, H. C. Frick & Co. came into control of one hundred ovens, built here in 1870 by R. Henderson & Co., and two hundred acres of adjacent coal lands. Frick & Co. employed in their Dunbar coke business about one hundred men, mined six thousand bushels of coal daily, and for a similar period produced one hundred and fifty tons of coke.

The main slope in this coal-mine extends fifteen hundred feet. The investment in ovens and lands represents over \$200,000. Thomas Lynch has been in charge of the works since June, 1878.

MAHONING COKE COMPANY (LIMITED).

In 1872, Messrs. Paull, Brown & Co. bought the coal right to one hundred acres of coal lands, and built one hundred ovens just south of Dunbar village. Their total investment aggregated \$83,000. In 1878 they were succeeded in the proprietorship by the Mahoning Coke Company (Limited). The chartered capital was \$40,000. They employ an average of sixty men, mine two hundred tons of coal, and produce one hundred and thirty-seven tons of coke daily. The main slope is 1700 feet in length, and is at an angle of about twenty-three degrees. The officers of the company are Charles L. Rhodes, chairman; F. H. Mathers, secretary and treasurer; N. F. Sanford, manager and agent. Mr. Sanford has been in charge of the works since 1875.

COLVIN & CO.'S WORKS.

In April, 1880, Messrs. S. Colvin & Co., of Pittsburgh, acquired control of eighty-four acres of coal lands (formerly a portion of the R. Henderson & Co. tract), and erected eighty ovens. They have but one opening, which is a slope twelve hundred feet in length. They employ sixty men, take out 4500 bushels of coal, and manufacture 120 tons of coke daily. Their investment is about \$45,000. W. A. Blythe is the superintendent.

The Dunbar Furnace Coke-Works are noticed elsewhere in the history of this township, in connection with the account of the operations of the Dunbar Furnace Company.

UNIONDALE COKE-WORKS.

In 1869 Messrs. Watt, Taylor & Co. bought the coal right to one hundred and five acres of coal lands near Dunbar village, and built upon it forty coke-ovens. Soon afterwards they added twenty ovens, and were succeeded by Watt, Byers & Co., who were followed by T. W. Watt & Co. In 1878 Reid

Brothers bought the interests of Watt & Co., and built sixteen additional ovens, making the present complement seventy-six. Their main slope reaches twelve hundred feet from the opening. They employ usually seventy-five men, mine five thousand bushels of coal daily, and produce each day one hundred and twenty tons of coke. They have invested in the business about \$100,000.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY'S WORKS.

In 1880 the Cambria Iron Company, of Johnstown, Pa., leased of the Connellsburg Gas-Coal Company a large tract of coal lands near New Haven, together with one hundred coke-ovens and appurtenances, previously used by the last-named company. The Cambria Company added four hundred ovens and other appointments for meeting their immense requirements, at a total cost of \$228,000. Their lease on the property runs twenty years. They have two mine openings, take out from nine hundred to one thousand tons of coal, and ship about seven hundred tons of coke daily. Their employés number about five hundred. These live near the works, where the company has provided a well-stocked store and one hundred and fifty-six tenement-houses for their accommodation. The office of the company is at No. 218 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia. E. Y. Townsend is the president; Charles S. Wurts, vice-president; and John T. Kille, treasurer. The superintendent of the coke-works is John McFadden. The two works of the Cambria Company in Dunbar are known as the "Morrell" and "Wheeler" Coke-Works.

CONNELLSVILLE COKE AND IRON COMPANY.

This company, now pushing rapidly forward the greatest single coal-mining and coke-manufacturing interest in Dunbar, was chartered in March, 1880, with a capital of \$1,000,000. Hon. John Leisenring, of Mauch Chunk, is president; W. B. Whitney, of Philadelphia, secretary and treasurer; and E. K. Hyndman, of Connellsburg, general manager. The company owns eight thousand acres of coal lands, lying in the townships of Dunbar, Franklin, and North Union, the greatest portion being in Dunbar. At the new town of Leisenring, three miles and a half southwest from Connellsburg, the company have two hundred coke-ovens in operation, and to that number they are now adding two hundred more, which are nearly ready to be put in operation. In addition to these, the building of three hundred more is contemplated, making seven hundred in all.

At this place a shaft has been sunk three hundred and seventy-five feet deep. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has constructed a branch road, known as the "Opossum Run Branch," from New Haven to Leisenring, and as the coal company develop their lands, will lengthen it. The purpose of the coal company is to sink shafts and build coke-ovens at the most available points, and to use the utmost energy in utilizing the enormous supply of coal contained

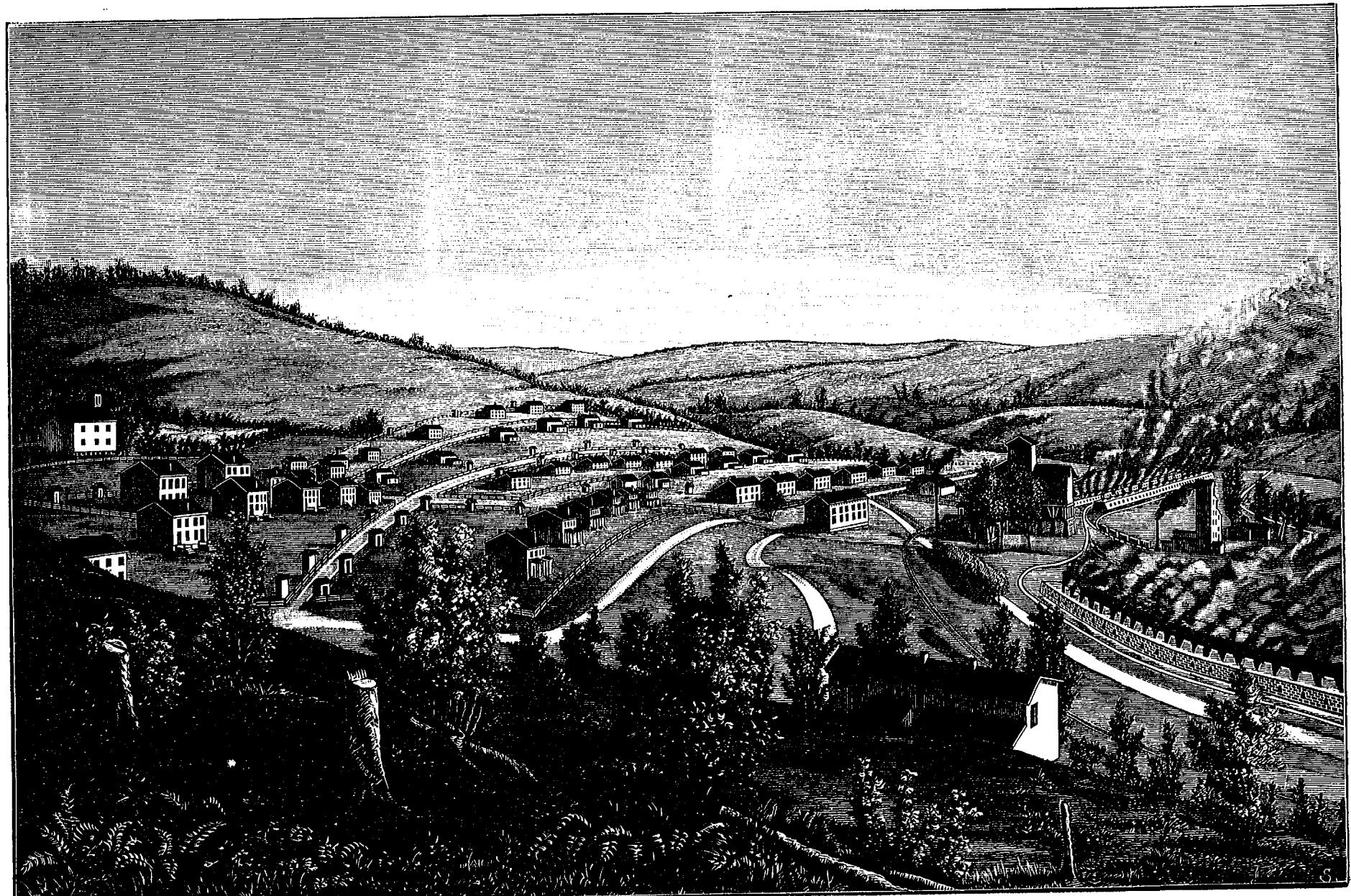
within their possessions. They now mine about seven hundred tons of coal daily, and employ upwards of four hundred people. They began to make coke for the first time in April, 1881. It is expected that the company will erect extensive furnaces on their lands in the near future.

THE TROTTER COKE-WORKS.

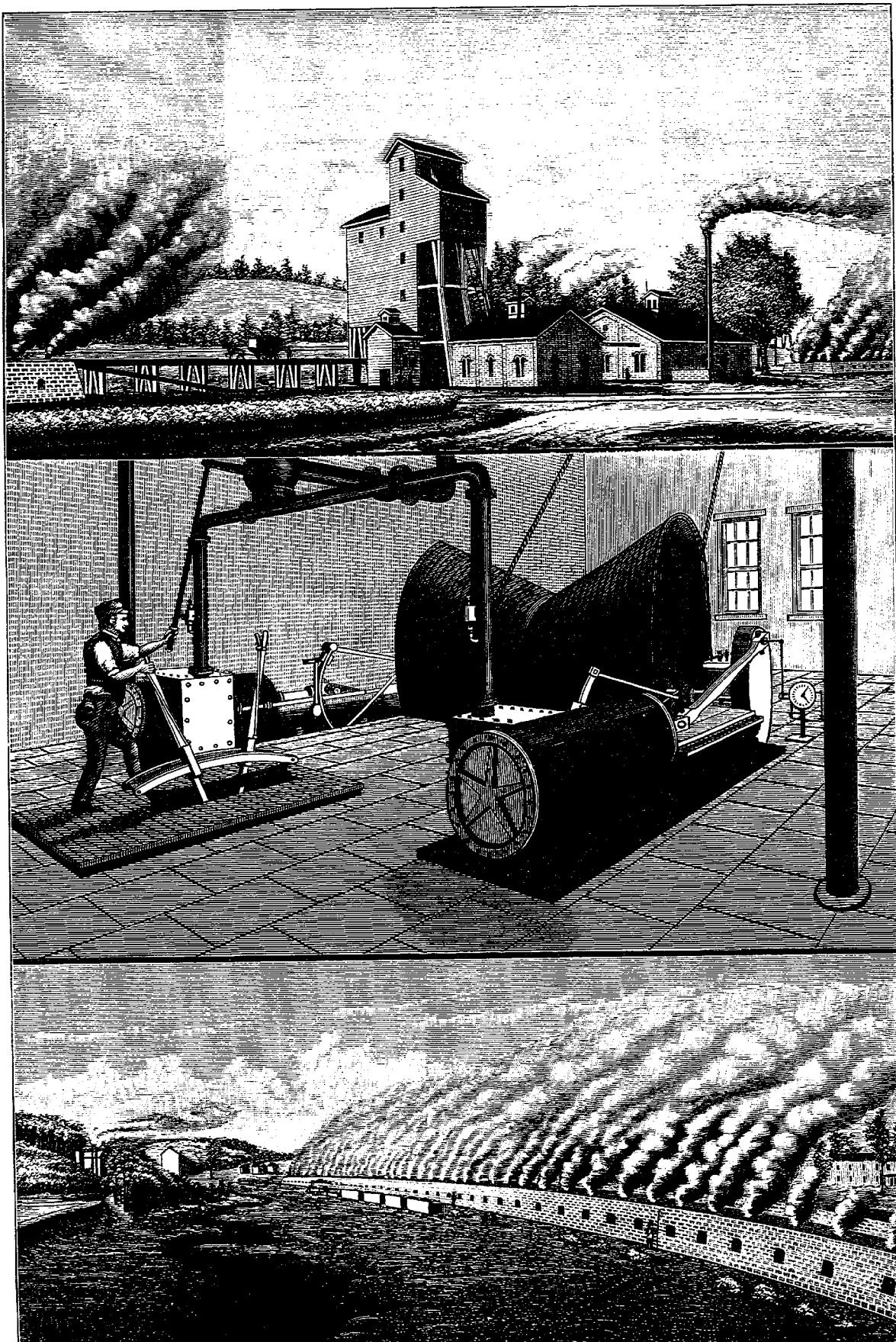
These coke-works, located within the township of Dunbar, are owned and operated by the Connellsburg Gas-Coal Company, which was organized Aug. 9, 1864, under act of April 21, 1854. Letters patent were issued Oct. 14, 1864. The capital stock of the company is \$500,000. Their property consists of about three thousand one hundred acres of coal right and about four hundred and fifty acres in fee, situated in the vicinity of Connellsburg. There are three mining villages on the property, viz., Wheeler, Morrell, and Trotter, named after Charles Wheeler, vice-president of the Central National Bank of Philadelphia; Hon. Daniel J. Morrell, general manager of the Cambria Iron Company, Johnstown; and Charles W. Trotter, Esq., of Philadelphia, respectively. The first two villages consist of about one hundred and sixty tenement-houses, a large store building, and suitable buildings for coal-hoisting machinery, etc., all under the management of the Cambria Iron Company, which has leased for a period of twenty years the five hundred coke-ovens connected with the same, and which are now in full blast.

The village of Trotter, recently laid out and built under the management and direction of the company's superintendent, Henry Wickham, has been described as follows: "A little more than a mile out the Opossum Run Branch from New Haven junction is the coke village of Trotter, where are located the extensive works of the Connellsburg Gas-Coal Company. The town consists of about one hundred houses, of which the company own eighty-four, and is laid out with mathematical accuracy. The houses are neat and clean, and to each is attached sufficient ground for gardening purposes; the streets are wide and well drained; water-plugs are stationed along the streets at convenient distances, and through these the village is supplied with pure Youghiogheny River water, furnished by a pipe line to that stream, over two miles distant.¹ A school-house of modern design adorns one of the thoroughfares; a large store supplies the employés with food and clothing; and, upon the whole, Trotter will compare favorably with any mining village in the region. The town is to be enlarged to the extent of forty more tenement-houses. A portion of the lumber for them is already on the ground, and the contract for their erection has been made. In addition to the modern improvements mentioned above, a telephone line has been constructed connecting the works with those of the Connellsburg Coke

¹ The same pumping apparatus supplies the villages of Morrell and Wheeler with water from the Youghiogheny.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF LEISENRING, PA.

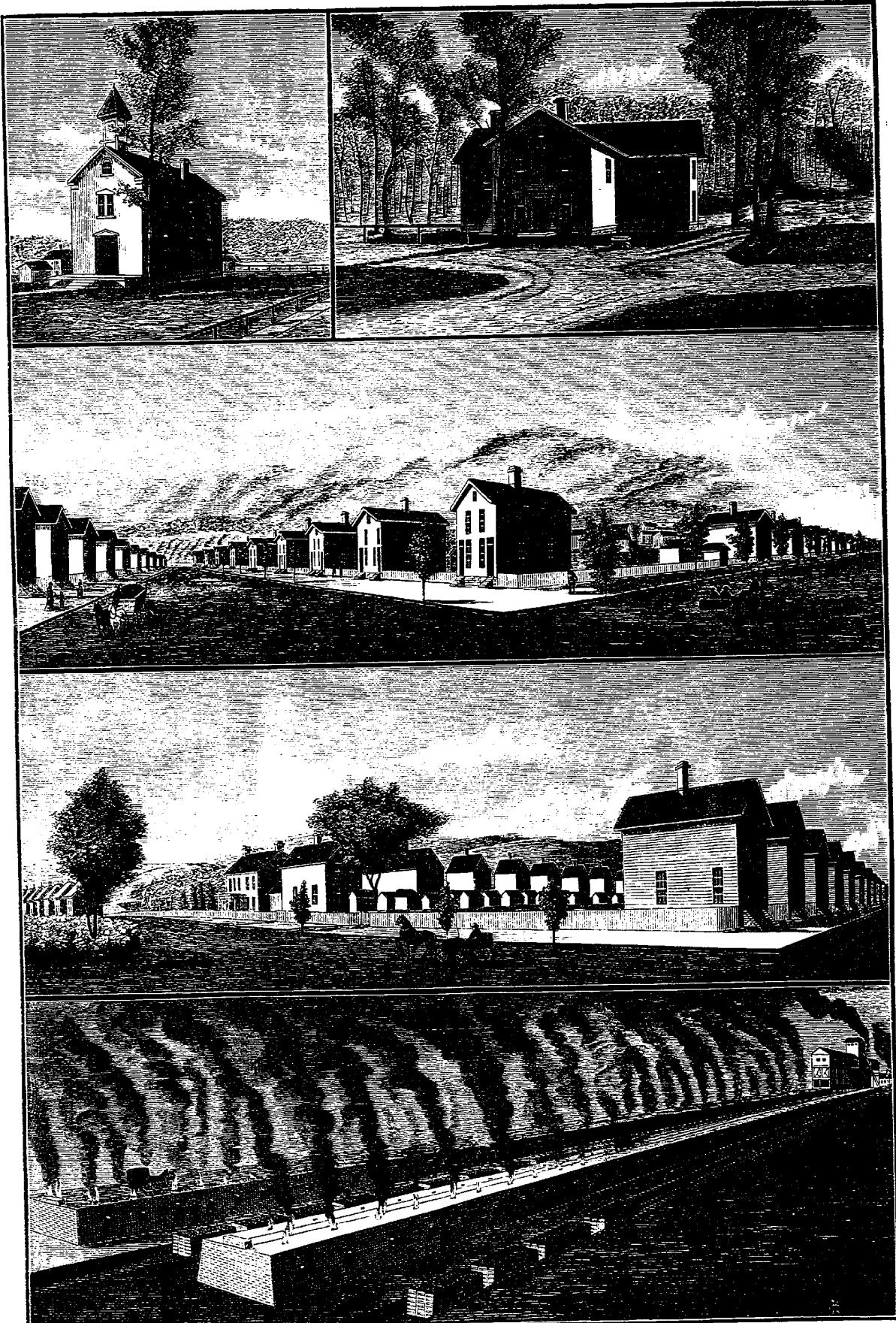


Shaft, Boiler, and Engine Room.

Interior of Engine Room.

View of Coke Ovens Looking up Valley.

CONNELLSVILLE COKE AND IRON COMPANY'S WORKS,
LEISENRING, PA.



Public School.

Pike Street.

Store and Office Building.

Broadway.

View of Broadway and Falls Avenue.

Coke Works and Shaft.

CONNELLSVILLE GAS COAL COMPANY'S WORKS AT THE VILLAGE OF TROTTER, PA.

CHAS. W. TROTTER, President.

SAM'L. W. WEAY, Secretary and Treasurer.

H. WICKHAM, Manager.

and Iron Company at Leisenring, and with the residence of Manager Wickham in Connellsville.

"The works at present consist of two hundred completed ovens, which are in active operation, turning out eight thousand tons of first-class coke per month. The entire plant contemplates four hundred ovens, and already seventy more are under contract. The remaining one hundred and thirty will be built in the near future. One hundred and seventy-five men find employment here, and from the bowels of the shaft, three hundred and fifteen feet from the surface of the ground, are hoisted eleven thousand tons of raw coal per month. The ovens are of the size now regarded as the standard of the region, and known as the twelve-foot oven. The coke turned out at these works is of a superior quality, the coal of this company lying near the centre of the basin, where it is best for coking purposes." The coal vein found in the Trotter shaft averages nine feet workable, and an analysis recently made by Prof. Charles P. Williams, of Philadelphia, shows it to be about three per cent. higher in fixed carbon and coke yield, and about two per cent. lower in sulphur and ash than any coal yet found in the Connellsville region, thus proving the generally accepted theory that the Connellsville coking coal is purest where it has most cover.

The works of the company embody the latest improvements. The cages are hoisted and lowered by a one hundred and twenty horse-power engine, manufactured by Hayden, of Luzerne County. This engine also runs a fan, which supplies the mine with a constant current of fresh air. The main heading is five hundred and seventy yards in length and nine feet in width. The works are supplied with a blacksmith- and carpenter-shop in addition to the other buildings. The whole is under the management of Henry Wickham, well known as a coke man in this region. His corps of assistants comprises the following: John I. Munson, assistant superintendent; Elijah Parker, pit boss; George Kelley, yard boss; George Whetzell, engineer; Samuel Dinsmore, machinist in charge of repair-shops. The store is in charge of James C. Munson, senior member of the firm by whom it is owned, Munson & Co. The mining engineer at present in charge of the Trotter shaft is Mr. George C. Hewitt, recently connected with the Westmoreland Coal Company at Irwin Station.

The entire plant of this company, exclusive of the coal, cost, in round numbers, \$225,000. Their coal lands embrace two thousand one hundred acres, exclusive of a thousand acres leased to the Cambria Iron Company, together with their old works on the Fayette County Branch. The latter, both works and coal, revert to the Connellsville Gas-Coal Company in twenty years.

FORT HILL COKE-WORKS.

In the summer of 1880, W. J. Rainey, prominently identified with the Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company

of Cleveland, Ohio, purchased of A. J. Hill the coal right in a farm of three hundred and thirty-six acres, located upon the Youghiogheny River just below New Haven, and has built upon it eighty-eight ovens, which number is to be increased to three hundred. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has spanned the river with a fine bridge one mile below Connellsville, and constructed a branch road to the Fort Hill Coke-Works. It is the intention of the railway company to ultimately push their extension to Wheeling. Mr. Rainey will have a force of fully five hundred employés, for whom he will erect tenements on the opposite side of the river, with which he will establish communication by means of a substantial bridge. When his enterprise gets fairly in operation he will have at the Fort Hill works and surroundings an investment of about \$200,000. Daily shipments of coke are expected to average about five hundred tons. Mr. A. J. Hill has been in charge of the works from the outset. Back of the river, in Dunbar, Laughlin & Schuhenger and Graff, Bennett & Co., two Pittsburgh firms, have about fifteen hundred acres of coal lands that are likely to be developed within the near future. The probabilities as well as the possibilities of the coke interests in Dunbar point to vast business interests and a steady increase over the present production of coke.

BLISS & MARSHALL'S FIRE-BRICK WORKS.

About a half-mile south of Dunbar village, Messrs. Bliss & Marshall have, since 1872, been engaged in the manufacture of fire-brick for coke-ovens. This was the first and is the only enterprise of a similar character known to Dunbar township. About five acres of land are occupied, and from twenty-five to sixty men employed at the works. There are four kilns, that produce about 4,500,000 bricks annually. Messrs. Bliss & Marshall have about \$20,000 invested in the enterprise.

HARPER'S WOOLEN-MILL.

Daniel Harper has on Dunbar Creek, near Dunbar, a woolen-factory, wherein he manufactures blankets, flannels, yarns, etc. It was built about 1821, by Jacob Lowry, who before that had a carding-machine and fulling-mill attachment in his stone grist-mill. His son William succeeded him in business and improved the woolen-mill. In 1840, James Hankins and Thomas Rankin became its owners. In 1850, Hankins was sole owner, and in 1862 Daniel Harper came into possession of the property. Since then he has carried on the mill.

NEW HAVEN BOROUGH.

The borough of New Haven lies in a bend of the Youghiogheny River, directly opposite the borough of Connellsville. Its population in July, 1880, was four hundred and forty-two. Up to 1873 the town was a manufacturing point of considerable consequence, but since then it has been devoid of special

interest in that direction, and a diminution in its prosperity has ensued. The near proximity to Connellsville checks New Haven's progress. As an evidence of this it may be noted that although New Haven was laid out as a village in 1796, no post-office was established there until 1878, the people of the place being obliged to go to Connellsville for their mails. The Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad traverses the village, and crosses the river at that point. Communication with Connellsville is likewise maintained by means of a substantial wire suspension bridge, built and opened in 1862 by the Youghiogheny Bridge Company. Its entire cost was about twenty thousand dollars. Previous to 1862 the river at New Haven had been spanned by three bridges. The first one fell in 1816, the second was washed away in 1831, and the third in 1860.

Upon or just below the site now occupied by New Haven a settlement was commenced by Capt. William Crawford in 1765, on the bank of the river, at the point where Gen. Braddock forded the stream on his way to the fatal battle-field of the Monongahela in 1755. That point is called "Braddock's Ford" to this day. Stewart's Crossing, sometimes confounded with Braddock's Ford, is farther up the river, and near the suspension bridge. It was so called because, in 1753, one William Stewart lived there on the south bank of the river. The Indian troubles of that period drove him away.

Evidence that Capt. William Crawford commenced his settlement improvements at Braddock's Ford in 1765 is found in his own affidavit, taken at the house of John Ormsby, in Pittsburgh, before the Virginia commissioners, in the year 1780, which is given on page 51 of this volume. In that affidavit he says he began his improvements on the Youghiogheny in the fall of 1765, and moved his family to his new home in 1766. The patent for his land was not issued until 1769. For some reason best known to himself he did not take it out in his own name, but caused it to be issued to his son John. The original survey was made in 1769, and included 376½ acres. This tract embraced all of what is now New Haven borough. The description of the lands was as follows: "Situated on the south side of the Youghiogheny River, and includes what is generally called Stewart's Crossing, in Cumberland County. The new purchase, surveyed the twenty-second day of September, 1769, by order of survey No. 2309, date the third of April, 1769. By N. Lane, Deputy Surveyor."

Not only for the reason that Capt. William Crawford was the original purchaser of the land now the site of the borough of New Haven, but because he was in his time one of the most prominent and influential men in the country west of the Alleghenies, and still more because his fearful death by Indian torture has made his name historic, a somewhat extended sketch of his life is here given:

William Crawford was a native of Virginia, born

of Scotch-Irish parentage in the year 1732, in that part of the county of Orange which afterwards became Frederick, and is now Berkeley County. His father, who was a farmer of respectability, died in 1736, leaving two sons, William and Valentine, of whom the first named was the elder. Their mother, Honora Crawford, was a woman of great energy of character and of unusual physical vigor, kind and affectionate in disposition, and devoted to the welfare of her children. Remaining but a short time in widowhood, she married for her second husband Richard Stephenson, who died about ten years afterwards, leaving six children of their marriage, viz.: John, Hugh, Richard, James, Marcus, and Elizabeth Stephenson,—five half-brothers and a half-sister of William and Valentine Crawford. The seven sons of Mrs. Stephenson were all remarkable for their size and unusual physical strength, and they were all living with their mother when, in the year 1749, the young surveyor, George Washington, then seventeen years of age, came to the neighborhood and took lodgings at Mrs. Stephenson's house while engaged in running lines in the vicinity for Lord Fairfax. Here he remained for a considerable time, and during his stay became much attached to the sons of his hostess, particularly to the eldest, William Crawford, who was of the same age as himself, and to whom he always remained a steadfast friend until death severed the tie, after an acquaintance of thirty-two years.

During the stay of Washington young William Crawford became his assistant, and learned the business of surveying, which he afterwards practiced in connection with his duties as manager of the farm until the year 1755, when he entered the military service, receiving from the Governor of Virginia a commission as ensign, which had been procured for him by the intercession of his young surveyor friend of six years before, who was now called *Colonel* Washington. It has been stated in some biographical account of William Crawford that he marched with the army of Gen. Braddock on the ill-fated expedition for the reduction of Fort du Quesne, taking part in the disastrous battle and defeat of the 9th of July, 1755; but that such was not the case is shown conclusively by his own affidavit, to which reference has already been made, and in which he distinctly states that he never saw the country west of the mountains until the year 1758. Prior to that time, for about three years, he had been engaged in frontier duty along the line of the Potomac and at Fort Cumberland, and during that time had been advanced to a lieutenancy. In the year mentioned, when the army under Gen. Forbes was preparing to march westward for a second attempt against Fort du Quesne, he received promotion to a captaincy on the recommendation of his friend, Col. Washington, who was then in command of all the Virginia troops destined for the expedition. On receiving his commission Capt. Crawford recruited a

full company of frontiersmen,¹ and at their head marched with Washington's regiments to join the forces of Gen. Forbes.

In this campaign, which resulted in the occupation of the French fortress (Nov. 25, 1758), Crawford acquitted himself with gallantry and great credit. Three years longer he continued in the military service, and at the end of that time quitted it to resume his vocations of farmer and surveyor in the Shenandoah Valley. There he married Hannah Vance, a sister of John Vance, who settled in Tyrone township, Fayette Co., and remained in the quiet of domestic life on the old Virginia farm until the summer of 1765, when he mounted his horse and turned his face westward to cross the Alleghenies and select a location for the future home of his family beyond the mountains, in the new country which he had seen and admired while on his march with the army of Forbes.

¹ "The rendezvousing of Crawford's company, preparatory to marching his men to join the force under Washington, disclosed the fact that there was a want of transportation. Here was a dilemma. Fortunately, however, there happened to be at the place where the company was encamped a teamster who had stopped to rest and feed his horses. In such an emergency Crawford felt no hesitancy in pressing the wagoner into his service, and accordingly announced to the stranger his determination. The owner of the team was in no humor to submit to what he considered an oppressive act. But how could it be avoided? He was alone in the midst of a company of men who were ready and strong enough at a word to enforce their captain's orders. Remaining a short time silent, looking sullenly at the armed men, as if measuring their strength with his own weakness, he finally observed to Crawford that it was hard to be forced into the service against his will; that every man ought to have a fair chance, and that he was taken at a great disadvantage, inasmuch as the odds against him were so great as to deprive him of the power of self-protection.

"He thought the captain was taking advantage of circumstances, and he would now make a proposition, which the commander was certainly bound in honor to accede to. 'I will fight you,' said he, 'or any man in your company. If I am whipped I will go with you cheerfully. If I conquer you must let me off.' From what has been said of Capt. Crawford's personal activity and strength it will not be a matter of wonder to learn that the challenge of the doughty teamster was at once accepted. Both began to strip; the men prepared to form a ring, determined to show fair play and to see the fun. At this moment a tall young man, who had lately joined the company, but a stranger to most of them, and who had been leaning carelessly against a tree, eyeing the scene with apparent unconcern, now stepped forward and drew Crawford aside. 'Captain,' said the stranger, 'you must let me fight that fellow; he will whip you, and it will never do to have the company whipped.' A few additional words of like import, overheard by the men, with the cool, collected, and confident manner of the speaker, induced them to suggest to Crawford that perhaps it would be prudent to let the stranger try his hand. The captain, having done all that policy required in accepting the challenge, suffered himself to be persuaded by his men, and it was agreed that the youth should be substituted in his place.

"By this time the wagoner was stripped to the buff and ready for the fight. He was big, muscular, well filled out, hardened by exposure, and an adept in pugilistic encounters. His air was cool and professional, his mien defiant and confident. When the youthful-looking stranger, therefore, stepped into the ring, clad in his loose hunting-shirt, and looking slender and a little pale, the men had not the utmost confidence in his success. However, there was fire in his eye, and as he threw aside his garments a stalwart frame was disclosed of enormous bones and muscle. The spirits of the company immediately revived.

"Preparations being finished, the word was given. The youth sprang upon his antagonist with the agility and ferocity of a tiger. The blood flowed at every blow of his tremendous fists. The contest was short and decisive. The teamster was completely vanquished. The hero of this his first fight for his country was afterwards Maj.-Gen. Daniel Morgan, of Revolutionary fame."—*Butterfield's "Expedition against Sandusky."*

The spot which he selected was that which has already been described on the left bank of the Youghiogheny, near the place where the army of Gen. Brad-dock crossed the river, on its way to Fort du Quesne, ten years before. Here he built a log cabin, and began clearing land. He was joined in the same summer by his half-brother, Hugh Stephenson, who worked here with William Crawford for two years, during which time he made a clearing and built a cabin for himself, and in the year 1769 brought his family, which up to this time had remained at the Virginia home. The family of William Crawford, when he came to the Youghiogheny, consisted of his wife and four children,—Sarah, John, Effie, and Ann, the first named of whom became the wife of William Harrison; Effie, the wife of William McCormick; and Ann, the wife of Zachariah Connell.

In the year 1770, Col. George Washington visited Crawford's home on the Youghiogheny, and the latter accompanied him in an extended tour down the Ohio to the Kanawha for the selection of large bodies of land, in which Washington desired to make investment. In the same year Crawford was appointed one of the justices of peace for the county of Cumberland (which then embraced the present county of Fayette), and on the 11th of March, 1771, Governor Penn appointed him, with Arthur St. Clair, Dorsey Pentecost, Robert Hanna, and others, justices of the peace of the then newly-erected county of Bedford. Upon the erection of Westmoreland County, in 1773, his commission was renewed for that county, and he was made presiding justice in its courts.

On the breaking out of "Dunmore's war," in 1774, being anxious to take part in the conflict, Crawford was indiscreet enough to accept a captain's commission from the Governor of Virginia. Up to this time, through the dispute which had existed between Pennsylvania and Virginia (in which both States claimed jurisdiction over the region west of Laurel Hill), he had remained true to the State under which he held commission as justice of the peace, but now that his military ardor had been reawakened he allowed it to outweigh his loyalty to Pennsylvania, and to induce him to recognize the claims of her adversary by taking service under the Virginia Governor, Dunmore. He raised a company of men, and in June of the year named marched them to "Fort Dunmore," as the Virginians had now named the fortification at the present site of Pittsburgh. He was made major by Dunmore, and took quite a part in the "war" of that year, being sent in command of a detachment to destroy one of the Mingo towns, and performed that duty thoroughly, taking some prisoners, whom he sent to Fort Dunmore. He also did some service with his command at Wheeling. At the close of the Indian hostilities in November he returned from that station to his home on the Youghiogheny.

While he was absent on the campaign Arthur St. Clair (afterwards major-general in the war of the

Revolution), one of his associate justices of Westmoreland County, feeling aggrieved at the course which Crawford had pursued in accepting a military office under Virginia and engaging in a war against the Indians, which the Pennsylvania government disapproved of, wrote to Governor Penn on the 22d of July, saying, "Capt. Crawford, the president of our court, seems to be the most active Virginia officer in their service. He is now down the river at the head of a number of men, which is his second expedition. . . . How is it possible for a man to serve two colonies in direct antagonism to each other at the same time?" He proceeded to argue that as Crawford had "joined with the government of Virginia in opposing the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania," he should be removed from the offices which he held by appointment in the county of Westmoreland. The argument was held to be sound, and the reasons sufficient. He was accordingly so removed on the 25th of January, 1775, and never again held office under the State of Pennsylvania.

He now became fully identified with the Virginia partisans as opposed to the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania. Upon the erection of the Virginia county of Yohogania, Capt. Crawford was appointed deputy surveyor and one of the justices for that county, and occasionally sat on the bench as one of the justices of its courts in 1777 and 1778. He continued to hold these offices during the existence of the county,—that is, until Virginia surrendered her claim to jurisdiction in the territory between Laurel Hill and the present western boundary of Pennsylvania.

During the first part of his career as deputy surveyor under Virginia, when his surveys caused many persons to be temporarily dispossessed and some imprisoned, Crawford became exceedingly unpopular among the people of his section, in whose favor and estimation he had previously stood high. But he soon after regained his popularity by the patriotic course which he took in the Revolution, sinking all his partisanship in an ardent zeal for the cause of liberty. At the convention which met at Pittsburgh on the 16th of May, 1775, to express their views as to the aggressions of the mother-country, and to concert measures for the general good, William Crawford took a prominent part in the proceedings, and was made a member of the "Committee of Defense." It has been said that about this time he offered his services in a military capacity to the Council of Safety, then sitting in Philadelphia, but that, "in view of his conduct in setting at defiance the laws of Pennsylvania, and the bitter feeling engendered on account of the transactions of other Virginians with whom he had associated, his patriotic offer was rejected;" but there is doubt of the authenticity of this statement.

In the fall of 1775 he offered his services to Virginia to raise a regiment for the general defense, and the offer was accepted. He then at once commenced recruiting, and it was not long before a full regiment

was raised almost entirely by his own exertions. He, however, did not then obtain the colonelcy, which he expected and which he had so well earned, for the reason that Congress had determined to receive only six Virginia regiments into the Continental army, and as the number of regiments raised in Virginia exceeded this quota all the expectant officers could not be provided for. On the 12th of January, 1776, however, Crawford was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Virginia Regiment, and on the 11th of October received from Congress the appointment of colonel of the Seventh Virginia Regiment in the Continental service, his commission dating the 14th of August preceding.

During the year 1776, Col. Crawford served with his command in the campaign and battle of Long Island, and in the later operations north of the city of New York. He was with the dispirited army of Washington in the dreary retreat through New Jersey and across the Delaware River, and was one of the heroes who, recrossing that stream in the night of the 25th of December, fought the battle and won the victory at Trenton on the morning of the 26th. On the 3d of January, 1777, he was present at the battle of Princeton, and marched from that field by way of Pluckamin to the winter-quarters at Morristown. In the fall of the same year he took part in the campaigns of the Brandywine and Germantown.

Col. Crawford having represented to the commander-in-chief that there was serious danger of Indian attacks in the country bordering the Monongahela, Allegheny, and Ohio Rivers, his views were taken into consideration, and it was ordered that two regiments of men be raised—one in Virginia and one in Pennsylvania—for the protection of their frontiers; and it was by Congress "Resolved, That General Washington be requested to send Colonel William Crawford to Pittsburgh to take the command, under Brigadier-General Hand, of the Continental troops and militia in the Western Department." In pursuance of this resolution the order was issued, and Col. Crawford having received his instructions from Congress at York, Pa., proceeded to Fort Pitt to assume his new command.¹ The regiment which Virginia

¹ When Col. Crawford bade farewell to his regiment—the Seventh Virginia—preparatory to leaving for his new command in the West, he received from the officers of the Seventh the following address, which is indicative of the high esteem in which he was held by them as a commander and as a man:

"We beg leave to take this method of expressing our sense of the warmest attachment to you, and at the same time our sorrow in the loss of a commander who has always been influenced by motives that deservedly gain the unfeigned esteem and respect of all those who have the honor of serving under him. Both officers and soldiers retain the strongest remembrance of the regard and affection you have ever discovered toward them; but as we are well assured that you have the best interests of your country in view, we should not regret, however sensibly we may feel the loss of you, that you have chosen another field for the display of your military talents. Permit us, therefore, to express our most cordial wish that you may find a regiment no less attached to you than the Seventh, and that your services may ever be productive of benefit to your country and honor to yourself."

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had been required to furnish had been raised by that State to the maximum; that of Pennsylvania was considerably deficient in numbers. Both reported at Fort Pitt in the spring of 1778.

One of the first duties assigned to Col. Crawford in his new command was the erection of a fort at a fording-place on the Allegheny, sixteen miles above Pittsburgh, as a check to marauding Indians who were in the habit of crossing the river at that place. This work was performed successfully and to the entire satisfaction of Gen. McIntosh,¹ who named it "Fort Crawford," in compliment to the colonel who superintended its construction, and who was the commandant of its garrison a considerable part of the time during 1778 and the following year.

In the fall of 1778, Col. Crawford (who was then in command of a brigade formed of the militia of Yohogania, Monongalia, and Ohio Counties, Va.) took part in the expedition under Gen. McIntosh for the capture of the British post of Detroit. Nothing came of it, however, except the erection of Forts Laurens and McIntosh. At the close of the expedition he returned with his command to Fort Pitt. In 1779 he commanded several minor expeditions against the Indians, and was generally successful. In 1780 he appeared before Congress to urge a more energetic defense of the frontier against Indian depredations, and his representations caused that body to grant aid in money and munitions of war, which latter were forwarded to Fort Pitt and other Western posts. In 1781 he gave powerful aid to the unfortunate Col. Lochry in raising men in Westmoreland County for the expedition under Gen. Clarke, in which Lochry and his men all lost their lives. It was the intention of Crawford to accompany this expedition, but he was prevented by the necessity of his presence at Fort Pitt and on the Allegheny outposts.

In the autumn of 1781 he was retired from active military duty, but without resigning his commission. The war was evidently drawing towards a close, and he resolved to pass the remainder of his life in peace at his home on the Youghiogheny. For a time it seemed as if this earnest wish might be gratified, but it was not to be so. The surrender of Cornwallis was clearly the end of the conflict, so far as the movements of armies were concerned, but the Indian depredations on the Western frontier were not only continued, but were becoming more frequent and daring. Finally, in the spring of 1782, the Sandusky expedition was proposed, to inflict a decisive blow on the savages by the destruction of their town. The proposition met with favor, the campaign was decided on, and preparations for it were pushed rapidly forward. Col. Crawford approved of but did not purpose joining it. "His advice was frequently and freely given, and although resolved to draw the sword no more, yet his

martial spirit was fully aroused as reports came in from the frontiers of the early appearance of the Indians, and their audacity and horrible barbarity. He could hardly restrain himself from hurrying away with his neighbors in pursuit of the merciless foe. . . . Many eyes were turned upon Crawford as the proper person to lead the *expédition*, but he refused. His patriotism, however, pleaded powerfully against his settled determination, as he saw the probability of a volunteer force, respectable in numbers, being raised for the enterprise. To add to the plea his son John and his son-in-law, William Harrison, determined to volunteer for the campaign. Pentecost² was urgent that he should once more take command. Irvine himself thought it would be expedient for him to accept.

"Crawford could no longer refuse. He still held his commission as colonel in the regular army, and the commanding officer of the Western Department desired him to lead the *expédition*; 'hence,' he reasoned, 'it is now my duty to go. I will volunteer with the rest, and if elected to command, shall do all in my power for the success of the *expédition*.' It is the testimony of a grandson of Crawford (Uriah Springer) that he had often heard his grandmother say it was against the will of his grandfather to go out on the Sandusky *expédition*; but as he held a commission under the government, he yielded to the wishes of the volunteers."³

Having arrived at this decision, he at once set about making arrangements for his departure. On the 16th of May he made his will,⁴ and in the morning of the 18th he took leave of his children, relatives, and friends, and departed. His wife accompanied him across the Youghiogheny to its right bank, where, bathed in tears and weighed down with the darkest forebodings, she bade him a sorrowful and, as it proved, a final farewell. The colonel mounted his horse⁵ and rode to Fort Pitt, where he held an extended conference with Gen. Irvine in regard to the *expédition*. On the 20th he left the fort and proceeded down the river to the rendezvous at Mingo Bottom, and was elected to the command of the forces. The events which occurred in the few remaining days of his life, and of his dreadful death at the stake in the afternoon of the 11th of June, 1782, have already been narrated in the account of the disastrous Sandusky *expédition*.

Crawford's farm and primitive residence at the crossing of the Youghiogheny was called by him "Spring Garden," but it was widely known by nearly all

² Dorsey Pentecost, of Washington County, a particular friend of Col. Crawford's.

³ Butterfield's "Expedition against Sandusky."

⁴ "He did not expect to traverse the Indian country as far as Sandusky without encountering many obstacles, and perhaps fighting hard battles so, calculating all the chances, he thought fit to prepare for the worst, not, however, from any presentiment of disaster, as has so often been alleged, but simply from the dictates of prudence."—(Butterfield.)

⁵ The horse which Col. Crawford rode on the *expédition* to Sandusky was a very fine animal, which he had purchased expressly for this service from Col. Isaac Meason, of Mount Braddock.

¹ Who had succeeded Gen. Hand in command of the Western Department.

travelers to and from the Monongahela country as "Crawford's Place," and it was made a halting-point by great numbers of those (particularly Virginians) who came to or through this region on land-seeking tours or other business. Crawford was a man of remarkably open and generous nature, free-hearted, and hospitable to a degree that was ruinous to his own interest. The result was that his house at the Youghiogheny crossing became a noted resort for pioneers, and there was seldom a day or night when his roof did not shelter others besides the members of his own family. Under these circumstances he found that to escape being reduced to poverty he must do one of two things,—leave the country or open a tavern at his house. He chose the latter, and announced his determination to Col. George Washington, in a letter dated "Spring Garden, Jan. 15, 1774," in which he said to his illustrious friend, "I intend public housekeeping, and I am prepared for it now, as I can live no longer without that or ruining myself, such numbers constantly travel the road, and nobody keeping anything for horses but myself. Some days, now, if I had rum, I could make three pounds. I have sent for some by Valentine Crawford, and can supply you with what you want as cheap as you can bring it here if you carry it yourself." This last part of the extract has reference to Washington's supposed need of rum for the use of the men he had employed about that time in improvements on his lands in what is now the township of Perry. The Valentine Crawford mentioned in the letter was William Crawford's brother, who came to this region and settled on Jacob's Creek not long after William settled on the Youghiogheny. Both the brothers were to some extent engaged in trade with the Indians after their settlement here, and both at different times acted as Washington's agent for the care and supervision of his large tracts of land in Fayette County and west of the Monongahela.

The widow of Col. Crawford was left in embarrassment as to property. Crawford's private affairs had come to be in a very unsettled condition on account of his military and other duties having called him so frequently from home, his absence sometimes being greatly prolonged. The excitements and vicissitudes of the later years of his life had called his attention from them necessarily. The result was that his estate was swept away, most of it, by a flood of claims, some of them having, doubtless, no just foundation. For losses sustained upon the Sandusky expedition the State afterwards reimbursed his estate. Hannah Crawford afterwards drew a pension from the State on account of the military services of her husband. In November, 1804, a petition to Congress for her relief was presented to Congress. It recited that her husband, William Crawford, was at the time of his death on the Continental establishment as colonel of the Virginia line; that in the spring of 1782, in the hour of imminent danger and the defenseless situation

of the Western frontier, by the directions and under the instructions of Gen. William Irvine, who then had the command of the militia and Continental troops in the Western country, he took the command as colonel of and marched with a detachment of Western militia volunteers and some Continental officers against the savage enemy, the Indians; and that in the month of June of that year he was defeated by the savages and fell in the defense of his country. The prayer of the petition was, in view of the fact that the petitioner was aged, infirm, and indigent, that "your honorable body will grant such relief and support as in your wisdom, justice, and discretion for the services and loss of her said husband your petitioner may be justly entitled to." Congress, however, refused to grant the relief sought for. For thirty-five years after her husband's tragic death Mrs. Crawford lived upon the old place at Braddock's Ford, and in the old log house that Col. Crawford built in 1765. After the departure of her son John for his new home in Kentucky, she was left to the care of an old slave named Daniel, and a man named Ladd, who had long been one of the Crawford servants. These two, as well as all of the old Crawford servants, she outlived, dying in New Haven in 1817, at the age of ninety-three years and eleven months.

Mrs. Crawford was described as a remarkably active woman in her old age. Provance McCormick, Esq., of Connellsville, remembers that one day, about 1807, Mrs. Crawford, then upwards of eighty years old, came on horseback to visit the McCormicks in Connellsville. She rode a good-sized mare, and when ready to return home after her visit was ended went to mount her favorite "Jenny." "Wait, wait," called one of the boys, "wait until I bring your horse to the block." "I don't want a horse-block, my boy, to mount upon Jenny's back," blithely replied the old lady; "I'm better than fifty horse-blocks," and so saying she moved briskly towards Jenny, placed one hand upon the horn of the saddle, the other upon Jenny's back, and at a single bound was firmly seated in her place. "There," cried she, "what do you suppose I want of horse-blocks?" Whereat everybody applauded and commended her performance, saying but few women could equal it.

Of course the death of Col. Crawford was a terrible blow to the widow. For years her grief was overwhelming. Uriah Springer¹ says, "When I was a little boy (long after Col. Crawford's death) my grandmother Crawford took me up behind her on horseback and rode across the Youghiogheny, past the John Reist farm, and into the woods at the left. When we alighted we stood by an old moss-covered white-oak log. "Here," said my grandmother, as she sat down upon the log and cried as if her heart would break, "here I parted with your grandfather."

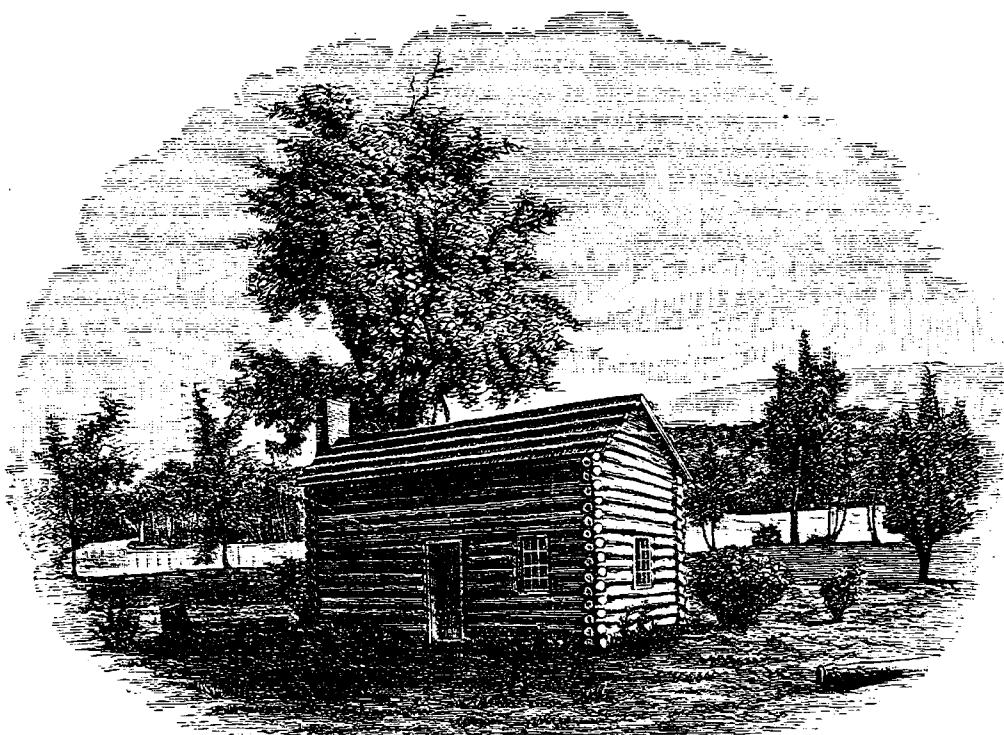
¹Son of Col. Crawford's daughter Sarah, whose first husband, William Harrison, was killed in the Crawford expedition, and who afterwards married Capt. Uriah Springer.

The old Crawford house contained but one room, and stood upon a round knoll, about fifty yards from the Crawford Spring, now on Mrs. Banning's property, near the house of Washington Johnson. In the stone house built over the spring is said to be a stick of timber from the Crawford house, while other timbers therefrom are said to have been used in the construction of the buildings known as the Locomotive-Works. When the house was demolished a few speculative persons made walking-canes of some of the timber, and sold them at high prices to relic-seekers.

Early in 1770 an occurrence took place at the home of William Crawford which created considerable ex-

cerned in the murder of Indian Stephen," which, from the best information the Governor could obtain, was committed on a spot of ground claimed by Pennsylvania.¹ "You will find by the paper I have inclosed," adds Botetourt, "that there never was an act of villany more unprovoked or more deliberately undertaken." Crawford took every pains to bring forward the proper evidence against the prisoner, but the latter escaped from custody and was never heard of afterwards.

Contemporaneous with William Crawford as settlers at and in the vicinity of the town of New Haven were Lawrence Harrison and his sons, one of whom was William Harrison, who became the husband of



WILLIAM CRAWFORD'S HOUSE, BUILT 1766.

citement in Western Pennsylvania. John Ingham, a young man in his employ, who had been indentured to him to learn the art of surveying, brutally murdered (while intoxicated) an Indian, a warm friend of the Crawford family. After committing the deed the young apprentice fled to Virginia, pursued, however, by Crawford and a few neighbors, who succeeded in capturing him. He was then turned over to the State authorities for punishment. Lord Botetourt, the Governor of Virginia, after a conference with Crawford, sent Ingham, under guard, to Governor Penn, of Pennsylvania, at the same time explaining to the latter, by a letter written at Williamsburg on the 20th of March, 1770, that he had sent "the body of John Ingham, lie having confessed himself as con-

Crawford's daughter Sarah, who was said to have been the most beautiful girl west of the Alleghenies. The Harrisons were settlers here in the spring of 1768, when the Rev. John Steele and his associates came to inspect the settlements in the Youghiogheny and Monongahela Valleys. The Harrison lands (adjoining those of Crawford) were entered at the Land Office in that year. Those lands afterwards passed to Daniel Rogers, James Blackstone, and others. Lawrence Harrison's daughter Catharine married Col. Isaac Meason. There are no Harrisons, descendants

¹ The return of this prisoner by Lord Botetourt to Pennsylvania for trial was in the after controversy between the two provinces as to whom the territory belonged urged with great force by Governor Penn against the claim of Virginia.

of this family, now remaining at or in the vicinity of New Haven. John Harrison, the last of his name at New Haven, died there about 1850.

Benjamin Wells, who lived near the William Crawford place in 1790, or before, was an excise officer during the Whiskey Insurrection of 1794, and for that reason was especially obnoxious to the Whiskey Boys. One night they gathered in force and boldly marching to Wells' house set fire to it to show their hatred of his office. Wells and his family were not only left unharmed, but had received timely warning, so that they moved out before the torch was applied. Considering that his presence was not welcome on that side of the river, he moved across to Connellsville. His house at New Haven stood very near to the site of the house now occupied by Washington Johnson.

John Crawford, son of Col. William Crawford, came upon his father's death into actual possession of the property now including the site of New Haven, and Nov. 27, 1786, sold the homestead to Edward Cook. A portion of it included Stewart's Crossing. Cook sold to Col. Isaac Meason. John Crawford removed in 1786 to Kentucky, where he died. There is still extant a story that tells of Col. Meason's acquiring a portion of the Crawford tract on account of a claim he held against Col. Crawford for the horse upon which Col. Crawford rode away from his home when he set out upon his expedition in 1782. The horse was a purchase (so runs the story) from Col. Meason, and was to be paid for at some future day. Crawford did not return, and Meason brought an action against the estate to recover the value of the animal. The result was a protracted litigation on a sale of some of the Crawford lands to satisfy Meason's and other claims. Under that sale Meason bought in a considerable tract. He acquired a large landed estate in Fayette County at about the same time, and became a famous iron manufacturer. His son, Col. Isaac Meason, who was associated with him in business, built a store in what is now New Haven borough, near Stewart's Crossing. In 1796 he laid out New Haven village. It is likely that the employés of the iron-works had their homes there, and that he opened the store for the purpose of supplying them with necessities, for from all accounts there was not much else at New Haven then save the Meason interests. At best, however, not much is known of the history of the village at that date, beyond what has been related above. John Rogers kept a tavern there in 1797 and 1798, and in 1800 Caleb Squibb was landlord of the house,—the same afterwards carried on by Campbell. In 1815 New Haven had come into the dignity of a village, though with but two streets containing dwellings and perhaps a hundred inhabitants. The year named saw the arrival at Connellsville of John A. McIlvaine, a tailor, formerly a resident of Washington County. He lived a few months in Connellsville in the house occupied by Zachariah Connell.

In 1815 he moved to New Haven, and opened a tailor-shop in a house now the residence of Leander Dawson. He had five children when he located in the town, and had three born to him afterwards. The only one of the eight now living in New Haven is Robert A. McIlvaine, who has kindly furnished most of the following facts and incidents relating to the early history of New Haven. His residence in the village has covered a period of sixty-five years, during which he has for upwards of twenty-five years followed the business of druggist. Of those living in New Haven when he came to the village in 1815 not one has a home there now. At that time Col. Isaac Meason was keeping store in a log house, and lived in a stone house now known as the Giles House. In 1816, Samuel G. Wurts was also a store-keeper in New Haven. James H. White and Samuel Sly had small shops in which they made nails and tacks by hand. Levi Atkins, the shoemaker, lived just below, where Mathiott's drug-store is; Charles King was the village blacksmith, and Henry Beason the wheelwright. James McCoy and his sons had a cooper's shop, and a man named John Campbell was landlord of a tavern that stood on the ground now occupied by Mathiott's drug-store. Maj. James Rogers, an uncle of Daniel Rogers, kept a hotel in the frame part of what is now known as the Giles House. Little is known of him save that he left a large family. In the frame building nearly opposite to the mill now owned by Kaine & Long, Adam Victor was landlord in 1814. He was the son-in-law of the Rev. John Fell, a Methodist minister. Fell was married to Betsey Meason, a daughter of Col. Isaac Meason, Sr. Victor's successor for some years was William Salters. His wife was Miss Fanny Meason, daughter of John Meason, a brother of Col. Isaac. Salters appears to have been a jovial and joke-loving man. This story is told of him: While traveling in the West, as Ohio was then called, he halted for the night at a small village inn. Hearing that some strange preacher was to do missionary service in the town school-house, to while away the time he concluded to go and hear the preaching. On entering the house, great was his surprise to see in the preacher "Pete" Stillwagon, a noted character of Connellsburg. Though equally surprised to see Salters, "Pete" maintained his position undauntedly, and spoke quite energetically. At the close he announced that "Brother Salters" would now take his hat around for their offerings. "Brother Salters" did as he was desired, and took up the collection. On leaving the house "Pete" begged Salters not to betray him, which, of course, after his part in the matter, Salters did not.

"It was at Salters' house," says R. A. McIlvaine, "at an early period, that I first witnessed the still popular performance of 'Punch and Judy.' Old John Green and his wife were the managers. At that time the puppets were brought out on the floor in front of

a curtain and worked by wires. One of the operators possessed some power of ventriloquism, and delighted the audience immensely."

Salters (who was sheriff of Fayette County one term) left here and went to the iron regions of Ohio, where he became wealthy, and lived till within a few years. James McKee, his successor, died in the house. Of the building occupying the lot on the corner of Front and Ferry Streets, south of Ferry, it is said that at an early day of the village, Adam Dickey, James Myers, and Richard Weaver were its landlords. The first man of whom there are any personal recollections was John Campbell, an Irishman. He was spoken of as a very passionate man. He had an old negro servant, called Pompey, who often felt the effects of his rage in kicks and cuffs. At last Pompey suddenly disappeared, and some believed that he was the victim of his master's violent temper. Some years subsequently the bones of a man were washed out from the sandy shore below the town that were supposed to be his. Campbell was here as early as 1817; he must have left about 1821. For a proper understanding of his residence here and also that of Andrew Byers it must be stated that both occupied not only this house, but the house on the opposite corner, where the post-office is now kept.

Andrew Byers, the next occupant of this house as landlord, was widely known. His son Andrew married Miss Phillips, of Uniontown. She was the sister of John W. and Howell Phillips, who married the two daughters (Margaret and Eliza) of Zachariah Connell, of Connellsville. His daughter Martha was married to Joseph Miller, a brother of Col. Wm. L. Miller, at one time a prominent business man. The next occupant of the house was David Barnes, who after several years' residence died in the house. He was the father of a large family, most of whom are still living,—Hamilton (a son of his) represented Somerset County in the State Senate; William is a minister in the Baptist Church; David is employed in the office of the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad, Connellsville; Ellis is in business in Connellsville. The last in this line in this public-house was John Dougan. He was married to a daughter of Thomas Gregg, one of the earliest business men of the county. Dougan occupied the house in 1837. On the opposite corner of Front and Ferry Streets, north of Ferry, Caleb Squibb was an early landlord. He was also engaged in manufacturing salt on Sewickley Creek, where he owned property. He died about 1820. He had a large family of children. His daughter Ann married Thomas Walker; Jane and Emily married two men of Westmoreland County named Greenawalt; Martha married S. McCune, of Allegheny County. One was married to a Whaley, another to John Rogers, nephew of Daniel Rogers. His sons William and Caleb went West. Eliza never married. Andrew Byers and John Campbell, already spoken of, were his early successors in the house. The next and last in this house as a landlord was John Rogers, son-in-

law of Caleb Squibb. He was in the business not more than a year. His daughter Mary married her cousin, Thomas Rogers, and now lives in Morgantown, W. Va.

In 1830, Joseph Keepes was in the place that Maj. James Rogers once occupied. He had not been here more than one year when he died. The house then became a private dwelling for a few years. After this John Dougan, already spoken of, occupied the stone part as landlord. His occupancy here was about 1837. For a few years after this, the building was used as a private dwelling by Thomas Foster, proprietor of the woolen-mill. The next landlord was Wm. R. Turner, a saddler by trade. His father was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and in his later years taught school in Connellsville. He was a man of some culture and a surveyor. He kept his compass and chain, and made plats of land in the neighborhood. Wm. R. Turner lived here about 1846. It is not easy to fix the time or date of occupancy of several persons who come in as his successors,—Joseph Cramer for about two years; David L. Walker, subsequently elected sheriff of Fayette County; George Foust, for many years in the same line in Connellsville; Silas White, a descendant of one of the early settlers and artisans of the town; James H. White, brother of Silas, and largely connected with the bridge enterprises of the place. D. L. Walker came in for a second term, then Joseph Loon, a son of Michael Loon, who lived in Connellsville. For the last twenty years Thomas Giles has owned and occupied the house for the same purpose. He was a stone-mason by trade. Being a man of energy and determination, and having a large family to support, he was never at a loss when one enterprise failed to pay to turn to some other. He has at different periods carried on shoemaking, harness-making, chair-making, and painting. In the present residence of G. A. Torrance, D. L. Walker kept a hotel here at the time he was elected sheriff. His brother, Noah Walker, took charge of the house for some time after him.

In 1816 there was an abandoned rolling-mill on the river-bank, in which Thomas Gregg had been concerned. Gregg lived in New Haven, and first and last was a man of some note and many enterprises, although at no time especially fortunate in their prosecution. Gregg's prevailing weakness was an ambition to invent, and it is said he did invent a good many useful and valuable things, but somehow others than himself ultimately reaped the benefits of his inventions. Among other things it is claimed that he was the first to fashion a model upon which Ericsson conceived the monitors used in the United States navy during the war of 1861-65, and that he actually patented his invention. If so, however, he made no attempt to enforce the claim thus obtained. It is said also that he invented the hot-blast stove now in common use by iron furnaces, but this, like his monitor invention, never accrued to his benefit.

In 1823, Col. William Miller built the present dam and operated a grist-mill on the river. Shortly after that date Thomas Foster put up a woolen factory near Miller's mill, and employed as many as thirty people in the manufacture of cassinettes, jeans, and cloths. In 1835 the woolen-factory and grist-mill were burned. Just below Foster's woolen-mill, Col. Miller built a paper-mill. He made writing-paper by the exceedingly slow process of moulding one sheet at a time. He had sometimes as many as twenty-five persons in his employ making paper. Fire destroyed the paper-mill as also the grist-mill. The ruins of the former may yet be seen. A steam grist-mill was built by Joseph Strickler in 1840, but that is now abandoned. There is now at the village a grist-mill driven by water-power; Kaine & Long are the owners.

In 1836, Thomas Foster replaced his burned woolen-factory with a much larger one, equipped it with valuable machinery, gathered a force of nearly one hundred work-people, and started what was then considered an exceedingly important business enterprise. He made blankets, woolen cloths, etc., and for a time did a large and apparently successful business. The success, however, was but temporary, and the end was disaster for Foster. A Mr. Blucher, who succeeded him, likewise failed, as did a Mr. Hill, who continued the enterprise after Blucher's failure. During the war of 1861-65, Orth Brothers controlled the property, and with a force of fully one hundred and fifty hands they pushed their business briskly night and day in the manufacture of army cloths. They enlarged the factory, and while their business lasted made of New Haven a bright and bustling village. Like their predecessors, however, they were doomed to disaster. The close of the war found them with an enormous stock of manufactured cloths on hand, and under the depression in prices they went down. The property lay idle until April, 1871, when J. Y. Smith, & Co. fitted it with machinery for the manufacture of light locomotives, and called it the National Locomotive-Works. For a time they were full of business and worked upwards of a hundred men. They sold to Bailey & Dawson, and they to William H. Bailey. The latter failed to make the venture pay, and gave it up in 1878. It was a most disastrous ending of his enterprise. For some time previous to his failure he appeared to be thriving to a most extraordinary degree. Two hundred employés were constantly at work night and day, and the prosperity visited upon the business interests of the village by this activity was such as seemed to gratify and encourage every one. Confidence was almost unlimited. When the crash came, and disclosed a failure to the amount of about \$400,000, the village was staggered, and for a little while well-nigh paralyzed, for thousands of dollars were due to employés, store-keepers, mechanics, and others. In short, the village had leaned upon Bailey, and when he fell it brought a general calamity. Since then the works have been idle. They

are quite extensive, having a frontage of fifty feet, and a depth of two hundred and forty. The property is now owned by the National Bank of Commerce of Pittsburgh.

New Haven as it appeared sixty years ago is thus described by Mr. McIlvaine, its oldest inhabitant. He says, Commencing at the north side of Bridge and east of Front Street, all was an open common on the river-bank except the lot north side and adjoining Trader's Alley, which was inclosed by a high tight fence, and was occupied by the residence of Adam Wilson. Mr. Wilson was very fond of shrubbery, fruit, and flowers, and paid great attention to the cultivation of his garden. To the minds of the young of that time a peep through the fence into his inclosure was like getting a glimpse of the Garden of Eden, but very few ever entered its gate. South of the bridge and east of Front Street, on the river-bank, came first the residence of Isaac Meason. The frame part of this building was used as a store-room. I will here relate a little circumstance showing the kindness of the Meason family. A cart-load of ripe peaches was hauled down from Mount Braddock and emptied out on a spare floor, and the villagers invited to come and take what they wanted, which they gladly did. The next building south of this was a frame building, being the residence of Jacob Weaver, who was married to a sister of Daniel Rogers. The corner room north was used by Mr. Weaver for merchandising. This house was subsequently torn down, and the present building erected by G. J. Ashmun in its place. Above this and near the bank of the river was an air furnace, which was in operation when my father came to town, and possibly a few years later. The ruins of the rolling-mill and the shore part of the grist-mill dam built by Thomas Gregg were a short distance above and near the place where the present mill stands. The mill stood until about 1815-16. The large iron rollers, wheels, and frame of the rolling-mill were there till removed by Col. Miller when about to rebuild in 1823 or 1824. Mr. Gregg was a man of considerable enterprise as well as of mechanical ingenuity, being doubtless the original conceiver of the idea of clothing war vessels with iron; a model of this kind was placed in the Patent Office at an early day. He also had the idea of the hot blast for furnaces, and experimented on its efficiency in a small way. He had a stack erected west of town to test its power, as also a copper-plate engraving of the plan and course of draft. He was one of the parties engaged in the Connellsville Bank enterprise.

On the east side of Front Street, above this, was a row of frame buildings; in the first were manufactured by hand small headed tacks by the White family, who also lived in this row; also Samuel Sly, a saddler, and Thomas Gregg. The last house was occupied by Col. W. L. Miller, who was married to a daughter of Col. Torrance, who lived about three miles west of

town. Col. Miller was a man of great business enterprise. He built the present dam about the year 1824, also a grist-mill, saw-mill, and a small establishment for carding and preparing wool for country looms. These were all burned down in the year 1836. Mr. Miller was also variously engaged in the iron business.

He was elected from Fayette County as one of the delegates to amend the Constitution in 1837-38. In connection with this, the story is told that he went to the negro voters and asked for their support, and stating that it would be the last time he would solicit their patronage; being elected, he favored the amendment that deprived them of a vote. This was vouched for by Enos Mitchel, who afterwards complained of the joke. This same Mitchel was probably the last slave who obtained his freedom in New Haven; he belonged to Isaac Meason, and was freed in 1824 on attaining the twenty-eighth year of his age; he died in 1866; he was the father of Baily Mitchel, the well-known and enterprising knight of the razor.

Crossing to the west side of Front Street, and nearly opposite to the present mill of Kaine & Long, was the first dwelling-house on the southern limits of the town, on the west side of Front Street; this was known as the Salter House. The next house north was the residence of Andrew Dempy, a long one-story structure; the upper end was used as a store-room, and had a projecting window of a circular form. He at several different periods engaged in general merchandising; at one time he occupied in this way the south corner (the frame part) of Mr. Meason's building; his house was at the point where Second Street runs into Front by a sharp angle, and facing Second Street on its western side, near the late residence of George Nickel. From that house there was no building on the west side until the corner of Ferry and Second Streets. On this corner was a two-story log house, by whom occupied at that time I do not know. It was subsequently used as a blacksmith- and cooper-shop, and was at last burnt down. Continuing north and across Ferry Street, on Ferry near the eastern corner of Second Street, west side, was a story and a half house, lived in by Henry Beason, a wagon-maker, and Matthew McCoy, a cooper, severally about this time. Below this, on the eastern corner, west of Second Street and Trader's Alley, on the south side, was the residence of Stephen Fairchild, already spoken of; across from this, on the eastern side of Second Street, and corner of Trader's Alley, north, was a two-story frame house, lived in severally by James Collins, the father of Col. John Collins, a well-known and respected citizen of Uniontown. It was also lived in about this time by Capt. David Cummings, a soldier of the war of 1812, and who also represented Fayette County in the Legislature at Harrisburg; and, strange as it may appear at this period of time, and the popular estimation of our common school law, he was defeated at a second election on account of his advocacy of a

public school system. It was related of him that up to the time of his death in 1846 he carried a bullet in his shoulder received in the service of his country. He was the father of a large family. His son, Dr. James Cummings, was a successful practitioner in Connellsville for years up to the time of his death; his son David was one of the victims of the Mexican massacre at the Alamo; his two sons, Jonathan and John Andrew, served in the Texan war of independence. John Andrew also served in the war between the United States and Mexico. Gen. Galoway, of Connellsville, married one of his daughters.

Below this house, on Second Street, there was but one more house. It faced Second Street east, and was occupied by John Wining, a boat-builder and miller, and also, near this period, by Daniel Butler. The trestle-work of the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad now crosses where the house stood, which was removed to give room for it. All below this, to the river and Third Street, was an open common. I should have mentioned in the proper place that west of Second Street, on Trader's Alley, north side, there was a frame house, lived in by Patrick Fox. The house is now owned by Mrs. Eva Johnston.

Returning to Front Street, on a line running east with the last house was the home of my father, a frame house. From this to Trader's Alley was open ground, save a small building between Front and Second Streets, on the north side of the alley, where Oliver Sprowl taught school a few years later. On the northwest corner of Front Street and Trader's Alley, facing east, lived Henry Nash. On the adjoining lot south lived Dr. R. D. Moore, and the next lot was the property of Caleb Squibb, the corner building being used as a hotel by Andrew Byers. Crossing Ferry Street, on the corner of Ferry and Front Streets, was also a hotel and silversmith-shop. The shop was occupied by Matthew Kilpatrick, and the hotel by John Campbell. Above this was the store-room of Phineas Rogers. Another small house on the triangle completed the town. Below, and now outside the borough limits, was a tannery, but not in operation. The tannery was operated by John Fell, a local Methodist preacher. His wife was the sister of Isaac and George Meason. This open common north of the town served in a large measure to pasture the town cows, and was frequently made the place for the annual training of the organized military companies of the county, as well as the militia of one-half of the county. These annual trainings were great gala days at that time, the country people for miles all around attending, men, women, and children, who were not slow to feast on the gingerbread and small beer that was amply supplied at the various stalls.

I will conclude by some observations on the general business relations of the town. At this period the building of flat-boats, as they were called, was an important item in the business of the place. The men

most generally engaged in this enterprise were Col. William L. Miller, Joseph Miller, his brother, John Wining, who was married to Sallie Morrison, a step-sister of the Millers, Uriah Springer, Jr., and his brother, Crawford, Christopher Taylor, and some other casual assistants. The mode of preparing the "gunnels" was rather primitive as well as laborious. After the fallen tree was squared by hewing with a broad-axe, it was hauled to the bank of the river and placed, near one end, over a pit dug some eight or nine feet deep, then with a whip-saw, one man standing above on the gunnel, and another below in this pit, this gunnel was sawed the entire length in equal halves, moving the log as the sawing progressed. After framing and putting on the bottom two long skids or logs of wood extended from the bank to the water's edge, and on these the boat was launched into the river, where it was sided up. I should have previously stated that the boat was turned by means of upright timbers, with holes and iron pins to secure the raising advantage by means of levers.

These boats were used for freighting down the river large piles of pig-metal that was accumulated on the bank during the low stage of the river; whisky, flour, and hollow iron-ware were sometimes sent off in this way. Sometimes a keel-boat was pushed, by means of pike-poles, from Pittsburgh up, laden with merchandise.

Among the early merchants may be mentioned Phineas Rogers, Isaac Meason, Andrew Dempsey, Jacob Weaver, and Samuel G. Wurts. At a period succeeding these we find Robert Wilkinson, Robert Alexander, and John Bolton. Succeeding these were Thomas Rogers, George J. Ashmun, Thomas Foster, Anthony Hill & Co., Blucher & Co., R. McQuesten, Overholt & Co., McCallum & Co., G. A. & T. R. Torrance, C. Smutz, G. A. Torrance, Mrs. Whately. These all dealt more or less in general merchandise. More especially in grains we have had John Wrigley, Noah Walker, John Somers, Silas White, and S. G. Smutz. In the drug line no effort of much consequence was made until 1833, when I entered the business, and continued for nearly twenty-five years; at one time I associated groceries with the drugs. I sold out to Daniel Chisholm, who was succeeded by G. H. Matthiott, the present proprietor at the post-office corner.

The paper-mill, built about the year 1829, at one time did a considerable business in the old slow process of moulding a single sheet of paper by hand at a time. The building was subsequently used as a carpenter-shop, and was in use as a cooper-shop at the time it was burnt down, in 1874. The present grist-mill was built in 1848, the steam-mill on Second Street about ten years previously, and which was abandoned on completing the river mill. The mill, woolen-factory, etc., built by Col. Miller was burnt down in May, 1836. The woolen-mill, subsequently converted into the locomotive-works, was built by Thomas Foster in 1836.

NEW HAVEN'S PHYSICIANS.¹

In 1815, Dr. Robert Wright was living in the town, but it does not appear that he engaged in regular practice, and he was found mentioned as a school-master before 1820. He was married to Elizabeth Byers, a daughter of Andrew Byers, one of the early landlords. Dr. Wright was here as late as 1833, when he left. Contemporaneous with him from 1815 to about 1828 was Stephen Fairchild, who claimed to be an Indian doctor. He made the cure of cancers a specialty. He was sometimes absent for several days, being called away for the treatment of cancer. He carried on the business of shoemaking at the same time. He lived in the house now remodeled and occupied by Hugh Cameron on Second Street.

About 1818, Dr. Robert D. Moore lived on Front Street, across from the machine-shop. He remained probably not more than one year, when he moved to Connellsville, on Water Street, and lived in a house on the lot now occupied by the Byerly family. He was considered a good physician, and was social in his habits. His wife belonged to the Gibson family. She was an enthusiastic Methodist in religion, and sometimes gave vent to her feelings in shouts of Divine praise. Dr. Moore died in 1829.

The next resident physician in New Haven was Dr. Joseph Rogers, in the year 1825. He was the son of James Rogers, a brother of Daniel Rogers, well known to many. He continued here for about three years, when he married Miss Betsey Johnson, a daughter of Alexander Johnson, of Connellsville, and engaged in the iron business for some time. He finally settled on a farm in Springfield township, where he engaged in other enterprises and practiced at his profession until near his death. He was very easy and mild in his address, and much esteemed as a physician. His office in New Haven was a small building at the north end of the larger buildings on what was known as the Russell property, now owned by D. Kaine, Esq.

Dr. Joseph Trevor started in practice in 1829. He belonged to an English family who were old residents of Connellsville. He lived in the stone part of what is now the Giles House. About this time he also engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods in partnership with Thomas Foster. He married a Miss Breading, of Brownsville. As a practitioner he was respectable in his profession. He moved to Pittsburgh, where he resided for some years, and then migrated to New York City.

In 1835, Dr. Rufus Davenport came to New Haven and commenced practice. He continued here some two years, bought the lot of ground now lived on by Baily Mitchel, dug a cellar on Front Street, walled it up, and then suspended further work. He was considered a good and reliable physician. Dr. Joshua Gibson Rogers commenced practice about 1839. He was the son of Joseph Rogers, a brother of Daniel and

¹ By R. A. McIlvaine.

James, already referred to. He continued here at intervals up to 1864. He was considered a well-read, intelligent, and successful physician. He went from here to Dunbar, and lived in the family of Joseph Paull, who was married to his sister. A few years after this he went to Florida to engage in the raising of oranges, where he soon died. He was social in his habits and lived a bachelor.

In 1847, Dr. Henry Goucher located here. He lived in a frame building on Ferry Street. He had a small room, in which he sold a few articles in the drug line. He did not stay more than one or two years. After him, in 1850, Dr. William Stephenson commenced practice. He was a brother of the Rev. Ross Stephenson, who for several years supplied the Presbyterian pulpit of Connellsburg. The doctor while here was married to Miss Rachel Wilson, the daughter of John Wilson, long known here as one among the oldest and most upright citizens of New Haven. The doctor was a native of Ireland. Dr. Stephenson went from here to West Virginia, where he died.

In 1855, Dr. James K. Rogers came to New Haven, and soon after became associated with J. G. Rogers in the practice of medicine. In 1856 he practiced alone. In 1861 he obtained a government appointment in the medical department of the army, and served in different places South and West, chiefly as inspector of hospitals. At the close of the Rebellion he returned to New Haven. He was the son of Dr. Joseph Rogers, who practiced in 1825. As a physician he was considered skillful and intelligent. He was a bachelor, and died in 1870.

In 1861, Dr. Benjamin F. Connell commenced practice, and was here for several years at intervals. He belonged to the school of homœopathy. This was the first break in the line of allopathic physicians that preceded him. His system did not attain the popularity here that attended it in other places. In 1862 John R. Nickel commenced practice. He also made a new departure from the old line. He was of the school that professedly reject all mineral remedies in practice, claiming that the vegetable kingdom contains all proper remedies. He was the son of George Nickel, an old resident of the place. With some he was very popular here, and acquired considerable practice. He removed to Connellsburg, where he died.

In 1867, Dr. Ellis Phillips came to New Haven and entered into a partnership with Dr. J. K. Rogers, which ended in 1869. He subsequently lived and practiced in New Haven and Connellsburg till January, 1874, when he moved into his new residence, where he has lived ever since. He married Ada, daughter of R. A. McIlvaine, in 1872, and made a tour through Europe, spending several weeks in the medical hospitals of Ireland and England. His practice is large, extended, and remunerative. He is of Quaker parentage, and was born in Fayette County.

Dr. R. T. Graham came to New Haven in 1873. He is an English Canadian and a successful practitioner;

he spent over a year in the town, and then removed to Connellsburg, where he now lives. The last on the list of New Haven physicians is Daniel Rogers Torrance, the son of George A. Torrance. He has been in practice since 1879. He is a young man of promise in his profession.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The following sketches of New Haven's justices of the peace from the year 1815 is contributed by R. A. McIlvaine, Esq.: So far as I can learn, Adam Wilson, the same ingenious Scotchman who cut stone, planned bridges, and made furniture (a piece of which, in the form of a round stand-table, made in 1821, is still in the possession of my family), found time in the official capacity of "'squire" to sit in judgment in the civil, as well as in the more violent, cases of litigation that were settled before him. While yet but a small boy, I, with others, had a wholesome fear and awe of his authority. After his death, in 1825, William S. Cannon and Andrew Dempsey were the next law dignitaries. The former subsequently engaged in merchandising in Connellsburg; the latter, both previously and subsequently, was engaged in the same way. Neither was in office later than 1830. After them the line was continued in John Bolton, a millwright, and Robert Norris, a cooper. Mr. Bolton was engaged in the erection of the steam-mill on Third Street. Their period of office ended about 1840. The next to fill the office was Adam Byerly, of no particular avocation, afterwards "bridge-keeper," or collector of tolls. After him for a short time was George Meason, "gent.," brother of Isaac Meason. Of him it may be said that he deserves more than a passing notice. He held a lieutenant's commission in the regular army of 1812. A difficulty arose with a fellow-officer, and in settling the affair an appeal was made to the code of honor. Lieut. Meason was seriously wounded by the shot of his antagonist and permanently lamed. He was a gentleman remarkably courteous in his intercourse with others, though sometimes overcome by the too frequent weakness of convivial enjoyment. Yet he never forgot the obligations of a gentleman, or the natural urbanity of his manners. I remember being called up at a late hour of the night to get some drugs for a gentleman. The moon was shining brightly. On our way to the store we saw Mr. Meason standing by a fence. He bade us good-evening very pleasantly, and remarked, "I thought the old bachelors had all the trouble, but I see that married men have theirs too." I heard him relate an anecdote illustrating the code of army morals at the time of his military life. The chaplain (a very liberal-minded man in his way), after the soldiers were formed into a hollow square, would address them and say, "The government does not expect the soldiers to pray much, and has kindly and wisely provided a chaplain to pray for them. All that is expected of you when called upon

to go into battle is to humbly bow your heads and say, 'God be merciful to me a sinner!'"

The Meason family were kind and generous to the poor, yet at the same time governed by a high sense of honor in their intercourse with equals. This is shown by the additional fact that Isaac Meason, the brother of George, also appealed to the code, once so fashionable among the chivalrous men of the country. The story runs that the fight was about a lady. A silver dollar in his vest-pocket saved his life in the duel.

George J. Ashmun was the next justice. He was a good magistrate, and his decisions were generally acquiesced in. Formerly he was a merchant. Becoming disabled from rheumatism and unable to walk, he was elected to this office, and served up to the time of his death in 1872. During this period I was elected justice, but for private reasons declined to serve. The next in order are the present incumbents, J. M. Lyle and Thomas R. Torrance, the former a carpenter by occupation and son-in-law of Thomas Gregg, the searcher after inventions and mechanical discoveries; the latter was at one time in mercantile pursuits, and a lieutenant of cavalry in the war of the Rebellion.

In the successive distribution of the village ermine the hand of Fate might be charged with nepotism, as a large proportion of those who filled the office were either closely associated with or related to the Meason family. Adam Wilson was the intimate and trusted friend of Isaac Meason. Being a bachelör he was received and treated as a member of his family, and closed his life under his roof, ministered to by tender sympathy and kind attentions. Andrew Dempsey was a distant connection by marriage. George Meason was a brother of Isaac, George J. Ashmun was a nephew by his mother's side, and Thomas R. Torrance is a grandnephew of Mr. Meason's by his sister, Mrs. Daniel Rogers. In giving this account of the different persons who have acted as magistrates, I think I have overlooked no one, and if so, certainly not intentionally, nor must any one suppose the succession was continuous, as there were long intervals of time when no one filled this office. I will again say that all these relations of persons are chiefly interesting as local matters, and will ever be so to their descendants for generations to come.

Having now gone through the history of this office, and having a little spare time, I will relate a perilous adventure and narrow escape of T. R. Torrance, one of the persons named. While in the service of his country during the war of the Rebellion, he was sent out on a scouting expedition with a small body of men in the vicinity of Hagerstown, Md. When near to the town he suddenly found himself surrounded on all sides by rebels. The only alternative appeared to be submission and capture or a bold and hazardous attempt to ride through the enemy's lines. He chose the latter. Single-handed, he made a furious dash

into the streets of Hagerstown, and was soon confronted by a line of the enemy. Not to be deterred from his purpose, he spurred his horse onward, and seeing an officer, whom he supposed to be Gen. McCausland, he fired at him. His audacity brought a return fire. His horse fell, and he was shot through near his left shoulder, and slightly wounded in several other places. Instantly extricating himself from his horse, without knowing the extent of his injuries, and seeing a gate that led past a house into a garden, he dashed himself against the gate, forced it open, and ran past the house. Seeing some ladies on a back-porch, who fortunately proved to be Unionists, he entered the house and found concealment. The pursuers were not long in following. The ladies did their best to mislead them in the search, and directed them through the lot. In that direction they saw a lad, who, on being questioned about the fugitive, replied, boy-like, so as to magnify his knowledge and importance at the expense of truth, "I saw a Yank running as if the very devil was after him." The search was given up, Gen. McCausland remarking that "he was too good a soldier to be killed." After night the family smuggled a loyal doctor into the house and had his wounds properly dressed, and the enemy soon leaving the town, he was sent home on furlough for recovery.

BOROUGH INCORPORATION AND LIST OF OFFICERS.

At the March session of the Court of Quarter Sessions in 1839 a petition was presented praying for the incorporation of the borough of New Haven, and signed by Thomas Foster, John McClellan, Adam Byerly, John Newcomanor, Jr., George W. Vance, James Coslet, Daniel Rogers, T. M. Rogers, R. P. Brown, Abel Merrill, James Robinson, Thomas C. Gregg, George Meason, Matthew Seeton, Robert Norris, Elisha Castle, William McFarland, John Williamson, William Kinnear, Joseph Torrance, Thomas Evans, George Dyson, Jacob Weaver, H. L. Page, George J. Ashmun, John Bolton, D. Forrey, Isaac Snyder, J. C. Herbert, John Wilson, H. Montgomery, John Graham, Joseph Strickler, John Detwiler, Charles G. Hutton, Moses Porter, James L. Shaffer, Joseph Dillon, Thomas Githens, Daniel Freeman, William Caldwell, William Lord, Thomas Rhodes, Leavans Shumway, Valentine Coughanour.

Upon the petition the grand jury reported favorably, and June 7, 1839, the report was confirmed by the court. There was, however, considerable opposition at New Haven to the adoption of the charter, and this opposition, taking the form of legal action, deferred the charter's operation until 1842. In that year the first borough election was held in the village school-house. Of the officials chosen, no names are found recorded, and none are now recollected except William M. McFarland as the burgess, and R. A. McIlvaine as weighmaster. Councilmen were elected, but their names are not now known. Directly upon

DUNBAR TOWNSHIP.

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the election, and before the Council could meet for organization, an anonymous letter found its way into the hands of the newly-elected officials, threatening that in case any attempt was made to organize under the charter the town would be burned. Who wrote the letter was not positively known, but it evidently came from some person or persons who proposed to resent the probable increase of taxes likely to be brought about under the borough organization. At all events its result was to so thoroughly frighten the newly-elected officers that they made no effort whatever to effect an organization, and so by common consent the borough organization was allowed to go by default, and the people remained as before citizens of the township. R. A. McIlvaine, the weighmaster, did make an attempt to exercise the functions of his office, but he was alone in his official endeavors, and soon abandoned the task in disgust. After a lapse of twenty-eight years the subject of borough organization was revived, and in response to a petition the court issued a decree, March 14, 1867, authorizing the organization of the borough under the charter of 1839, and appointed W. H. Brown judge, and J. V. Rhodes and S. G. Smutz inspectors, to hold an election for borough officers on Friday, March 29, 1867.

At the March session of court in 1867 the following order was made:

"And now to wit, March 14, 1867: Petition of the citizens of the Borough of New Haven for the appointment of officers to hold an election, etc., as follows, setting forth that the said Borough was duly incorporated by the Court of Quarter Sessions on the 10th day of June, 1839. The charter, plat, and proceedings thereon having been duly recorded, as provided by law, in the Recorder's office of Fayette County, that no sufficient organization was ever made under said charter, nor has there been any organization or election for officers for many years. The undersigned therefore pray the court to fix a time and place for holding an election, to designate some person to give notice of said election, and to appoint a judge and inspectors to hold said election, in order that said borough may be organized according to law, etc.

"And now to wit, March 14, 1867, the Court appoint the 29th day of March inst. for holding the election at the school-house, between the hours of one o'clock and six o'clock P.M., and the Court appoint William Brown Judge, B. Rhoads and Samuel Smutz as Inspectors of said election, and also appoint Hugh Cameron to give notice of said election according to law.

"Same day order and decree of court, with certificate, issued to J. M. Lytle.

"And now to wit, December 9, 1867, petition of citizens of said Borough setting forth that the great distance from the place of election and the inconvenience of attending the same on the part of petitioners would suggest the propriety of some action of the court for their relief, and therefore praying the Court to make such order in the premises as will erect and constitute them a separate election district. And now to wit, Dec. 9, 1867, the Court designated the school-house as the place for holding the elections for all purposes, and appoint Josiah V. Rhodes as Judge, and George Nickel and John M. Lytle as Inspectors of Election."

From 1867 to 1881 the principal borough officials chosen by elections and appointments will be found named in the following list:

- 1867.—Burgess, S. G. Smutz; Councilmen, R. A. McIlvaine and Geo. Nickel (two years), J. V. Rhodes, J. M. Lytle and Hugh Cameron (one year); Constable, W. H. Brown; Treasurer, George J. Ashmun.
- 1868.—Burgess, S. G. Smutz; Councilmen, J. V. Rhodes and J. M. Lytle (two years), David Carson (one year); Constable, John Cunningham; Treasurer, Hugh Cameron.
- 1869.—Burgess, S. G. Smutz; Assessor, J. M. Lytle; Auditors, Henry Blackstone, Christian Smutz, and Michael Seerist; Councilmen, Henry Blackstone, George Nickel, S. S. Myers; Constable, H. L. Sheppard; Justice, Weaver Heaton; School Directors, David Carson, Weaver Heaton; Treasurer, George Nickel.
- 1870.—Burgess, S. G. Smutz; Justices of the Peace, Weaver Heaton, George J. Ashmun; Auditor, C. H. Whately; School Directors, George A. Torrence, George Nickel.
- 1871.—Burgess, S. G. Smutz; Assessor, Christian Smutz; Auditor, J. T. Herbert; School Directors, Christian Smutz, J. M. Byers, J. M. Lytle; Councilmen, J. S. Collins, T. R. Torrence, I. W. Byers, J. M. Lytle, and Michael Seerist; Constable, Levi Stoner.
- 1872.—Burgess, Weaver Heaton; Assessor, C. H. Whately; Auditor, T. P. Forsythe; School Directors, S. G. Smutz, R. M. Smith; Councilmen, George Nickel, S. G. Smutz, I. W. Byers; Constable, Uriah Springer.
- 1873.—Burgess, A. E. Clarey; Assessor, James S. Collins; Auditor, Weaver Heaton; Justice of the Peace, S. G. Smutz; Councilmen, John Johnston, John Coulson, George Dawson; Constable, Smith Dawson; Treasurer, George A. Torrence.
- 1874.—Burgess, J. M. Lytle; Assessor, R. A. McIlvaine; Justices of the Peace, J. M. Lytle, T. R. Torrence; School Directors, D. Carson, C. Smutz; Auditor, A. E. Clarey; Councilmen, L. L. Herbert, George Torrence, John McBeth, J. E. Giles, S. S. Myers.
- 1875.—Burgess, S. G. Smutz; Assessor, T. R. Torrence; School Directors, J. S. Collins, Hugh Cameron, Robert M. Smith, S. G. Smutz; Councilmen, S. S. Myers, L. L. Herbert, D. Carson; Treasurer, G. A. Torrence.
- 1876.—Burgess, S. G. Smutz; Assessor, Thomas H. Boyd; School Directors, S. G. Smutz, R. R. McQuestin; Auditor, James S. Collins.
- 1877.—Burgess, S. G. Smutz; Assessor, Robert A. McIlvaine; Auditor, L. L. Herbert; School Director, Christian Smutz; Councilmen, R. M. Smith, J. R. Torrence, Hugh Cameron; Constable, Smith Dawson.
- 1878.—Burgess, T. R. Torrence; Assessor, Christian Smutz; Auditor, William H. Cooper; School Directors, L. L. Herbert, J. S. Collins, S. S. Myers; Councilmen, Kell Long, George H. Mathiott, R. F. Cooper; Treasurer, R. A. McIlvaine.
- 1879.—Burgess, T. R. Torrence; Justices, Thomas R. Torrence, J. M. Lytle; Assessor, R. A. McIlvaine; School Directors, George H. Mathiott, L. L. Herbert; Councilmen, R. M. Smith, Hugh Cameron, S. S. Myers.
- 1880.—Burgess, T. R. Torrence; Assessor, R. A. McIlvaine; Auditor, A. G. Vance; School Directors, Kell Long, S. G. Smutz, T. R. Torrence; Councilmen, Kell Long, George H. Mathiott, Hugh Cameron.
- 1881.—Burgess, T. R. Torrence; Assessor, J. S. Collins; Auditors, A. G. Vance, G. H. Mathiott; School Directors, J. F. Reed, A. R. Pool.

SCHOOLS IN NEW HAVEN.

It is a strange fact that during all the time the borough limits were connected with the township public school district the school directors never built a school-house in the town. It is true that about the year 1848 they erected a frame school-house just outside the town in a very unfavorable location, on ground under a lease for twenty years, and which was sold by them just before the expiration of the lease. For some reason the directors refused to purchase a piece of ground in a central and altogether eligible position for a school-house for the consideration of one hundred dollars, but built on a ground-rent of six dollars per year, with the result before stated. The only building called a school-house was erected by private contribution some time in the early part of the decade between 1830 and 1840, and enlarged by an addition for school purposes in the same way by the efforts of the Rev. K. J. Stewart in 1847. Since Mr. Stewart left, the addition has been used as a private dwelling.

The oldest authenticated record of a school relates to that kept by Mrs. Sarah McIlvaine in the spring of 1815. There being no school-house, private apartments had to serve instead. Accordingly she taught in part of her residence, which was the last house at that date on Front Street north, on lot No. 113. The next school was taught by "Old Mr. Ellis," as he was known and designated. Little is known of him at this time, save that he lived in the country and walked to town during his term. He taught in 1817 on the second floor of a house on Second Street, on lot No. 95, and immediately back of Mr. McIlvaine's house. The house he taught in was the last on Second Street north. The next school was taught by Stephen Smith in 1818. He also lived in the country, and was usually engaged by James Robinson about his mill and distillery on Opossum Run, about one-half mile west of town. He taught in part of the Squibb house, where the drug-store now stands, on lot No. 118.

The next teacher was Dr. Robert Wright, in 1819. He also taught in the Squibb house just referred to. In 1820, as well as in 1822, there was no school taught in New Haven. In 1821, Jarvis F. Hanks taught in a house near the river mill. In 1823, Oliver Sproul taught in a small building on Trader's Alley, between Front and Second Streets. He was an Irishman, and a strict disciplinarian.

In 1829, Stewart H. Whitehill taught up-stairs in the dwelling-house of Stephen Fairchild, on the corner of Second Street and Trader's Alley, being lot No. 92. He was connected (by marriage to a Miss Boyd) with an old and respectable family still residents of the neighborhood. The same year (1829) a gentleman by the name of Pearsol taught in a building that was formerly used by Adam Wilson as a wareroom. It stood on the bank of the river, on the only lot then inclosed north of the bridge on the

river tier, being lot No. 15. This brings the schools down to 1830. After this period the school privileges were not so limited. About the year 1833, Flavius Josephus Worrell taught. He came from and returned to New Jersey. His high-sounding name gave him some notoriety. In 1839-40, Marlin D. Dimick taught. At the time of his teaching he was reading medicine. In 1845, Mrs. Robert Dougan taught. In 1846, Daniel Forry was teaching. He joined a company for the Mexican war, was elected lieutenant, and died at the city of Vera Cruz. In 1847 the Rev. Kenzie John Stewart, an Episcopal minister from Virginia, built an addition to the schoolhouse on Third Street, and made the first attempt to raise the standard of schools by introducing advanced studies, and by inducing scholars from a distance to come here. In both respects, to some extent, he was successful. He employed Mr. Nathan Merrill and Miss Hoadly, a gentleman and lady from Connecticut, for assistant teachers. Scholars were in attendance from Brownsville, Greensburg, and Bedford. About the year 1849 a Mr. Patrick gave more character to the school by advanced studies and practice with chain and compass. For several terms, including 1851, David Barnes, now ticket agent in Connellsville for the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad, was the teacher. In 1852 and after Miss Mary Buckingham was teacher. In 1853, Miss Annie Hill taught a small select school. She was the daughter of Mr. Anthony Hill, who had been at the head of the New Haven woolen-mill enterprise. In 1854, Mr. John Bolton was teacher. He was in ability above the average of teachers of that time. He went from here to Ohio, where he has been advanced to important positions in different schools, and is still successfully engaged there.

In 1857 the Rev. James Black, a Presbyterian minister, in charge of the church in Connellsville, fitted up the hall above the brick drug-store, and made another attempt to elevate the school standard. He was assisted by Mr. C. C. Baugh and Miss Maggie Bell as teachers. He worked with energy and ability, and was to a considerable extent successful. At present Mr. Black is professor in an institution of learning in Ohio. In 1858 he was succeeded in New Haven by Christopher Columbus Baugh. His male assistant, Mr. Baugh, belonged to the advanced line of teachers and was liberally patronized. About 1860, Miss Margaret Bell, also an assistant of Mr. Black, taught in the same hall. She was assisted by a Miss Mills. She was a thorough and successful teacher. Following her, in 1861, Mr. Pollard Morgan opened a school in the hall. He was a young man of scholarly attainments, having been educated and trained for the Presbyterian ministry, and, strange as it may appear, under the friendship and influence, as was supposed, of a much-loved Roman Catholic friend and companion the disciple of Calvin became a Papist. Soon after leaving here he went to the city of Rome and entered the Romish

communion, and ultimately received priest's orders Mr. Morgan was from Pittsburgh, and a brother of Sydney Morgan, an extensive coal and coke dealer.

In 1868, Miss Herring, from Dunbar, taught in the hall. The Rev. Timothy O'Connell, of the Episcopal Church, an Irishman, and relative of the great Irish agitator of the same name, opened a school in the hall in 1875. His assistant was a Miss Jones, from New York, whom he afterwards married.

The names of teachers and the date of their teaching from 1868 to 1881 are as follows: 1868, A. S. Murphrey; 1869-70, A. S. Murphrey and C. B. Scott; 1870-71, C. B. Allen; 1871-72, Miss Lizzie Miller and Miss Mollie Ritenour; 1873-74, H. E. Faust; 1874-78, A. S. Cameron; 1879-80,¹ Rev. William H. Cooper and Miss Mary Cooper; 1880-81, N. V. Kill and Miss Susie T. Griffeth.

The New Haven school district was organized June 1. 1868, the year following the reorganization of the borough. The directors chosen in 1868 were S. S. Myers, Hugh Cameron, Geo. Nickel, I. V. Rhodes, S. G. Smutz, and J. M. Lytle. S. G. Smutz was chosen president, I. V. Rhodes secretary, and S. S. Myers treasurer. For the year 1868 the appropriation for teachers' wages was \$320. The annual report, dated June, 1880, was as follows:

Number of schools.....	2
Average number of months taught.....	7
Teachers.....	2
Average salary per month.....	\$30.00
Number of male scholars.....	70
" female "	48
Average daily attendance.....	97
Amount levied for school purposes.....	\$588.27
Amount received from the State.....	102.85
" " tax collections....	486.78
Expenditures.....	492.48

The directors for 1881 were C. Smutz, T. R. Torrance, S. S. Myers, Kell Long, J. A. Mestrezat, and G. A. Mathiott. C. Smutz is president, Kell Long treasurer, and G. A. Mathiott secretary.

POST-OFFICE.

New Haven tried many times and for years to obtain a post-office, but until late in 1878 fruitlessly. The inconvenience of having to depend upon the Connellsburg post-office for mail was not only an aggravating but a costly one, for every time a citizen of New Haven desired to post a letter or get his mail, he not only had to make a considerable journey, but pay toll to cross the river. Many efforts were made to remedy the evil, but as often as New Haven tried for a post-office, Connellsburg influence was successfully brought to bear to frustrate the project. The purpose in such opposition lay, it is said, in the conclusion that as long as New Haven lacked a post-office Connellsburg would reap the benefit of additional trade by forcing people from the other side of the river to come to "town" for their letters. The

New Haven effort of 1878, based upon former futile experiences, was, however, so quietly conducted that before Connellsburg was aware of what was going on the New Haven post-office was established, and George A. Mathiott commissioned postmaster Jan. 1, 1879.

RELIGIOUS.

TRINITY CHURCH (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL).

It would appear from a fragmentary church record that as early as 1780 Protestant Episcopal Church services were held in Dunbar township and the neighborhood by the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, and, further, that he preached in the vicinity from 1780 to 1790 as an Episcopalian missionary. Who Mr. Mitchell was, where he came from, or just where he preached are matters upon which the record is silent. At some time previous to the Revolutionary war, Rev. Daniel McKennon, an Englishman and an Episcopalian, preached in the neighborhood of Connellsburg. Upon the outbreak of hostilities he sailed for England, and was subsequently reported to have been lost at sea. One of his daughters married Thomas Rogers, one of Dunbar's early settlers. In 1780 the Episcopalians living near what is now New Haven were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rogers, Col. Isaac Meason and his wife, Benjamin Wells and wife, Mrs. William Crawford and her daughter Ophelia (or Effie).

In 1817 Trinity Church was organized, but beyond the bare statement not much can be added touching the event, since there is now no record of the incidents attendant, or showing who became members of the organization at the outset. Among the members, however, it seems pretty certain were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gibbs, their daughter Anna, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Moore, Abraham Baldwin and wife, Mrs. Ann Norton (sister to Mr. Baldwin), and Elizabeth Fell.

The first meetings were held in a log building that stood upon the site now occupied by the Connellsburg public school. Services were held on that side of the river until 1832, when a house of worship was built in New Haven. That house is still used. Mrs. Daniel Rogers donated the ground, and, beyond that, liberal aid toward the building enterprise was given by Daniel Rogers. A handsome memorial window in the church commemorates the grateful spirit with which the kindly deeds of Mrs. Rogers are cherished. To the gifts mentioned James McIlvaine added later those of a church-bell and a parsonage. The first rector of Trinity was Rev. Jehu Clay, and the second Rev. Samuel Johnson. Succeeding them followed Revs. Jackson Kemper, Dean Richmond, John P. Bausman, Henry Pfiffer, Lyman N. Freeman, and Silas Freeman. During Rev. Silas Freeman's term of service, from 1833 to 1835, Trinity Sunday-school was established.

After the Rev. Silas Freeman came Rev. J. J. Kerr and J. J. McElhinney (now Professor of Theology in the Seminary of Virginia). The latter left in 1840,

¹ A Baptist minister and his daughter.

but returned in 1842. The interval was filled by the Rev. William Arnott. Those who succeeded Mr. McElhinney were Revs. Kinsey J. Stewart, Edward Walker, William J. Hilton, N. M. Jones, Samuel Cowell, J. G. Furey, H. T. Wilcoxon, George Hall, C. N. Quick, Faber Bylesley, Richard S. Smith (now of Brownsville Deanery), G. C. Rafter, J. H. McCandless, S. S. Chevers, G. W. Easter, Timothy O'Connell, and W. G. Stone. Rev. Mr. Stone, the present rector, began his labors in 1877. Rev. J. J. McElhinney was the first rector of Trinity to wear a surplice. This was in 1846.

Trinity is now a prosperous parish, and owns not only a house of worship but two parsonages. The church membership is fifty-five, and that of the Sunday-school about sixty. The wardens are Robert A. McIlvaine and George A. Torrance. The vestrymen are E. K. Hyndman, E. V. Goodchild, Thomas R. Torrance, Thomas Turner, Charles P. Ford, Henry Wickham, and E. A. Jones. The Sunday-school superintendent is Charles P. Ford.

Besides Trinity Church there is but one other religious organization in New Haven, the Zion Methodist Episcopal African Church, whose house of worship was built in the summer of 1880.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

COL. JAMES PAULL.

James Paull, who lived in Fayette County from childhood to old age, and was one of its prominent and most honored citizens, was born in Frederick (now Berkeley) County, Va., Sept. 17, 1760, and in 1768 removed to the West with the family of his father, George Paull, who then settled in that part of Westmoreland County which afterwards became Fayette; his location being the Gist neighborhood, in the present township of Dunbar, which was the home of James Paull during the remainder of his long life. Judge Veech says of him that "early in life he evinced qualities of heart and soul calculated to render him conspicuous, added to which was a physical constitution of the hardest kind. Throughout his long life his bravery and patriotism, like his generosity, knew no limits. He loved enterprise and adventure as he loved his friends, and shunned no service or dangers to which they called him. He came to manhood just when such men were needed."

In the early part of his life James Paull was much engaged in military service, and in it his record was that of a brave, honorable, and efficient soldier and officer. His military experience began in 1778, when, as a boy of eighteen years, he was drafted for a tour of duty in the guarding of Continental stores at Fort Burd, on the Monongahela, under Capt. Robert McLaughlin. Three years later—in 1871—he was made

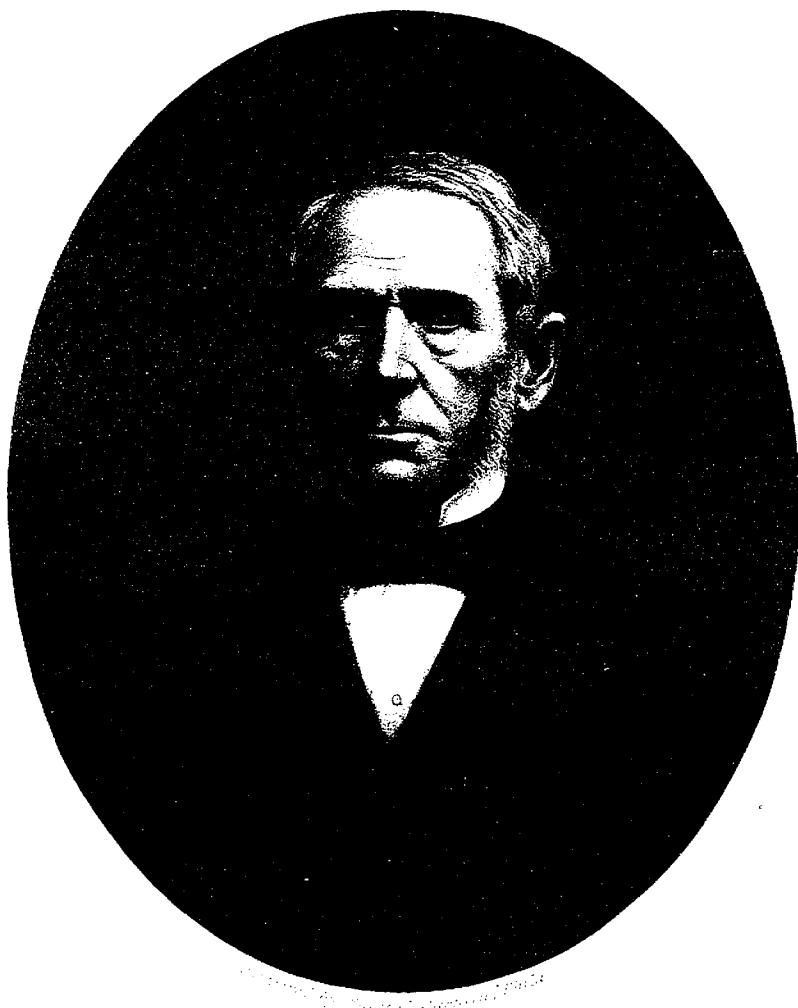
a first lieutenant by Thomas Jefferson, Governor of Virginia, and in that grade served with a company raised largely by his efforts, and which formed a part of the expedition which went down the Ohio under Gen. George Rogers Clarke on a projected campaign against Detroit, as is mentioned in the Revolutionary chapters of this history. Upon the failure of that expedition he returned on foot through the wilderness from the Falls of the Ohio (Louisville, Ky.) to Morgantown, Va., and thence home, being accompanied by the men of his own command and also the officers and men of Maj. Isaac Craig's artillery, of Pittsburgh. In 1782 he served a short tour of duty as a private soldier at Turtle Creek, above Pittsburgh, and at its close joined (still as a private) the expedition of Col. William Crawford against Sandusky. The story of the hardships and perils which he met in that disastrous campaign, and the manner of his almost miraculous escape from the savages, has been told in preceding pages. Again in 1783 and 1784 he was engaged in frontier service against Indian incursions along the southwest border of the State. In 1790 he served in the grade of major and lieutenant-colonel under Gen. Harmar in the unsuccessful campaign of that officer against the Indians in the Maumee country, and in this, as in all his military service, he acquitted himself most honorably. This was the end of his military experience. Having married, he settled down to the comforts of domestic life and the pursuits of agriculture, in which he was eminently successful. He reared a large and most respectable family, seven sons—James, George, John, Archibald, Thomas, William, and Joseph—and one daughter,—Martha, who became the wife of William Walker. He had some concern in iron manufacture, and was occasionally in middle life a down-river trader. But he was a lover of home, with its quiet cares and enjoyments. He was never ambitious for office, and the only one he ever held was that of sheriff of Fayette County from 1793 to 1796. Col. Paull was a man of perfect and unquestioned integrity and truth, and of the most generous and heroic impulses. He died in Dunbar township, July 9, 1841, aged nearly eighty-one years.

ROBERT ANDREW MCILVAINE.

The Scotch-Irish McIlvaines of America point to Ayrshire, Scotland, as the home of their ancestors, and revert to a period as far back as 1315, when Edward, brother of Robert Bruce, led a large force into Ireland with the purpose of expelling the English troops from the soil of Erin, great numbers of his soldiers and retainers remaining in Ireland and founding what is known as the Scotch-Irish race, many of whom migrated to America in colonial times, and among whom were the ancestors of Robert A. McIlvaine, of New Haven, Fayette Co., whose father, John McIlvaine, was a native of Delaware,



R.A. McElwaine



J. Honeraad

where in 1796 he married Sarah White, by whom he had ten children, six born in Delaware. In 1813 he with his family left his native State, in the latter part of June, for Washington County, Pa., arriving there after a tedious journey—a great undertaking in those days—in the early part of August, and locating on Pike Run. In the same county two of his uncles, George and Grier McIlvaine, were then living, and also two of his brothers-in-law, Fisher and James White.

On the 25th of August, 1814, his son, Robert Andrew, was born, and in October of the same year John McIlvaine moved to Connellsville, where he lived until March, 1815, when he moved across the river into New Haven, a town at that time comprising about twenty dwellings and a few shops. Here, in 1815, Mrs. McIlvaine taught a small school, and counted among her pupils Margaret and Eliza Connell, daughters of Zachariah Connell, the founder of Connellsville. This school was one of the pioneer educational enterprises of the village. While living here three children were born to Mr. McIlvaine,—Sarah, Isaac, and Eliza. The parents instructed their children in the precepts and practices of Christianity, and endeavored to impress them with a sense of the importance of habits of industry and frugality.

John McIlvaine died in 1850, in his seventy-ninth year, Sarah, his wife, having gone before him in 1835, in her fifty-second year. Of their ten children only four survive,—Mary Tarr, the oldest survivor, a resident of Bethany, Westmoreland Co., Pa., in her seventy-sixth year; James, aged seventy-three, now of Washington County, a gentleman distinguished for his benevolence as well as great business ability; Isaac, the youngest survivor, residing near Pittsburgh; and Robert A., the subject of this sketch, who is sixty-seven years of age, and lives in New Haven, where he has spent the greater part of his life, actively identified with the business and growth of the place.

In the early part of 1853, Mr. McIlvaine, after having been engaged, with the ordinary share of success, in various avocations of life, entered upon the business of a druggist, earning an exceptional reputation therein for scientific accuracy in the compounding of medicines, and securing the confidence of a large circle of customers thereby, as well as augmenting his own financial resources. From this business he withdrew in 1876, and though keeping a watchful eye over his affairs, now lives in comparative retirement, unpretentious in his habits, and greatly preferring to fields of public duty the quiet enjoyments of home.

In May, 1841, Mr. McIlvaine married Miss Susan King, an estimable young lady and former resident of Westmoreland County, Pa. Of this union four children were born, the first not surviving its birth. The others—Josephine, Gertrude, and Ada—grew up to maturity, and were in proper time given the

best educational advantages at command. Josephine graduated at Beaver Female Seminary and Institute, Gertrude at the Washington Female Seminary, and Ada was educated in the Moravian Seminary at Bethlehem, Pa.

In 1868 Gertrude was married to Thomas R. Torrence, of New Haven. In 1871 Mr. McIlvaine lost his daughter Josephine, who died only four months before her mother, Mrs. Susan K. McIlvaine, who expired in the fifty-second year of her age. In 1872 Ada married Dr. Ellis Phillips, of New Haven. Mr. McIlvaine and all his children are members of the Episcopal Church, the office of senior warden having been filled by him since 1854. He has five living grandchildren,—Josephine, Catharine, and Robert McIlvaine Torrence, and Ada and James McIlvaine Phillips,—two having died in infancy,—Thomas Torrence and Gertrude Ellisa Phillips.

REV. JOEL STONEROAD.

Venerable not only for his ripe old age, but for his well-spent life, as also by reason of his almost classic, chastened face and fine presence and port as a gentleman, and for those acute instincts and sensitivities which belong only to the scholarly man of thought, is the Rev. Joel Stoneroad, who has been identified for over half a century with Fayette County, doing excellent work in moulding its moral character and disciplining its intellectual forces.

This gentleman is of German descent, the name Stoneroad being the English translation of the German "Steinway," and was born near Lewistown, Mifflin Co., Jan. 2, 1806, the son of Lewis and Sarah Gardner Stoneroad, both natives of Lancaster County, the name of the former's father (Mr. Stoneroad's grandfather) having also been Lewis. Mr. Stoneroad was educated at a common country school and at Lewistown Academy, under Rev. Dr. James S. Woods, a son-in-law of the famous Rev. Dr. Witherspoon, then president of Princeton College, N. J., at which academy he remained for a year and a half, there applying himself to study with such remarkable assiduity and cleverness in acquirement as in that brief period of time to fit himself to enter the junior class of Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., as he did in the fall of 1825, graduating from that institution in 1827; whereafter he entered the Theological Department or Seminary of Princeton College (New Jersey), where he remained three years, taking (what was then not the custom to do) the full course, and receiving a diploma. Leaving the seminary he was licensed to preach, and returned home to Mifflin County, whence, with saddle, bridle, and horse, provided him by his father, he set out upon missionary work, under the commission of the Board of Home Missions, and took himself at first to Hancock County, Md., where he preached his first sermon, and from thence to Morgantown, and Kingwood, Preston Co., W. Va., at which

place he continued in his missionary labors for about a year, when he accepted the call of the Presbyterian Church of Uniontown, Fayette Co., in 1831, of which church he was pastor for about eleven years.

An important incident in his history while residing at Uniontown was the active part he took in 1836 in the trial of the celebrated Rev. Albert Barnes for doctrinal heresy by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member, and then in session in Pittsburgh. The controversy was at its height when Mr. Stoneroad made a most telling speech, which was extensively published through the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia papers, and has frequently been quoted from since.

Leaving Uniontown he received a call from the church of Florence, Washington Co., where he remained eight years. His next call was the joint or united one of Laurel Hill, Franklin township, and Tyrone, Fayette Co. After holding this double charge for about twelve years, he relinquished that of Tyrone and devoted himself to Laurel Hill, with Bethel added, for about sixteen years, when, after having been in the active ministry nearly fifty years, he resigned this charge, his health having failed him, through too great devotion to his pastoral duties and consequent exposure to the severities of an inclement climate, which broke down in good part a constitution which was apparently, and otherwise might have continued to be one of the most robust. Since that time Mr. Stoneroad has taken no active part as a clergyman. He now resides with his family, in their quiet, romantically-located farm-house in Woodvale. He is an old-time Calvinist in doctrine, but not of that very bigoted school whose cruel austerities are sometimes pictured by ill-tempered or despairing mothers, and so made use of to frighten refractory children, for he is both genial and benevolent.

Mr. Stoneroad has twice married, the first time in Greene County, Sept. 11, 1832, Miss Rebecca Veech, daughter of David Veech, Esq. (and sister of the late Hon. James Veech, the celebrated historian of Western Pennsylvania), by whom he had two daughters, the elder being the wife of Rev. T. P. Speer, of Wooster, Ohio, the younger, Miss Sarah Louisa Stoneroad, who resides with her sister. Mr. Stoneroad's second marriage, on June 27, 1854, was with Miss Hannah Paull, daughter of Col. James and Mary Cannon Paull, of Fayette County, and who is still living. Of this union are four children,—James Paull, now residing in New Mexico; Thomas L., a graduate of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., in business near Philadelphia; Mary Belle, who having taken full course of studies at Hollidaysburg Female Seminary, is spending her time at the present making advanced studies at home; and Joel T. M., now attending Wooster University, Ohio.

JAMES MADISON REID.

They who have won notable success in life are not all old men. By the vigor and skill of men ranging in years from twenty-five to forty-five most of the world's weal has been wrought out. In the battles of business, as in military life, they who win the rank of leaders do so in early age or then give earnest of some time so doing. Notable in the history of Fayette County, as much so perhaps as that of any one in the county, is the career of the young man whose name is the caption of this sketch, James M. Reid, of Dunbar. Toward his prosperity "good luck" has perhaps played the part of an important factor; the envious would say so. But "luck" is a term which admits of several definitions, and though "there is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune," the number of those who by lack of sagacity fail to discern just when to take it and move not, or, launching their crafts unwisely, go backward with the reflux and are submerged, is comparatively, as ninety-nine, to the one who rises triumphant and crowns his ambition at last "high on the hither shore" of security and success.

Together with his abundant abilities, force of character, etc., the chief characteristics as a business man which mark Mr. Reid would seem to be those which are as likely to serve him and achieve for him continued victories in the future as they have served him in the past, namely, a mercurial temperament and a peculiarly well-balanced, controlling brain, enabling him to form opinions or judgments rapidly and with accuracy. While other men ponder and "calculate" by slow processes, he decides at once, and either secures new accessions to his worldly goods, or escapes what might have proven a misfortune. But this may be "luck" after all, but it is a kind of luck which is somehow closely allied to genius. Mr. Reid has a good deal of the same character—and, indeed, personal appearance—as had the late Alexander T. Stewart, of New York, and comes of much the same stock. He is on both sides of Scotch-Irish descent, and both his paternal and maternal ancestries or lineages have frequently adorned the pages of history by deeds of military prowess, and by sagacity, honor, and learning in the peaceful walks of life. In short, the name of Reid, as well as that of Henry, and also that of McAuley (both on Mr. Reid's mother's side), have played a grand part in the old world, and rank high in various parts of America. Mr. Reid not only need feel no diffidence in pointing to his ancestry for fear of being charged with unworthy vanity, but may be justly proud of his lineage, since it has been as much distinguished for high honor as for brave deeds, and "blood always tells" in some or other avocation or position in life.

Of Mr. Reid's blood relations who have made their mark in this country, we may name among others Capt. Samuel C. Reid, the distinguished naval officer, "who, in 1814, when in command of the privateer



JM Reid



Engraving A. H. Burns

Jos Oglesby

'Gen. Armstrong,' fought with a British fleet the most brilliant naval engagement to be found on record." (We quote from a biographical notice of Capt. Reid in the Washington *Union* of April 30, 1858.) It was Capt. Reid who, in 1818, at the complimentary request of a committee of Congress, designed our present national flag. The first brigadier-general of the war of the Revolution was a Reid of the same stock. On his mother's side Mr. Reid belongs to the Henry family, who, with Patrick Henry, the illustrious orator of Virginia, and the late Prof. Henry of the Smithsonian Institution, and others, have added lustre to the American name, and were sprung from the same common source with Mrs. Reid; and that ardent patriot, John McAuley, an officer on Gen. Washington's staff, was a relative of Mrs. Reid on her mother's side, a great-uncle. But we need not enlarge on this head, for nature sets her own visible seals upon those whom she honors with strength and skill to do great deeds either of war, commerce, art, or literature; and, after all, success is the mirror which reflects them.

A gentleman well understanding the courtesies of social life, and which he dispenses in a generous, unostentatious manner; and enjoying among his neighbors and all with whom he has business dealings an unblemished reputation for integrity, and withal, and quite as commendable, for free-handed, liberal dealing,—for he is neither heartlessly avaricious, nor made exacting and dominating through his great success,—Mr. Reid is popular in the best sense, and widely respected by all classes. Of his parentage, boyhood, and remarkable business career, it only remains for us to tell the story in swift detail.

Mr. Reid is the son of James Dunlap Reid, who came from the city of Belfast, Ireland, about 1840, and settled in Pennsylvania. He married Miss Mary Henry (whose mother was a McAuley), daughter of Mr. Edward Henry. James M., born April 10, 1849, is the third child of this union, and was raised in Allegheny County. He was educated in the common schools only, till about fourteen years of age, when he entered the Allegheny Institute, and continued there about two years, and then became a clerk in a general store, where he was occupied for about a year; whereafter he removed to Broad Ford, Fayette Co., and was engaged as a clerk with his brother, E. H. Reid, for about four years, and from that place went into the business of merchandising in partnership with others at Dunbar, where he now resides. He continued partnership merchandising, with various changes in copartners, for about six years. Meanwhile Mr. Reid conducted, alone or with others, more or less other business, particularly the mining of coal and manufacture of coke on lands and in works belonging to himself and his copartners, but all of which he now owns, the capacity of his coke-works being at present ten car-loads a day.

Aside from these coke-works and coal lands, Mr.

Reid is largely interested in coal-fields, covering in the aggregate over six thousand acres, the major portion of or controlling interest in which he and his brother, E. H. Reid, own; and in February last (1882) he organized the Connellsville and Ursina Coal and Coke Company, with a capital of \$400,000, of which company he is president. The chief purpose of this company is to develop the iron ore, coal, and limestone-beds which the lands above referred to contain. He also holds a large interest in the business of Boyts, Porter & Co., extensive brass and iron founders and machinists at Connellsville.

Mr. Reid is a Republican who takes active interest in politics, and was appointed a delegate for the representative district of Fayette County to the State Convention of 1881. He is also a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and has won the gratulations of his party throughout the State for the efficient and judicious work done in his district since his occupancy of a seat in the committee's councils.

JOSEPH OGLEVEE.

Joseph Oglevee, Esq., a remarkably successful merchant and business man of East Liberty, is the grandson of Joseph Oglevee, who migrated from Cecil County, Md., in the spring of 1789, and settled in Fayette County, on the farm on which he lived till his death, which occurred Sept. 14, 1835, in the seventy-first year of his age, Ann Barricklow, his wife, surviving him. She died Oct. 16, 1845, in her seventy-eighth year. Their son, Jesse Oglevee, father of the present Joseph, died Jan. 26, 1876, in the seventy-third year of his age. He was well known throughout the county as one of its most upright citizens, and was for many years a ruling elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of East Liberty, and of which he was one of the main supporters. Mr. Oglevee's mother (married May 14, 1826) was Elizabeth Galley (born Oct. 3, 1807, died Aug. 14, 1858), a daughter of Philip Galley, widely and favorably known in the county. Mr. Oglevee was born June 2, 1827, on the same spot where his father was born and lived all his lifetime, the family residence standing on both sides of the line (which divides the house about equally) between Dunbar and Franklin townships, and brought up by his parents under strictly moral and religious rules, and at the age of fourteen years united with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which he has ever since been a faithful working member, doing at least as much as any other one of the congregation towards defraying expenses, paying the minister's salary, etc.

Mr. Oglevee's early education was gotten by the hardest, he being till he had nearly reached manhood the only son of his parents, and his father being a lame man, the work of the farm devolved upon him, and he was obliged to obtain his education by study-

ing at night. By that means, and one session at Greene Academy, he succeeded in providing himself with a fair English education.

Mr. Oglevee is a man of great energy and determination, which together with large native intellectuality, disciplined by acute general observation and considerable reading, have doubtless been the main factors of his success. His chief ambition or desire in active life seems to be to accomplish whatever he undertakes, whether it relates to matters of the church or worldly affairs. As evidence of the persistent traits of his character and his untiring energy, as well as a matter of local history, it may be added here that he went into the mercantile business at East Liberty about 1854, having nothing as capital but his hard-earned, slender means to begin with, and with no one to "bail" or help him, and practically unconversant with the business, having then "never stood in a store a day in his life," and in face of the fact that several persons who had started in like enterprises at the same place just previous to his undertaking it had successively and utterly failed. Undaunted by all obstacles he gradually wrought out complete success, and has been obliged, in order to accommodate his business, to enlarge the capacity of his store building from time to time, and it is still too small for the extensive business he carries on. The profits of his mercantile and other business Mr. Oglevee applies in good part to the erection of houses and the improvement of the town.

Another instance of his great energy and enterprise, and which, too, may be cited as an interesting matter of local history, was his laying hold of the old mill property of Jacob Leighty, Sr., on Dickerson River, Dunbar township, when it had become so completely wrecked that no one else could be induced to attempt to revive it or even consider it, and not only repairing it but making it better than ever before. He put into it a new engine, new boilers, new machinery, and a new first-class miller, and it was not long before custom poured in so fast that he had to enlarge the mill, which he did by an addition thereto as large as the old mill itself, and he is now doing there an extensive business, grinding more wheat in a single month than had been ground for many years before.

Oct. 25, 1850, Mr. Oglevee married Rebecca Stoner, of Dunbar township. They have had seven children,—Leroy Woods, born Oct. 9, 1851, died Feb. 16, 1874; Emeline, born Sept. 18, 1853; Anna E., born Feb. 5, 1856; Jesse A., born Feb. 25, 1860; Wm. G., born Nov. 19, 1865; Christopher S., born March 24, 1868; Stark D., born Dec. 15, 1873, died March 30, 1875.

MAURICE HEALY.

A short biography of Maurice Healy, the bold and shocking murder of whom, on the evening of June 26, 1881, was a tragic episode in the usually peaceful

life of Fayette County, merits a place here, not only because he was the victim of murderous hate, but because he ably filled posts of duty in his sphere of life. The brief tale of his murder, with the alleged animus thereof, is that, on the evening above noted, he was first suddenly struck down by a "billy" in the hands of one of a band of conspirators, and then by some one fatally shot, the murder taking place near the west end of the side-cut of the Furnace Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Dunbar. The motive of the murder is supposed to be found in the fact that Healy had with great earnestness opposed the granting by the authorities of a license to sell intoxicating liquors, asked for by Patrick McFarlane, of Dunbar. Charged with the crime, Patrick Dolan, James McFarlane, John Kaine, John Collins, James Rogan, Michael Dolan, and Bernard Flood were arrested in September, 1881, and indicted as Healy's murderers. Patrick Dolan was subsequently put on trial, and by the jury found guilty of murder in the second degree. McFarlane was tried before another jury, and under evidence almost identical with that by which Dolan was convicted was acquitted. Of the remainder, John Kaine is in jail, and the rest are released under \$4000 bonds each (now, February, 1882), their trial being set down for the April term of court.¹

Mr. Healy was born in Ireland, and came to America when quite young. Before first coming to Dunbar he worked at Jones & Laughlin's furnace, Pittsburgh, for some time, after which he was engaged as furnace-keeper by the Dunbar Furnace Company, in 1868, when he was about twenty-seven years of age, it is thought. After a short time he left the company, and returned in 1871, and was engaged as furnace-manager, or foundry-man, having charge of the furnace, in which capacity he continued till some time in 1875, when he left Dunbar and went to Riverside Iron-Works, West Virginia, being occupied there about a year as furnace-man. Leaving West Virginia he was next engaged in like capacity at Lemont Furnace, remaining there till Feb. 22, 1877, when he was again engaged by the Dunbar Furnace Company, and continued with it till the time of his murder.

In 1879 he, with others, purchased a sand-mill near Dunbar Furnace, he taking charge of the same. The same parties also bought, about the same time, what is now called "The Percy Mine," at Percy Station. Both purchases proved good investments. Just prior to his death, Mr. Healy took considerable stock in the Fayette Furnace Company, at Oliphant's Station. By industry and economy he had accumulated a competence. He left a wife, who is in comfortable circumstances, but had no children.

Healy is described by those who knew him well as, though making no claim to education in books, very

¹ At the April term the district attorney found that he had been in a measure misled by the false statements of certain detectives, and was therefore unprepared to prosecute the cases, which were for the present suspended by a *nolle prosequi*.



Maurice Healy)



Alix J. Gill

intelligent, genial, and straightforward, a warm and faithful friend, a man of great force of character, true to the important business trusts which were confided to his care, and a good citizen.

**COL. ALEXANDER M. AND COL. ALEXANDER J.
HILL.**

Alexander J. Hill, of Dunbar, a portrait of whom appears in these pages, would have preferred that a picture representing his late father, Col. Alexander M. Hill, be presented in its stead. But, as in the case of not a few people of character and note, no good likeness of the latter could be procured; but with appreciative filial affection, Mr. A. J. Hill desires biographical space herein to be accorded to the memory of his father rather than comment upon himself. We therefore currently remark only that Alexander J. Hill is a robust, active man, who was reared a farmer; that he is at present principally occupied with the superintendency of the works of the Rainey Bank Coal and Coke Company, at Fort Hill, East Liberty, Fayette Co.; and is popularly known as "Col." A. J. Hill, but says that the title is not his by right of any military commission. But he has been so long "baptized" under the sobriquet or title of "colonel" by the popular will that to overlook the title would be little else than overlooking him.

Col. Alexander McClelland Hill was the son of Rev. George Hill, who was pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Ligonier Valley, Westmoreland Co. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. In the appendix of Ellicott's "Life of Macurdy" it is stated that George Hill was born in York County, Pa., March 13, 1764. When about nineteen years of age he removed with his father and family to Fayette County, and settled within the bounds of the congregation of Georges Creek. Rev. George Hill's wife was Elizabeth McClelland, a daughter of Alexander McClelland, of Fayette County, after whom Col. A. M. was named.

Col. A. M. Hill, who died in 1863, at the age of about sixty years, was a very remarkable man, regarding whom it is to be regretted that but few details of his life and deeds can at this time be readily gathered. He was in early life a tanner, and became an extensive farmer. His father left him a small farm near Laurel Hill Church, but by his energy and tact Col. Hill acquired a very considerable domain, and at the time of his death was possessed of a farm lying in Dunbar township of about three hundred and fifty acres, of which probably six-sevenths part is underlaid with coking coal; and of another farm of a hundred and eighty-nine acres, all coal land; and of another (now owned by the Dunbar Furnace Company) of a hundred and thirty acres.

Col. A. M. Hill is represented as having been a man of high integrity, of great generosity, an obliging and liberal friend, a man who clung to his friends,

and would always do for them what he said he would. Of course he had warm friends, and, as is not surprising in the case of a positive, earnest man who fought his friends' battles, he had, it is said, bitter enemies. He was a man of strong common sense, great energy, extreme tact, cautious in business, but free-handed in the use of money when necessary. He was one of the earliest advocates of the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad through Fayette County, and labored hard to effect it,—a recognized leader of the railroad party. He was among the pioneers of coke manufacture in the county, making it in pits in the ground and shipping it to Pittsburgh before coke-ovens were erected in Fayette County. He was a man of fine personal appearance, of good address, and popular manners. As a politician he was a force. He was twice a member of the State Legislature, representing the district of Fayette and Westmoreland Counties (1851-52); and in 1854 was the regular Democratic candidate for the State Senate from his district, but was beaten under a conspiracy of circumstances not affecting his popularity by William E. Frazer (Native American). In 1860 he was again a candidate for the Senate, but ran against Dr. Smith Fuller, and was again defeated. As a legislator, Col. Hill is said to have been excellent.

ELLIS PHILLIPS.

Dr. Ellis Phillips, of New Haven, is of Welsh Quaker ancestry. His grandfather, Solomon Phillips, was born in the State of Delaware, where he married Martha Nichols, of Wilmington. About the year 1786 he removed to Washington County, Pa., locating on a farm on the banks of the Monongahela River, opposite the mouth of Redstone Creek. Here Ellis Phillips, the father of Dr. E. Phillips, was born Nov. 12, 1798. In 1824 he married Phebe, daughter of Thomas Lilley, of Washington County, and removed to a farm in North Union township, Fayette Co., where Dr. Phillips was born Aug. 31, 1843, being the youngest son of his parents, who had eight children, five sons and three daughters.

Dr. Phillips remained on the farm, occasionally attending the public schools, till about sixteen years of age, when he commenced a course of preparatory studies at the academy at Uniontown, where he continued for two years, and then entered Washington (now Washington and Jefferson) College, Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated in 1865. He then entered the office of Dr. Smith Fuller, of Uniontown, as a student of medicine. Having attended the regular courses of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, he received his degree in 1867. The same year he located in New Haven in partnership with Dr. James K. Rogers, a surgeon of more than ordinary ability. They remained partners for about three years until Dr. Rogers' death. Prior to the death of Dr. Rogers, Dr. Phillips returned to

Philadelphia, where he remained several months, taking special private courses of study in his profession. He then returned to his old location and to the firm's business, where he has ever since enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice. On May 16, 1872, he married Ada A. McIlvaine, daughter of Robert A. McIlvaine, of New Haven. They immediately sailed for Europe, visiting England, Ireland, Scotland, and parts of the continent. While abroad he took advantage of his opportunity to improve himself professionally by visiting the hospitals of London and Dublin, taking a special course in several of them as a student. Dr. Phillips has two children living, a daughter and a son.

MAJ. ARTHUR B. DE SAULLES.

Maj. Arthur B. De Saulles, of Dunbar, the vice-president of the Dunbar Iron Company, and superintendent of its works, is the son of an English gentleman, Louis De Saulles, who is of French descent, and Armide Longer De Saulles, a Louisianian by birth, and, like her husband, of French lineage. Maj. De Saulles was born in New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1840, and was instructed at home by a private tutor until ten years of age, when he was placed in a German school at West Newton, Mass., and carefully trained in the German language, as well as other studies, for two years. This period of educational discipline was followed immediately by two years at Bolmar's French-English Institute at West Chester, Pa., and the latter period by a course of study at Cambridge, Mass., in preparation for an advanced course of scientific studies, which he made at the Rensselaer Polytechnic School at Troy, N. Y., from which institution he graduated in June, 1859. During his connection with the Polytechnic School he was engaged for five months as assistant in the geological survey of Arkansas.

After his graduation Maj. De Saulles' father sent him on a tour of inspection through the State of Pennsylvania to examine mining and metallurgical operations therein, and make report thereof to him, after which experience and report he sent him to Europe in December, 1859, and in January, 1860, De Saulles entered the École des Mines, Paris, where he remained till September, 1861, when he returned to New Orleans, and three days after his arrival there entered the Confederate service, and was placed on the staff of Maj. Lovell in the engineer corps, and was put in charge of the construction of fortifications on Lake Pontchartrain and on Plaine Chalmette, south of New Orleans. With the Confederate forces he remained on active duty (with the exception of a short time when furloughed on account of a wound received in a skirmish) until the surrender of the Army of the Tennessee in North Carolina, at which time he was its chief engineer. During this period of service he was mainly employed in the construc-

tion of fortifications at various points, and in the building of pontoon trains for the Army of the Tennessee, to which he was most of the time attached, and wherein he acted as major from the fall of 1864 till the time of its surrender.

Soon after the war he went to Europe, where he remained till April, 1866, when he returned to America and took the position of engineer of the New York and Schuylkill Coal Company's works, after a year being placed in charge, and remaining with the company till it sold out to the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, in October, 1871, whereupon he moved to New York City, and engaged in professional pursuits till March, 1876, when he became connected with the Dunbar Furnace Works. Aside from his connection with these works he is manager of the Percy Mining Company, and one of the executive committee of the Fayette Coke and Furnace Company at Oliphant, which works in all employ about a thousand hands.

He was one of the seven organizers (1868) of the American Institute of Mining, which now embraces about one thousand members and associates, and also one of the original members of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and is a member of the American Meteorological Society.

In politics he is "a good old-fashioned Democrat," and in religion not a "communicant," but takes interest in the little Episcopal Church which his wife built and presented to the parish at Dunbar Furnace in 1880.

Aug. 19, 1869, he married Miss Catharine Heckscher, daughter of Charles A. Heckscher, of New York City, by whom he had three sons and two daughters.

JOSEPH TAYLOR SHEPLER, M.D.

In Fayette County, as in most other old divisions of States throughout the Union, there are enterprising and talented young men, who have already taken the first steps to distinction and are fast "making history," and destined to add important pages to that already made by the honored dead and the remarkable aged living. Of these is notably Dr. Joseph T. Shepler, of Dunbar, who is on his paternal side of German, and on his maternal of Scotch, descent. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Rostraver township, Westmoreland Co., coming there some time before Braddock's defeat. His great-grandfather's Christian name was Mathias, that of his grandfather, Isaac. Dr. Shepler's father's maternal grandfather, Joseph Hill, was a colonial soldier in the French and Indian war, and also a soldier in the Revolutionary war; and his son, Joseph Hill, Jr., served as a soldier in the war of 1812. Dr. Shepler's great-grandfather's brother, Joseph Shepler, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

Dr. Shepler is the fourth child of Samuel and Eve-



E. Phillips

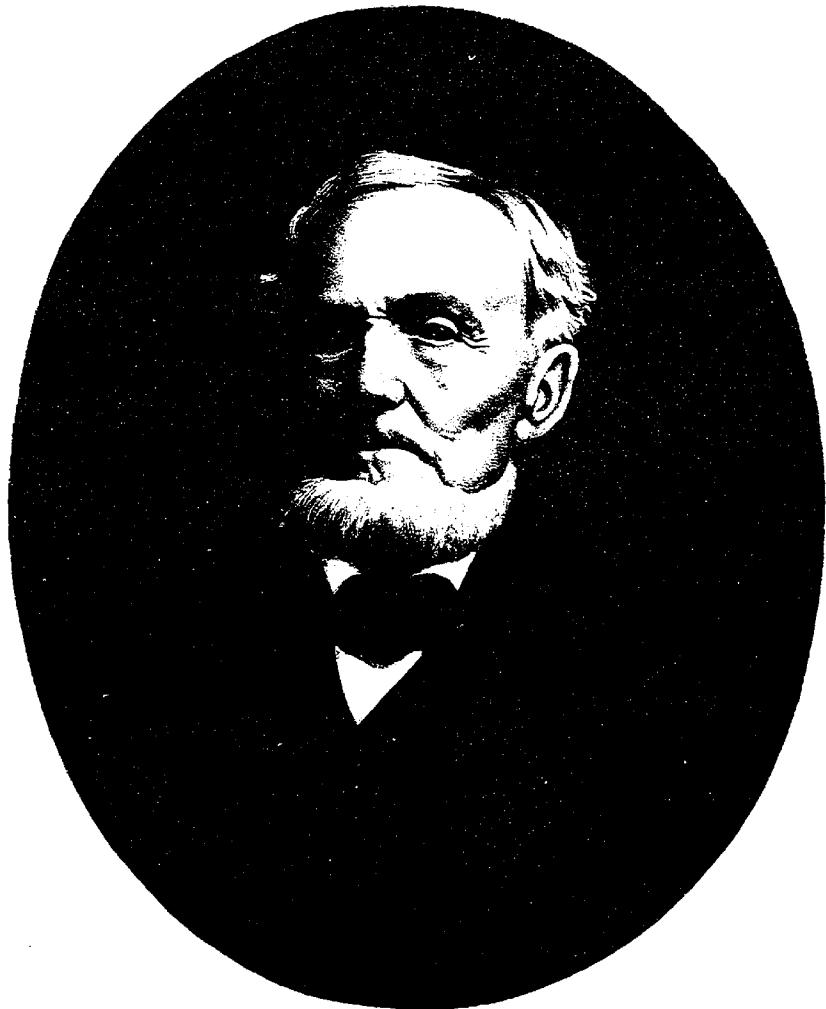


Arthur B. deSaules

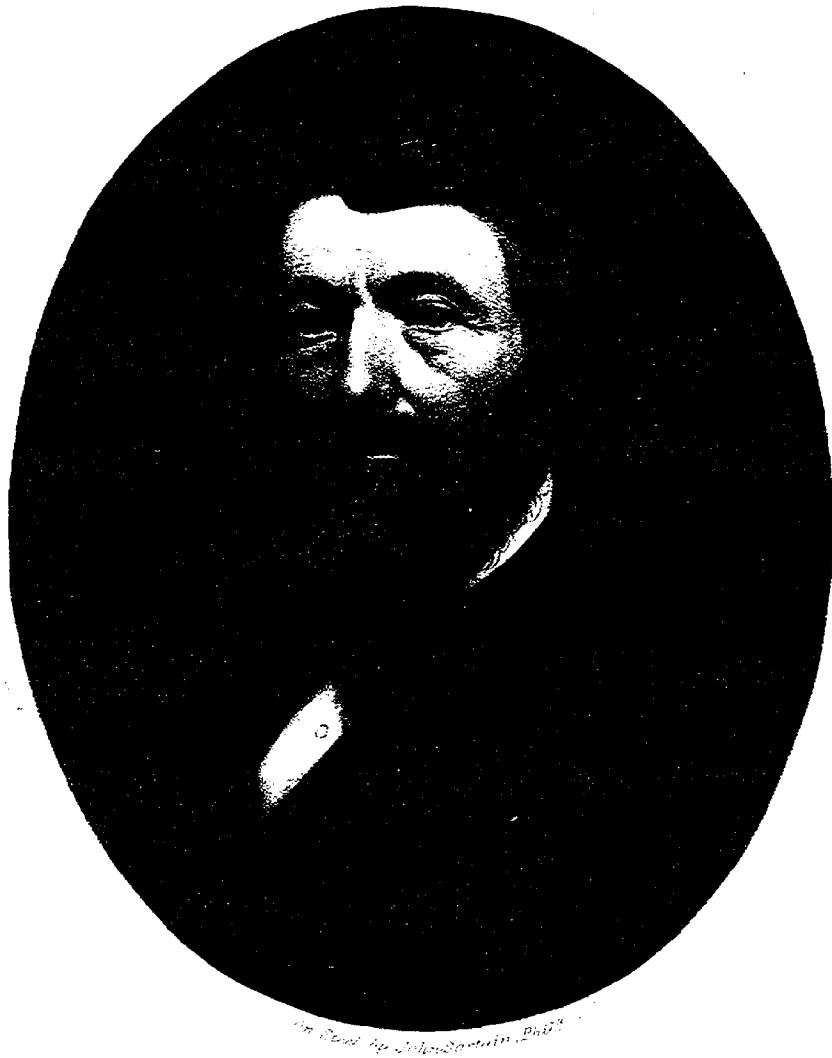


J. T. Shifler

A large, flowing cursive signature that reads "J. T. Shifler". The signature is written in black ink on a white background.



Jos Blackstone



A. R. Banning

lina Steele Shepler, both Presbyterians, and was born near Rehoboth Church, in Rostraver township, March 20, 1847, and was brought up on a farm, attending common and select schools in winter seasons, and a commercial college at Syracuse, N. Y., meanwhile gratifying as well as he was able a strong desire for general reading, until he became about nineteen years of age, when he entered as clerk a store for general merchandising in Belle Vernon, Fayette Co., where he remained somewhat over two years; but being uneasy in his pursuit, and ambitious to excel in something beside merchandising, he went as a student into the office of Dr. S. A. Conklin, of that place, with whom he remained prosecuting his studies with closest attention for two years, and then attended a course of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Michigan. In the autumn of 1871 he located for the practice of his profession in Dunbar, being the first physician who settled at that place. There he continued, securing a good practice, till September, 1873, when he went to New York City, and attended a course of lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, wherfrom he graduated in March, 1874, and after a period of practice of about two and a half years at Canton, Ohio, returned to Dunbar, where he has since followed his profession, enjoying a large and lucrative practice.

In connection with his practice, Dr. Shepler, in partnership with Dr. R. W. Clark (his professional partner also), carries on the drug business. He has also engaged somewhat in the purchase and sale of real estate with profitable results, and from 1878 to 1880, both inclusive, he was coroner of Fayette County, and discharged the duties thereof honorably and creditably. He is the surgeon of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for its Southwest Branch, extending from Greensburg to Fairchance.

On the 18th of November, 1875, Dr. Shepler married a daughter of Jasper M. Thompson, Esq., president of the First National Bank of Uniontown, Miss Ruth A. Thompson, by whom he has one child, a daughter, Eva Thompson. Dr. and Mrs. Shepler are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES BLACKSTONE.

The venerable Mr. James Blackstone, of Dunbar township, near the line of New Haven, is of English descent. His grandfather, James Blackstone, came hither from the Eastern Shore of Maryland shortly after Col. William Crawford and his comrades found their way into Yohogania County, Va., as the region of which Fayette County is a part was then called. Mr. Blackstone was married before he left Maryland, and brought his family and some negroes with him, and settled in what is now Tyrone township, on the farm recently owned by Ebenezer Moore. He had four daughters and one son, James, Jr. (the father of

the present James), who was born June 4, 1780. On the 13th of October, 1803, James (Jr.) married Miss Sarah Rogers, of Dunbar township, and going to Connellsville there engaged in merchandising, and built the house now occupied as a hotel by E. Dean, on Water Street, into which he moved. He died July 16, 1809, leaving three children, the youngest of whom (born July 19, 1808) is the chief subject of these notes.

Mr. Blackstone grew up under the care of his mother, a most estimable woman, and spent his youth in the village, except two years thereof passed at college in New Athens, Ohio. After returning from college, he spent some time as clerk in the store of Davidson & Blackstone (the latter of whom was his brother, Henry), at Connellsville, and some time as clerk at Breakneck Furnace, then owned by Mr. William Davidson; but farming was always more to his taste than merchandising.

On the 10th of June, 1834, he married Nancy C. Johnston, of Connellsville, and lived there till 1836, in the spring of which year he bought of Col. William L. Miller Roscommon Farm, moved to it June 23d, and has there lived ever since. Mr. and Mrs. Blackstone have nine children—four sons and five daughters —living.

Mr. Blackstone was an old-line Whig, and is now a Republican, but never was an active politician, never holding a public office and never desiring one. He has ever led a quiet life, and enjoyed an enviable reputation for integrity.

COL. ANTHONY ROGERS BANNING.

Col. A. R. Banning, of New Haven, is the grandson of Rev. Anthony Mansfield Banning, one of the so-called "pioneer preachers" of the Methodist Church west of the Allegheny Mountains, and who was born on the Eastern Shore of Maryland in 1768, and ran away from home at the age of sixteen years, just after having experienced religion at a Methodist camp-meeting, and at once commenced a career of evangelical exhortation. He betook himself to Fayette County about 1785-86, and before he reached the age of twenty married Sarah Murphy, a daughter of Jacob Murphy, a native of Maryland. Mr. Banning settled on lands which are now a part of the Mount Bradock farm, and became the father of eight children, among whom was James S. Banning, born Jan. 11, 1800, and who in March, 1825, married Miss Eliza A. Blackstone, only daughter of James Blackstone, of Connellsville, a lady of rare accomplishments, and with her removed at once to Mount Vernon, Ohio, they making the journey through the wilderness on the backs of two ponies. The trip occupied eight days. There Mr. Banning, being a tanner by trade, established a tan-yard and conducted the business of tanning, together with merchandising, for several years, but eventually removed to Banning's

Mills, a locality upon a large farm which he owned, and where most of his children were born, and all of them mainly reared. He had nine children,—Sarah D., who died in 1881, at about fifty-three years of age; Capt. James B. Banning, one of the bravest soldiers whom the war of the Rebellion developed. He was attached to the One Hundred and Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Anthony R. Banning, born in August, 1831; Priscilla, wife of Hon. John D. Thompson, of Mount Vernon, Ohio; Lieut. William Davidson Banning, like his brothers, a brave soldier of the late war; Maj.-Gen. Henry Blackstone Banning, born in 1836; Eliza, wife of Gen. William B. Brown, of Mount Vernon, Ohio; Thomas D. Banning, adjutant of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the late war; Mary, wife of Mr. Frank Watkins, of Mount Vernon.

Of this family of children, all worthy, filling their places well in the world, and sprung, as it were, from the loins of Fayette County, since their parents were both natives of the county, perhaps the one whose life and deeds have reflected more honor than any of others upon the old "home of his fathers" was Gen. H. B. Banning, whose biography is a part of the history of the country, and is so widely known and so written down for immortality in various extended histories of the late war as to need no considerable mention here. Educated at Kenyon College, he studied law and had become a successful practitioner at the time of the breaking out of the war. He at once enlisted (in April, 1861), and was made a captain of Company B of the Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which regiment took part in the battles of Rich Mountain, Romney, Blue Gap, etc. But we have not space to rehearse here in detail the history of Gen. Banning's distinguished military career. Suffice it that he rose through various grades to the rank of major-general, being breveted as such after the battle of Nashville for eminent and daring service therein. During a portion of the war he was colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, belonging to Gen. Steedman's division of the Army of the Cumberland, which regiment, under his command, at the famous battle of Chickamauga, engaged the Twenty-second Alabama, drove them and captured their colors, the only rebel colors taken in that fearful fight. After the war he resumed the practice of the law at Mount Vernon, and was several times elected from his district a member of the Ohio Legislature. He removed to Cincinnati in 1868. In 1872 the Liberal Republicans nominated him for Congress against Rutherford B. Hayes, whom he defeated by an overwhelming majority in a strongly Republican district. In 1874 he was re-elected to Congress. In 1876 he was again a candidate, and on that occasion ran against Judge Stanley Matthews, whom he defeated. He died on the 10th of December, 1881, at the age of forty-five years. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*

of Dec. 11, 1881, in a lengthy obituary notice of Gen. Banning, said of him, "As a political organizer and manipulator, Gen. Banning never had his equal in this State."

Col. A. R. Banning was educated in the common schools near Banning's Mills, Ohio, and under private tutors. He learned farming, milling, and merchandising, and at about the age of twenty-five years left Ohio and came to Fayette County, settling at New Haven as a farmer, and has since followed farming as his principal vocation, but has been much engaged in the railroad business and in various other pursuits. In the buying, combining, and sale of Connellsville coking coal lands, Col. Banning has been one of the largest operators. In all his pursuits he has been singularly successful. Comprehensive in understanding, cautious and careful, his course has been a steady and sure one. Col. Banning is noted for his probity and business honesty, and has frequently been intrusted by his acquaintances with large sums of money for investment, no security being asked. In fact, during his whole extensive operations for others he has never even once been asked to give other security than that embraced in his "word," as good as any man's bond.

His possessions are chiefly in coal lands and town property. Among several farms owned by him is one upon which Banning Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, named after him, is built. This is perhaps the best site for the upbuilding of a manufacturing village between Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Dec. 2, 1856, Col. Banning married Catharine M., only daughter of the late Daniel and Mary Rogers, of New Haven.

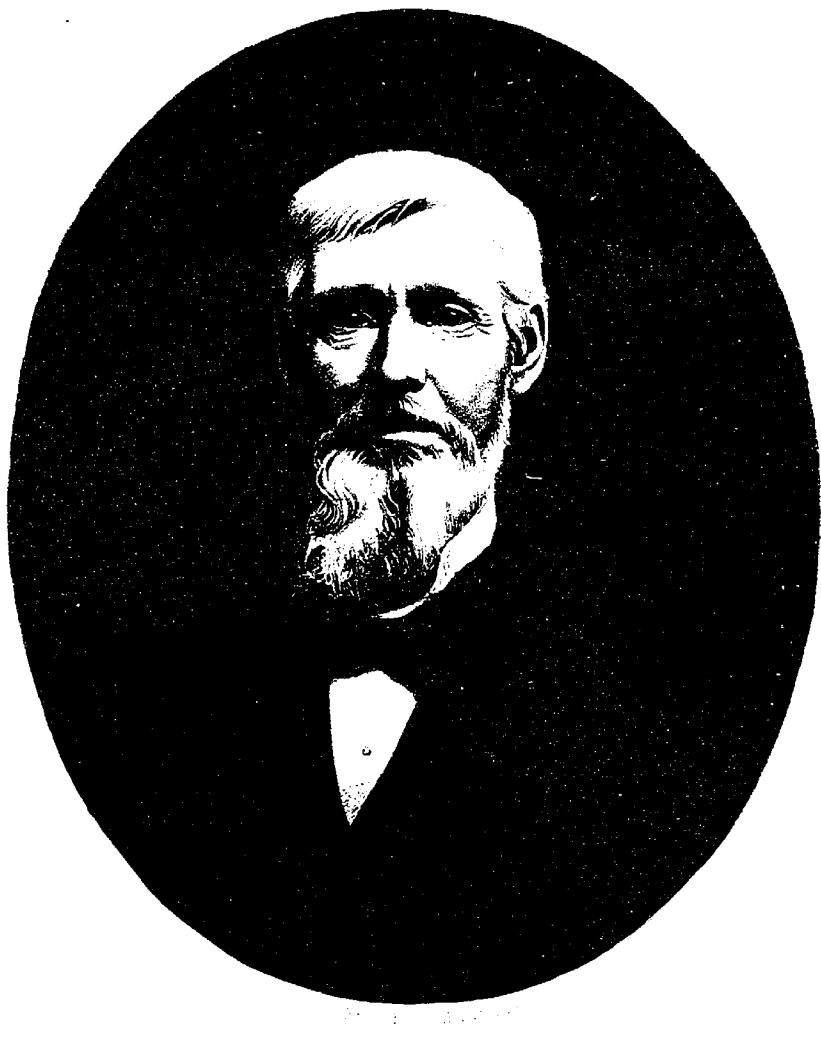
ALBERT J. CROSSLAND.

It is not often in these days of jealous and zealous competition in all departments of life, while moneyed capital holds almost supreme sway, that a man making his way by his own unaided energy and native intellectuality achieves notable business success, and erects a monument to his own memory in the affections of his fellow-citizens, and goes down to death, widely mourned, before reaching forty years of age. But a marked exception to the general rule existed in the case of the late Albert J. Crossland, of New Haven, Fayette Co., who was born Oct. 24, 1841, and died Aug. 1, 1881.

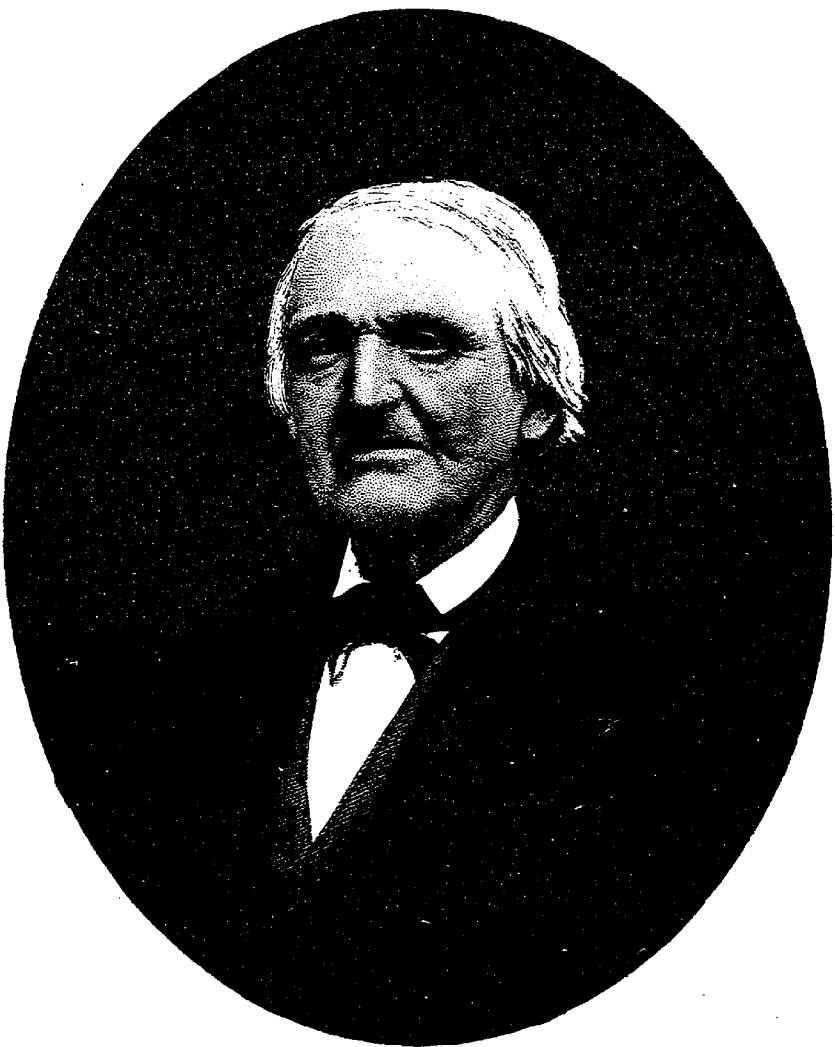
Mr. Crossland was remotely of Quaker stock, and was the son of Mr. Samuel Crossland, who lived at Connellsville at the time of his son's birth. Mr. Crossland in boyhood attended the common school of his native village, and when about fifteen years of age went with his father to a then recently purchased farm in Broad Ford, where he learned of his father, then a carriage-maker as well as farmer, the trade of carriage-making. Possessing a strong desire for learning, Albert pursued private studies, and at length entered



H. Cassland



Sam'l W'rk



Darius Woodward

Allegheny College, where he passed a year, and thereafter taught school for a while at the old Eagle school-house. Remaining mainly on the farm working with his father till about 1863, he then went into the employ of Morgan & Co., of Pittsburgh, in charge of a coke siding at McKeesport, where, on July 11, 1866, he married Miss Lottie Long, after which time he was transferred to the company's office in Pittsburgh for a while, and was then put in charge of the company's Union Works at Broad Ford, where he operated for a year or so, and became a member of the firm of Morgan & Co., continuing with them, superintending the Morgan Mines, constructing coke-ovens at the slope in West Latrobe, etc.; in short, being the trusted superintendent and business man, doing the heavy work of construction, etc., wherever needed, and exercising practical guidance in a vast business until near his death. His moneyed interest in the firm of Morgan & Co. was one-sixteenth.

Mr. Crossland was a man of heroic mould, being over six feet in height and well proportioned. To his energy there were no bounds. He was noted for strong common sense, for fine humor and wit, for general geniality and affability in the social and domestic circle. His family never heard a cross or irritable word from his lips. He seems to have possessed all the virtues which go to make up a really noble character. He was especially generous to the poor in a very quiet way, and celebrated his Thanksgivings not by luxurious dinners at home, but by privately sending provisions of food and fuel to worthy poor of his acquaintance.

He was an earnest Freemason, a member of King Solomon Lodge, No. 346, of Connellsville, and other lodges at Greensburg and elsewhere, and had passed the degree in Gourgas Grand Lodge of Perfection, it being the thirty-second degree in Freemasonry. He was also a member of General Worth Lodge, No. 386, I. O. of O. F. Distinguished members of both fraternities from different parts of the State united with the great concourse of his neighbors and fellow-citizens of Fayette County in doing honor to his memory at his funeral obsequies. Mr. Crossland was the father of two children (sons), both of whom, with their mother, survive him.

SAMUEL WORK.

An excellent representative of the best class of Fayette County agriculturists, combining the instincts and culture of the gentleman with the steady industry and the muscle of the prosperous farmer, is Mr. Samuel Work, of Dunbar, who was born Dec. 5, 1817. Mr. Work's paternal ancestors came to America from the north of Ireland. His grandfather, Samuel, whose name he bears, and who was born July 17, 1749, and died in 1833, moved from Lancaster County into Fayette County, and settled in Dun-

bar township about 1766, where John, the father of Mr. Work, was born in 1787, and married, in 1814, Nancy Rogers, daughter of John Rogers, of Fayette County.

Mr. Work, the second issue of this union, attended in childhood the so-called subscription school at the old "Cross Keys" school-house in Dunbar until about seventeen years of age, and after that the academy at Uniontown, conducted by Rev. Dr. Wilson, till well advanced in his twentieth year, and then commenced the life of a farmer on the old homestead farm, and subsequently inherited an adjoining farm, which he cultivated with skill and profit, raising cattle, among other things, together with carrying on the business of a dealer in cattle, which he often sent in droves to the Eastern markets until 1876, when he retired from business, having previously sold the Connellsville coking coal which underlies a large portion of the farm he occupied, the surface of which he has since disposed of, he now residing in Dunbar village.

Mr. Work is a gentleman of genial, active temperament, and in early life greatly enjoyed all kinds of athletic, manly sports, particularly that of fox-hunting with horse and hounds, and was noted as a finished horseman and bold rider; but being ever temperate and attentive to business, he never allowed his love of the chase to infringe upon important affairs. He belonged to the Fayette County Cavalry, at one time a famous organization, and took great pride in military matters. In politics he is a Republican, and was formerly an old-line Whig. He took great interest in the late war on the side of the Union, and contributed liberally, particularly in aid of the work of the Sanitary Commission. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which his wife is also a member, and to which he has belonged for about fifteen years, and enjoys an unsullied reputation for general integrity and honest dealing wherever he is known.

On the 23d of September, 1858, he was united in marriage to Miss Jane W. Watts (born in 1837), a native of County Donegal, Ireland, and daughter of George and Jane Wilson Watts, both of Scotch descent. When about fifteen years of age, Mrs. Work, then well instructed for her years, came to America, and here continued her studies until the time of her marriage. They have no children.

DAVIS WOODWARD.

Davis Woodward, of Dunbar township, was born in Menallen township, Fayette Co., June 11, 1806, and was of English descent. He received his education in the common schools, and was married Nov. 2, 1828, to Mary Boyd, of Menallen township. They had thirteen children. Twelve grew to manhood and womanhood, and were all married. There are seven sons and four daughters living. The sons are all farmers, and the daughters all married farmers. Eight of

the children reside in Fayette County; the other three in the West. Mr. Woodward had sixty-five grandchildren and thirteen great-grandchildren. He was engaged in farming and stock-dealing all his life. Mr. Woodward never held any office. He said he always had enough to do to attend to his own business. He and his wife were members of the Laurel Hill Presbyterian Church. He was a successful business man, a cautious, skillful dealer.

His father, Caleb Woodward, came to Fayette County from Chester County, Pa., early in the present century. His wife was Phebe McCarty. They had six children, five of them girls. Davis is the only son. Caleb, the father, was a blacksmith by trade. He bought a farm soon after coming to Menallen township, and continued blacksmithing and farming to the end of his life. He died Oct. 18, 1856, aged seventy-seven years eight months and nineteen days. His wife Phebe died Dec. 4, 1856, aged seventy-six years nine months and twenty-four days.

Mr. Woodward died April 6, 1882. He was an excellent citizen, enjoying the esteem of his acquaintances, and had abundance of this world's goods. He was able to say, as he did say, that he made his money by telling the truth.

JAMES WILKEY.

James Wilkey, of Dunbar township, born Jan. 17, 1803, is of Irish extraction in both lines. His paternal grandfather, John Wilkey, and maternal one, James Wilkey, both came to America from the north of Ireland about the same time, and settled in the same neighborhood, near Laurel Hill Church, Dunbar township, both bringing families with them. John had two daughters, it is thought, and one son, James Wilkey, born in Ireland about 1771, the father of our James, and who was an educated gentleman, and taught subscription schools in his neighborhood until he became an old man, dying about 1835. Mr. Wilkey's mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Wilkey (daughter of James, above named). She died in old age, outliving her husband by a score of years. They had six children, of whom James was the only son. The daughters are all dead.

James attended in childhood the schools kept by his father, often going five miles each way daily to and from school, summers and winters. At four years of age he was taught to read the Scriptures. At thirteen he went to learn saddle-making of James Francis, at Connellsville, but remained with him only six months, when Francis moved to Rising Sun, Ind. He then hired out to an ironmaster, S. G. Wurts, to do general work, at ten dollars a month, and "stayed with him three years, eleven months, and twenty-six days," as he distinctly recollects. Mr. Wilkey kept no written memoranda of accounts, Wurts did, and there was a host of itemizations in that long time; but Wilkey thought, when about to leave, that Wurts

owed him about forty dollars, and Wurts' accounts showed that he was in debt to Wilkey about forty-one dollars,—a decided "head for accounts." Mr. Wilkey's memory is remarkable. He recalls with minuteness many incidents which occurred when he was only two years of age. Leaving Wurts he went to learn the tanner's trade of Reason Beeson, at Plumsock, as an apprentice, and remained with him till twenty-one years of age. He had to have, according to contract, a common cloth coat when his time should be out, but did not get it; but two years afterwards got its value in store goods. When through with Beeson he had a dollar and a half of money only. But his sister kindly gave him a "levy" (eleven pence), worth twelve and a half cents, saying, "James, take that; it may help you." With his one dollar and sixty-two and a half cents in pocket he started out in search of work, and traveled one hundred and fifty miles before he found it, at a point eleven miles below Zanesville, Ohio, and yet had a part of the money left! The young men of these days may not comprehend such economy, but the secret lay in Mr. Wilkey's industry. Leaving home on April 1st, he went on board a flat-boat at Connellsville, and worked his passage down the river into the Ohio and on. Wherever the boat stopped he went on shore and hunted for work, at last finding it. Through the influence of an uncle living near the place before mentioned he got a job of boiling water at a salt-works, and stayed at the work till fall, when he became sick with fever and ague and resolved to return home. He and a fellow-laborer agreed to divide the results of their toil, and Wilkey's share was a quantity of salt, which he sold to a stranger living a few miles from the works for twenty-two dollars and fifty cents, which he got two years afterwards. Men were honest in that time, and he had no fear to trust any stranger,—felt safe, was safe. Mr. Wilkey prays for the return of those honest days. After being gone about a year he returned to Connellsville. An old acquaintance seeing him on the street went, without Wilkey's knowledge, to John Fuller, tanner (father of Dr. Smith Fuller), and advised him to hire Wilkey. Fuller sent for him and gave him a trial of two weeks, at the rate of six dollars per month; and when the two weeks were passed offered to employ him for nine months at five dollars per month. Wilkey stood out, and demanded more wages, to wit, two pairs of coarse shoes into the bargain.

Fuller yielded, with the cautious condition that he should get the shoes only in the last month of the period. Wilkey consented to this, and, in brief, earned the money and shoes, and Fuller's perfect confidence besides. Near the time the nine months were up, Wilkey chanced to call at the house of Dr. Bela Smith, Fuller's father-in-law. Wilkey being about to leave, Mrs. Smith, who knew his reputation as a workman, said, "James, I wish I had a bill of sale of you." "What for?" asked Wilkey. "Why, then



James Wilkey

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

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I'd have a tan-yard sunk at Bela's (her son's), and put you in it." This led to Wilkey's going with Bela B. Smith (Jr.) as a partner into the tanning business near Perryopolis. He continued in the business there for about four years, near the end of which his grandfather, an old man of ninety-six years, died, and left a farm of two hundred and twenty-two acres in Dunbar, and all Wilkey's relations said, "James, you ought to buy the farm." It was much encumbered, but he bought it and moved upon it, soon selling a part of it to Henry Leighty. He occupied the farm for seven years, and selling out, had \$1700, a horse, and nine cows left. He next bought a tan-yard of John Fuller, in Connellsville, for \$2500, \$1000 down, the rest in \$250 notes, running a course of years without interest, Fuller agreeing to take half-pay for the notes in leather. Wilkey conducted the business for about ten years, when he sold it and bought the farm whereon he has ever since resided, leading the life of a farmer. He added to the farm till it contained two hundred and seven acres, a part of which (coal lands), he has disposed of. He has always been a hard worker, but has enjoyed the best of health, and has been very prosperous.

Mr. Wilkey has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over forty years, most of the time a class-leader, steward, etc. Since he first joined the church he has always liberally contributed to its support, and has also done much work in collecting money from others. Lately the church in Connellsville has taken steps (March 1, 1882) toward pulling down its old edifice and the erection of a two-story church on its site. Mr. Wilkey refuses to contribute towards the new edifice, on the ground that its audience-room will be "up-stairs," so high that lame old people like himself and his wife and many others cannot get into it, and will thus be practically prevented attendance upon preaching. He would give, he says, as much as any other man towards a new "one-story church." It seems there is a difference of opinion among the members of the church, some desiring to have the proposed edifice a "one-story," and others wishing what Mr. Banning calls a "two-story" church. The latter he says shall have no aid from him.

March 24, 1831, Wr. Wilkey married Catharine Rodocker; daughter of Philip Rodocker, of Washington township, by whom he has had six children, three of whom are now living.