

## HISTORY OF BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS.

### UNIONTOWN BOROUGH.

THE history of Uniontown properly begins with the year 1767, when Thomas Douthet and Henry Beeson (the latter a Quaker) came from Virginia to this section of country and selected lands within the limits of the present borough. It is evident that Douthet settled or "squatted" on his land immediately after selecting it,<sup>1</sup> for his name is mentioned in the report of the Rev. John Steele, among those of the settlers whom he and the other Pennsylvania commissioners found living on Redstone Creek and in its vicinity in March, 1768. This makes it reasonably certain that he had located here in the previous autumn, as it is very improbable that he would have moved to his new home so early in the spring. He did not become a permanent settler here. His land was purchased by Henry Beeson prior to 1774 (as will be seen hereafter), but the precise date of the sale has not been ascertained. The log cabin in which he lived was located on what is now the rear of E. Bailey Dawson's land, south of the court-house. It was occupied by him when William Campbell first visited the vicinity in 1770, but no later account of his residence in the place or his removal from it has been found.

Henry Beeson, although he selected his land at about the same time as Douthet, did not settle or make improvement on it until 1768. The fact that his name does not appear in Commissioner Steele's list of settlers here in March of that year is not positive proof that he did not locate in 1767, as has been stated

by some; but evidence which appears conclusive is found in a deed dated Feb. 13, 1788, from Henry Beeson to Jacob Beeson, of certain land, "including my improvement made in 1768, near Thomas Douthet. . . ." The improvement here mentioned included the log house which he first occupied here, situated west of Campbell's Run, and near the site of the present residence of Clark Breading, in the western part of the borough. The tract on which it was located was named by Beeson "Stone Coal Run," which was surveyed to him by Alexander McClean on the 27th of September, 1769, on warrant No. 3455. It contained three hundred and fifty-five acres, lying west of the present Morgantown Street, the line of which formed its eastern boundary.

It is evident that Henry Beeson was a man of very considerable enterprise, and it is not improbable that from the time of his selection of these lands he entertained the idea of laying out a village upon them. It is said that Alexander McClean (who came into this region as deputy surveyor in 1769) advised him to do so, in view of the natural advantages of his location and of the probability that his settlement might very likely in the not-distant future become the seat of justice of a new county. It is difficult to understand why McClean, far-seeing as he was, should at that early time see a reason for his prediction, but it is certain that the suggestion of laying out a village was favorably received and acted on by Beeson. Within the three years next succeeding 1770, he had purchased Douthet's "Mill Seat" tract and erected a mill,<sup>2</sup> which was generally in rural districts, and be-

<sup>1</sup> Probably he had at first but a "tomahawk right." The order issued to Thomas Douthet for a warrant of survey was dated June 14, 1769, and the land was surveyed to him by Alexander McClean on the 27th of September in the same year. A plat of this tract, called "Mill Seat," containing three hundred and fourteen and one-quarter of acres, situated on Redstone Creek, is found on page 71, "Book of Surveys of Fayette County." This tract embraced the part of Uniontown lying east of what is now Morgantown Street. The patent for the "Mill Seat" tract was issued Aug. 11, 1786, to Henry Beeson, who had purchased it more than twelve years previously, from Douthet. In a later deed from Mr. Beeson to Jacob Johnston, of a lot in the Douthet tract, is found the following preamble: "Whereas the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by patent dated the 11th day of August, in the year 1786, did grant unto Henry Beeson a certain tract of land situate on Redstone Creek in the county of Fayette, on which the town of Union had been previously erected," etc.

<sup>2</sup> At the April session of Westmoreland County Court, in 1774, a petition for a road was presented, in which it was set forth by the petitioners that "we who at present live on the west side of the Monongahela River are obliged frequently to carry our corn twenty miles to the mill of Henry Beeson, near Laurel Hill; and in all probability, at some seasons of the year, will ever have to do so; and we therefore pray for a road from near Redstone Old Fort to Henry Beeson's Mill, and thence to intersect Braddock's road, near the forks of Dunlap's road and said road, on the top of Laurel Hill." This is clear proof that in the beginning of the year 1774 Beeson's mill, on Redstone Creek, had been long enough established to be known and depended on by the people beyond the Monongahela twenty miles away. There is little reason to doubt that Henry Beeson had his mill in operation at least as early as 1772.

fore the days of steam-travel and transportation, considered the first step towards the successful laying out of a village.

The site of Beeson's mill was between Douthet's log house and the creek, a short distance northwest of the former and near the foot of the hill. The race-way which supplied the mill was long, and a work of no small magnitude for that early day and for the means which Mr. Beeson had at his command for constructing it.<sup>1</sup> It was an artificial canal about three-fifths of a mile in length, which took the water from Redstone Creek at a place known as the Beaver Dam, on land now belonging to heirs of Isaac Beeson, near the southern boundary of the present borough. The first dam which turned the water from the creek into the canal soon afterwards gave place to a more substantial one thrown across the creek at a point a little distance east of the present track of the Southwest Railroad. From the dam the raceway led northwardly across what are now Fayette and Church Streets, through the present school-house grounds and the lots of Mr. Dicus, on Main, and Samuel Stearns, on Peter Street, to the mill, from which the tail-race led into the creek above the Gallatin Avenue bridge, at a point about one mile, by the course of the stream, below the dam, where the water was taken into the raceway.

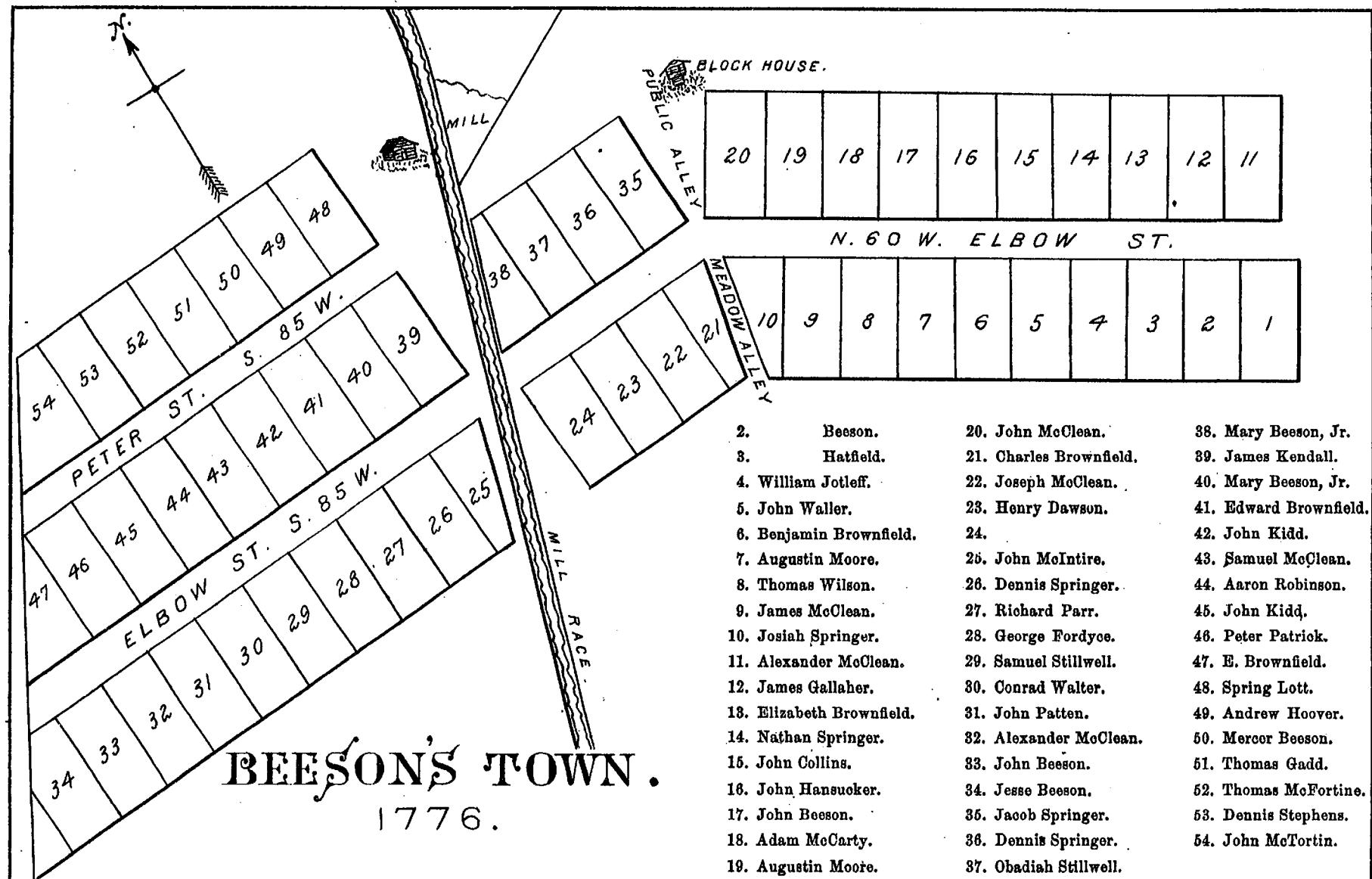
The mill remained in operation at this place between twelve and fifteen years, and after that time was abandoned, when of course the old raceway was discontinued. During the century which has passed since then it has become entirely filled up, and all traces of it obliterated except a slight depression which is still visible on the east side of Gallatin Avenue. But while the old mill remained, and particularly during the earlier years of its existence, it was a place of no small note and importance to the settlers between the Youghiogheny and the Monongahela. The locality was known far and wide as "Beeson's Mill," and here in 1774 was built a strong block-house of logs as a place of refuge for the few inhabitants of the surrounding country during the universal panic which, in the spring and summer of that year, attended the opening of the hostilities known as Dunmore's war. When this primitive defensive work was built, there were few, if any, inhabitants other than Henry Beeson's family within the limits of the present borough to avail themselves of its protection; but there were many other settlers located within a few miles of it, and its site was probably chosen because of its proximity to the mill, which was the most public place in all the region,—the place to which the earliest intelligence of Indian incursions would naturally come, and where, moreover, there was usually to be found a considerable supply of grain and meal for the subsistence of families who

were suddenly driven from their homes and obliged to seek its shelter against the savages. The site of this old block-house was on the brow of the bluff, and very nearly identical with the spot where the sheriff's residence now stands.

Henry Beeson's original plat of the village was surveyed and laid out in the year 1776, on the land which he had purchased of Thomas Douthet. It had one principal street, running in an eastward and westward direction, named by him Elbow Street (on account of an angle in it which was rendered necessary by the natural conformation of the ground), being the same which is now the Main Street of Uniontown. The map here given of the village of Beeson's Mill, as laid out in 1776 by Henry Beeson, with numbers of lots and the names of persons to whom they were sold or allotted, is copied from one purporting to be a correct copy of the original plat. The copy in question was made by Jacob Miller in 1846. The whole number of lots laid out was fifty-four, embracing one tier on each side of Elbow Street, and one tier (of seven lots) on the north side of a short thoroughfare which was laid out north of and parallel to Elbow, and which he named Peter Street. The south side of this street, of course, bordered the rear of the Elbow Street lots, which lay opposite to it. The numbering of the lots commenced at the east end of Elbow Street, on its south side, and continued up to Meadow Alley (the lane between the Fulton House and the residence of the late Judge Ewing), there reaching No. 10. The next number (11) was on the north side of Elbow Street, at its east end, opposite No. 1. Thence they numbered again westward to No. 20 (where the Clinton House now stands), which was joined on the west by the "Central Public Ground," or "Public Alley." Lot No. 21 was that on which the old Ewing mansion now stands, and the lots numbered thence west on the south side of Elbow (Main) Street to No. 34, which was on the line of the present Morgantown Street, then the western limit of the village plat. Then the numbers recommenced on the north side of Elbow Street, at the angle, No. 35 being a part of what is now the court-house ground. Thence the lots continued to number westward on the north side of Elbow Street to No. 47, at the western bound of the plat. Recomencing, No. 48 was on the north side of Peter Street, just west of the old mill (where now is Gallatin Avenue), and extending westward from this, on the same side of the street, were six other lots, ending in No. 54, the last one, and marking the northwest corner of the plat.

Tradition says that the fifty-four lots laid out in the plat of the village of Beeson's Mill (for it had not then received the name of Beeson's Town, which antedated that of Uniontown by several years) were disposed of by lottery, the drawing of which is said to have taken place in the old mill on the day when

<sup>1</sup> Henry Beeson was a blacksmith by trade, and opened a shop at his new town. Veech says of him that he "made his customers dig his mill race, while he made or sharpened their plow-irons, etc."



the Declaration of Independence was signed, July 4, 1776. This is not improbable as to the drawing, and it may be true as to the date. The names set against the members of the several lots on the map are those of persons who were settlers in the surrounding country (but not in the village of Beeson's Mill) in that year, and there is no especial reason to doubt that they had taken chances in such a lottery scheme as that mentioned. No deeds were given by Henry Beeson to those names appearing on the plat as the owners of the lots, and none were given (at least no record of any is found) to any person for lots prior to March 7, 1780. And it is probable that many of the lots were never taken, as it is found that a number of them were afterwards sold by Henry Beeson to other parties. Alexander McClean and several other allottees did eventually receive deeds for the lots set against their names on the plat, and Col. McClean afterwards became owner of other lots, among them being No. 20, on which he built his residence.

The terms and conditions on which the lots were purchased are recited in many of the old deeds given by Henry Beeson, as follows : "Whereas at the laying out of the Original Town of Union the purchasers of Lots were obliged to build on the lots so purchased a good substantial dwelling House of the dimension of at least Twenty feet square, with a good chimney of Brick or Stone well laid in with Slime and Sand, and always keep the Same in good repair from time to time, and moreover pay or cause to be paid to the said Henry Beeson, his Heirs Executors Administrators or Assigns the Sum of one half of a Spanish Milled Dollar or the value thereof in Current money of the Commonwealth aforesaid for each and every Lot of ground sold or purchased as aforesaid at the Town of Union aforesaid in each and every year forever." The purchasers also were required, and they agreed, to observe "such Rules and Regulations as may at any time hereafter be directed by Law or introduced by Lawful or Approved Custom for the Cleansing Repairing and Improving the Streets Alleys and Walks in said Town for the health and convenience of the inhabitants of said Town. And if at any time it shall so happen that any part of the rents aforesaid shall be behind and unpaid for the space of ninety days next after any of the Days aforesaid appointed for payment thereof, or any failure shall happen on the part of the purchaser in any of the Covenants aforesaid : It shall and may be lawful for the said Henry Beeson and his wife, their Heirs Executors Administrators or Assigns of the Rents aforesaid into and upon the said Lot of Ground and Premises or any part thereof in the name of the whole to enter and distrain for the Rent or Arrearages if any then due thereon and for want of sufficient distress to satisfy for the said rent or arrearages and the cost of distress the same to hold and enjoy as fully and effectually as if these presents had not been executed or any matter or thing relative thereto had been done until said Rent and Arrearages

and Costs accrued by Reason of the distress be paid." With regard to most of the lots the ground-rents were afterwards commuted<sup>1</sup> by the payment of a certain fixed sum, eight dollars per lot; but in some cases the commutation was not paid, and ground-rents were continued on a few lots as late as 1850.

The new "town" was very sparsely settled, and remained in a very languishing condition for several years, until about the close of the Revolution. Its original name, "Beeson's Mill," was soon supplanted by that of "Beeson's Town," by which it continued to be known to some extent till about 1800. The name Union Town, however, began to be used as early as 1780, as is proved by its occurrence in descriptions of land in deeds of that year.

The earliest deeds found recorded of lots in the town of Union were made March 7, 1780, to John Collins and Empson Brownfield. Collins' purchase at that time embraced lots Nos. 23 and 40, at forty shillings each. The former was on the south side of Elbow Street, where J. K. Ewing's residence now stands. He sold it, September 2d of the same year, to Michael Whitlock, blacksmith. Lot 40 was described in Collins' deed as "being the same lott of ground now occupied by the said John Collins." The adjoining lot (No. 41) was conveyed to him by deed dated the following day, March 8th. On the last-named day he also purchased of Beeson, for £50, a tract of five acres, with the privilege of access to the mill-race "for watering Cattle or other Creatures." Mr. Jesse Beeson says he recollects when John Collins lived in a log house south of the race, at the place where Church and Morgantown Streets now join. An old orchard stood in the rear of his house, not far from the Presbyterian Church. This was, of course, after Collins had retired from tavern-keeping, and the place on which he then lived, as recollected by Mr. Beeson, was without doubt the five-acre tract above mentioned as purchased in March, 1780.

Empson Brownfield's purchase, made on the same day with Collins', as mentioned above, was of lot No. 39, adjoining Collins' lot on the east, and the same now occupied by Mrs. Dr. David Porter. Brownfield

<sup>1</sup> In the *Western Telegraph* [then published at Washington, Pa.] of May 17, 1796, is found the following advertisement of Mr. Beeson, announcing his proposed abolition of the ground-rents, and the terms on which it would be done, viz.:

"The Subscriber, considering the inconsistency under our equal and republican government of disposing of lands on which an annual ground rent is reserved, hath determined to abolish the rents on all Lots in the Town of Union, Fayette County, of which he is proprietor, on the following terms, viz.: Owners of Lots on Payment of Eight Dollars per Lot shall have a release and quit claim from all ground rent or restriction forever. The Subscriber pledges himself to the Public, that if the owners of Lots comply with the above proposal he will appropriate one-fourth of all the money thus received for the Lots to the improvement of the Streets, ways and other public uses of said Town, which fourth part he will deposit in the hands of such persons for the said uses as a majority of the inhabitants shall appoint.

"HENRY BEESON,  
Proprietor of Union Town.

"May 10, 1796."

opened a tavern and store upon it, and continued both as late as 1790. Afterwards a (log) school-house was built on the lot, and was occupied as such for many years.

Deeds bearing even date with those to Collins and Brownfield (March 7, 1780) were made by Henry Beeson to John Kidd and Alexander McClean (jointly), and to John Downer, of lands outside of but contiguous to the village plat. Kidd and McClean's purchase was of a small tract "adjoining the Town of Union." The consideration was forty shillings, but the land was "subject to an annual rent of one shilling per acre forever, with the privilege of such a quantity of water as they may stand in need of for carrying on their distillery and malting business, with access to and from the channel which is now made. . . ." The distillery erected on this land stood east of the old raceway, in what is now the roadway of Penn Street.

John Downer's purchase, referred to above, was of "a tract of land adjoining the Town of Union," beginning in the middle of the north end of lot No. 50, "and having for its south line the east half of the north line of lot No. 50, and all of the line of lots 48 and 49, extending northward, embracing one and one-quarter acres and fifteen perches." The consideration was £5. On this land Mr. Downer had previously built a tannery. Three and a half years later (Oct. 2, 1783) he sold to Capt. James Neal, for the consideration of £300, "one lot and a half, with all the buildings, houses, outhouses, stables, and fences, where the said John Downer now resides in Union Town; also one acre and a quarter and fifteen perches of land, with a Tan Yard, which the said Downer hath occupied a number of years." This last was the lot of land which he had bought of Henry Beeson in March, 1780, and the tannery upon it was evidently the first one erected in Uniontown. Near to its site, on the south and east, have been tanneries from that time to the present. John Downer was a surveyor who came to Uniontown from Wharton, where his father had settled. After his sale to Capt. James Neal he removed to Kentucky.

John Kidd purchased lot No. 35 on the 8th of March, 1780. This lot now forms the west part of the court-house grounds and the alley on the west of them, it being sold for that purpose by Henry Beeson in 1783, when the public grounds were purchased. From this it appears that Kidd had, after his purchase, reconveyed or in some way relinquished it to Mr. Beeson.

In the same year of the purchases above mentioned, John Collins bought of Beeson, a tract of about eight acres of land "on Redstone Creek, nearly adjacent to the town of Union, beginning on the east of the mill-race. . . ." The price paid was £15, and the land was also subject to an annual payment of one shilling for every acre thereof, ground-rent, to commence the first day of November, in the year of our Lord 1776;

which last clause is an indication that Collins had really purchased the land in the year of the laying out of the village, but had not secured his deed until four years later. The tract was situated south of the village plat and east of the old race, as mentioned in the deed.

James McCullough, a blacksmith, purchased from Henry Beeson, Sept. 2, 1780, lot No. 28, situated on the south side of Elbow Street, and in November of the next year he purchased No. 27, joining his former purchase on the east. For many years he had his blacksmith-shop in operation on these lots. Afterwards the old Union Bank purchased the property, and erected upon it the building which is now the depot of the Southwest Railroad.

Jonathan Rowland, a saddler by trade, was located in Uniontown before 1783, and in that year commenced business as an inn-keeper. His later residence was in the brick house erected by Joseph Huston, the first brick dwelling built in Uniontown. It is still standing, a little east of Dr. J. B. Ewing's residence, on the north side of Main Street. Rowland was a justice of the peace in 1803, and held the office for many years.

In or about 1783, Jonathan Downer built a large double log house on the north side of Peter Street. In this house Gen. Ephraim Douglass became a boarder with Mr. Downer in 1784. At a later date a school was taught in this house.

A deed to "Matthew Campbell, Inn-keeper," dated Jan. 7, 1784, conveyed to him lot No. 10, on which he had previously erected a log house for a tavern. This lot is the one on which the Fulton House now stands.

Aaron Sackett, "taylor," located himself on lot No. 7, and received a deed for it on the 17th of March, 1784. His lot was on the south side of Elbow Street, nearly opposite the present residence of the Hon. Daniel Kaine. In the spring of the same year John Stitt, "breeches maker of Uniontown," sold nine acres of land outside the village plat to James Buchanan, of Lancaster County, Pa., for sixteen pounds fifteen shillings. It is certain that Stitt was pursuing his vocation in Uniontown in 1783, as in that year a complaint was made against him to the court by Alexander Morrison, his apprentice, for violation of the terms of his indenture.

On the 23d of July, 1784, Arthur McDonald sold to Samuel Pounds and Jonathan Downer "my Tan Yard, adjoining the mill of Henry Beeson, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging; also all the Tan Bark now procured by me for the use of the yard." On the 5th of September in the next year Jonathan Downer purchased of Henry Beeson a lot of land "situate near and adjacent to the town of Union, beginning at the northwest corner of the Mill House, northward and eastward to the verge of the tale race; then up the west side of the tale race to the place of beginning." On this land a tannery was

erected and vats were sunk, the beds of which can still be located by depressions in the ground at that place. The tannery was afterwards removed to the opposite side of the street, where it is yet owned and operated by the sons of Levi, a son of Jonathan Downer.<sup>1</sup>

Peter Hook, some of whose descendants are still living in Uniontown, was a hatter, and located here in that business at least as early as 1781, as in that year there is found a record of Thomas McKinley being bound "an apprentice to Peter Hooke to learn the trade and mystery of hatting." On the 31st of August, 1783, he (Hook) purchased, for the consideration of twelve pounds, Pennsylvania money, lot No. 22 of the original plat (a part of the property on which was built the residence of Judge Nathaniel Ewing). He owned the property as late as the year 1813, and there is found in the *Genius of Liberty* of January 28th in that year his advertisement,—"To let, the house and lot now occupied as a tavern by Jacob Harbaugh, situate in the borough of Union, nearly opposite the Court House." He also at the same time advertised for sale "a Set of Hatter's Tools."

Colin Campbell, mentioned as a "teacher," purchased lot No. 43 on the 15th of March, 1784. He occupied and kept tavern on that lot five years later. He sold it to Samuel Salter.

In or about the year 1784, Henry Beeson's old mill was abandoned, and its machinery removed to a new building which had been erected for it, and which is still standing, on the north side of Main Street, a short distance east of where that street crosses Campbell's (or Beeson's) Run. A principal reason for this removal is said to have been that the loose and porous nature of the soil through which the old canal was cut, near the brow of the slope south of the mill, caused a great leakage of water, which it was found impossible to remedy. It is probable, however, that there were also other reasons for the change which are not understood at the present day. The removal of the mill of course caused the abandonment of the old raceway, and a new one was constructed, starting from Redstone Creek at the mouth of Spring Run (which flows from the old mansion house of Henry Beeson, now occupied by Andrew Dutton), and running northwestwardly to an alley in the rear of the present residence of Dr. Smith Fuller; thence a little more northwardly across the line of Fayette Street, and by the lot of the Presbyterian Church, to and across Church Street, then more westwardly along the north

side of that street to and across Morgantown Street at the intersection of South Street, and from that point, in nearly the same course, across Arch and Main Streets to the mill, the tail-race discharging the water into Campbell's Run, which joins the main stream of the Redstone a short distance below. This raceway, now arched for a considerable distance between Main and Morgantown Streets, is still in use, after nearly a century of service.

A description of Uniontown as it was in the beginning of 1784 (a short time after the organization of the county of Fayette) is found in the following letter, written by Ephraim Douglass to Gen. James Irvine, viz.:

"MY DEAR GENERAL:

"If my promise were not engaged to write to you, my inclinations are sufficiently so to embrace with alacrity any opportunity of expressing the gratitude so justly due to your valuable friendship, of declaring the sincerity of mine.

"This Uniontown is the most obscure spot on the face of the globe. I have been here seven or eight weeks without one opportunity of writing to the land of the living, and, though considerably south of you, so cold that a person not knowing the latitude would conclude we were placed near one of the poles. Pray, have you had a severe winter below? We have been frozen up here for more than a month past, but a great many of us having been bred in another State, the eating of Homany is as natural to us as the drinking of whisky in the morning.

"The town and its appurtenances consist of our president and a lovely little family, a court-house and school-house in one, a mill, and consequently a miller, four taverns, three smith-shops, five retail shops, two tan-yards,<sup>2</sup> one of them only occupied, one saddler's shop, two hatters' shops, one mason, one cake-woman (we had two, but one of them having committed a petit larceny is upon banishment), two widows, and some reputed maids, to which may be added a distillery. The upper part of this edifice is the habitation at will of your humble servant, who, beside the smoke of his own chimney, which is intolerable enough, is fumigated by that of two stills below, exclusive of the other effluvia that arises from the dirty vessels in which they prepare the materials for the stills. The upper floor of my parlour, which is also my chamber and office, is laid with loose clapboards or puncheons, and both the gable ends entirely open; and yet this is the best place in my power to procure till the weather will permit me to build, and even this I am subject to be turned out of the moment the owner, who is at Kentuck, and hourly expected, returns.

<sup>1</sup> The tannery property sold (as before mentioned) by John Downer to Capt. James Neal in October, 1783, was evidently purchased afterwards by Henry Beeson, for he, on the 30th of May, 1787, conveyed the same property (one and one-fourth acres and fifteen perches, the same amount sold by John Downer to Neal) to Jonathan Downer. On the 8th of June, 1793, a new deed was made by Beeson to Downer, correcting an error in the deed of 1783, and conveying to Downer an additional piece of land on the west side of the former purchase.

<sup>2</sup> The two tanneries referred to were those of Capt. James Neal (purchased by him from John Downer in 1783) and of Arthur McDonald, which latter was sold to Samuel Pounds and Jonathan Downer in 1784. The distillery mentioned by Douglass was that of John Kidd, with whom Alexander McClean was a partner in the business.

"I can say little of the country in general but that it is very poor in everything but its soil, which is excellent, and that part contiguous to the town is really beautiful, being level and prettily situate, accommodated with good water and excellent meadow-ground. But money we have not, nor any practicable way of making it; how taxes will be collected, debts paid, or fees discharged I know not; and yet the good people appear willing enough to run in debt and go to law. I shall be able to give you a better account of this hereafter.

"Col. Maclean received me with a degree of generous friendship that does honor to the goodness of his heart, and continues to show every mark of satisfaction at my appointment.<sup>1</sup> He is determined to act under the commission sent him by Council,<sup>2</sup> and though the fees would, had he declined it, have been a considerable addition to my profits, I cannot say that I regret his keeping them. He has a numerous small family, and though of an ample fortune in lands, has not cash at command. . . .

"The general curse of the country, disunion, rages in this little mud-hole with as if they had each pursuits of the utmost importance, and the most opposed to each other, when in truth they have no pursuits at all that deserve the name, except that of obtaining food and whisky, for raiment they scarcely use any. . . . The commissioners—trustees, I should say—having fixed on a spot in one end of the town for the public buildings, which was by far the most proper in every point of view, exclusive of the saving expense, the other end took the alarm and charged them with partiality, and have been ever since uttering their complaints. And at the late election for justices, two having been carried in this end of the town and none in the other, has made them quite outrageous. This trash is not worth troubling you with, therefore I beg your pardon, and am, with unfeigned esteem, dear general,

"Your very humble servant,  
"EPHRAIM DOUGLASS."

This letter was written between the 6th and the 11th of February, 1784, a few months after the erection of the county and before it was fully organized. Gen. Douglass mentions the temporary court-house (which had then been used but once for that purpose, viz.: at the session of the previous December), but he says nothing about a jail. Soon after that time, however, and during the spring or summer of the same year, a log building that stood on the rear of the lot now occupied by the residence of the Hon. Daniel Kaine was made into a temporary prison, and was occupied as such for three years, and until the erection of a stone jail on the site of the present one.

<sup>1</sup> The appointment of prothonotary of Fayette County, which he received in October, 1783.

<sup>2</sup> Col. Alexander McClean was appointed recorder of deeds Dec. 6, 1783. He received the appointment of justice of the peace for Fayette County, March 19, 1784.

Alexander McClean, the veteran surveyor, and the man who was probably the most widely known of any in Fayette County for a period of more than fifty years, moved into Uniontown in 1783, and soon afterwards became possessor of lot No. 20 on the original plat, the same on which the Clinton House now stands. On this lot he built a two-story log house, which was by far the most pretentious dwelling in the village. It had a covered balcony at the upper windows on the west end, and the interior was finished with paneled work, carved cornices, and some other ornamentation unusual in houses of that day west of the Alleghenies. In this house he lived until his death in 1834, about half a century after its erection. The property was then purchased by the Hon. Andrew Stewart, who built on it the brick residence in which he lived for many years, and which is now the Clinton House.

On the east of Mr. McClean's residence, and on the same side of Elbow Street, he purchased (Dec. 31, 1798) lots Nos. 17, 18, and 19. On the last named, adjoining his homestead lot, he built the log house which is still standing on its original site. This house and lot he gave to his daughter Elizabeth at the time of her marriage to Thomas Hadden, who made this his residence during the remainder of his life. He (Hadden) built, next east of his log house, the brick building which he used as an office, and which is now the residence of his two daughters, Sally and Elizabeth.

In 1809 (November 16th), Mr. McClean sold parts of lots 18 and 19<sup>3</sup> to John Withrow, a wagon-maker, who had his shop on the front of the lots and his dwelling farther in the rear. He was elected sheriff of the county in 1817. In 1813 he sold his lots to Ann Stevens. She, on the 25th of December, 1820, sold them to John M. Austin, who erected the brick house which is now the residence of the Hon. Daniel Kaine. East of Withrow's wagon-shop, on the same side of the street, was Lewis Williams' wagon-shop, standing on the lot where Mrs. E. D. Roddy now lives. Still farther east was another blacksmith-shop, owned and carried on by John P. Sturgis.

On the south side of Elbow Street, eastward from Piper's "Jolly Irishman" tavern (which was nearly opposite where Mr. Kaine now lives), Gen. Ephraim Douglass owned the lots as far as Redstone Creek. On the site where Mr. Cochran's residence now stands he built a brick house, in which he dispensed a generous hospitality that made it a favorite visiting-place for young and old. This house, in which he lived during nearly all the remainder of his life, was destroyed by fire about fifteen years ago. After the

<sup>3</sup> In the sale of the lots east of his residence, Mr. McClean provided for an alley twelve feet wide, running from Elbow Street, on the east side of lot No. 17, north one hundred and fifty feet from the Main Street, and thence extending westward, parallel with Elbow Street, in the rear of his four lots. This is the alley which is still kept open as a thoroughfare in the rear of Mr. Kaine's residence and the Clinton House, and between the court-house and jail.

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death of Gen. Douglass, Mary Lyon, whose history is well known to many of the older citizens of Uniontown, lived in a log house east of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. It is supposed that one (and perhaps the principal one) of the "five retail shops" mentioned in Gen. Douglass' letter was that of Jacob Beeson, who, as tradition says, established himself as a merchant in Uniontown in 1783. His ledger marked "J" (which leads to the supposition that it was the ninth or tenth book used by him in his business) is still in existence, and commences in the year 1808, containing accounts of two years' transactions. He was succeeded in business by his son William, whose brother Isaac became first his clerk and afterwards his successor. His (Isaac's) sons, William and J. K. Beeson, still continue the business. The store which they occupy was built by their father, but the precise date of its erection is not known.

Very few settlements (if any besides that of Henry Beeson, where he built his first house in 1768) had been made within the limits of the present borough, west of Morgantown Street, prior to 1784. On the 12th of March in that year, Henry Beeson sold to Jacob Beeson, for the consideration of £100, Pennsylvania money, all his title and interest to and in the "Stone Coal Run" tract, which had been surveyed to him on warrant No. 3455, on the 27th of September, 1769, as before noticed. But it is evident that this sale by Henry to Jacob Beeson was soon afterwards modified (though no record to that effect is found until four years later), so that instead of the whole of the Stone Coal tract, Jacob Beeson purchased only a part of it (about two hundred and thirty-six acres), and the remainder (about one hundred acres) was sold by Henry Beeson to William Campbell. For some cause which does not appear, Henry Beeson had never received a patent for the "Stone Coal Run" tract, surveyed to him fifteen years before, and now that the tract was sold in parcels to Campbell and Jacob Beeson, these purchasers naturally preferred that the patents should issue directly to them,<sup>1</sup> which was done in March of the following year.

<sup>1</sup> In the return of a survey of a tract of 217 acres, made to William Campbell in 1789, the surveyor (Alexander McClean) makes the following description and remarks: "Situate on a branch of Redstone Creek, about one mile from Union Town, in Union township, Fayette County, and contains a part of a survey made for Henry Beeson by order of survey No. 3455, which survey was formerly returned into the surveyor-general's office; but the said Henry Beeson having sold the part described to William Campbell, and the residue to Jacob Beeson, and they desiring to have separate patents, I resurveyed the same agreeable to their purchase."

The patents were issued to Campbell and Jacob Beeson in March, 1785, as above mentioned, and about three years later (Feb. 13, 1788) they received deeds from Henry Beeson of all his right, under warrant No. 3455, to and in the tracts in question, viz.: that sold to Jacob Beeson, containing 236½ acres, with an allowance of six per cent. for roads, and "including my improvement made in 1768, near Thomas Douthet and John Henthorne," and that sold to William Campbell, containing "one hundred and four acres, strict measure." The consideration paid by Campbell was £40, and by Jacob Beeson, for the "Mount Vernon" tract, £85.

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The part which was purchased by Jacob Beeson was named by him "Mount Vernon," and on a part of this tract he platted and laid out two additions to Uniontown, which are referred to in the following recitation found in a deed in the register's office, viz.: "Whereas the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by patent dated March 28, 1785, did grant unto Jacob Beeson a tract of land called Mount Vernon, and whereas Jacob Beeson did lay out a tract of land adjoining the town of Union, and called the same 'Jacob's Addition,' and did afterwards lay out another tract called 'Jacob's Second Addition,'" etc. By this the fact is shown that two additions were laid out by Jacob Beeson on the Mount Vernon tract west of Morgantown Street, though no plats of them are known to be in existence, nor has the date of their laying out been ascertained.

Another addition to the town was laid out at about the same time by Henry Beeson, on the southwest part of the Mill Seat tract, and called "Henry's Addition." Reference to this addition is found in a deed from Henry Beeson to Jacob Johnson, dated Feb. 27, 1802, as follows: "Whereas the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by patent dated 11th day of August in the year 1786, did grant unto Henry Beeson a certain tract of land called Mill Seat, situate on Redstone Creek, in the county of Fayette, on which the town of Union had been previously erected, and whereas the increase of inhabitants made it necessary to enlarge the original town for accommodating of applicants, the said Henry Beeson for that purpose laid out sundry lots of ground on both sides of the road leading from Uniontown to Cheat River, within the limits of Mill Seat aforesaid, and called Henry's Addition." No map or plat of this addition has been found, and it is believed that none is now in existence.

All lots in Henry's, as also in Jacob's First and Second Additions, were sold subject to the same conditions as those in the original plat of the town, and in the cases of all lots through which Beeson's race-way ran, the privilege was reserved to maintain and repair it when necessary, and to enter upon the lots for that purpose.

The first conveyance which has been found of lots in Jacob's Addition is that of lots Nos. 9 and 10, to Mary Beeson, April 12, 1785. At later dates are found deeds of various lots, among which were No. 6 to George Mitchell, Nos. 3, 13, and 14 to Jesse Graves, No. 3 to Joseph Huston, and No. 5 to Dr. Henry Chapease. Lot No. 19 was sold in 1794 to Joseph Hedges. Afterwards it passed to Jacob Medtart, and in 1811 was purchased by Thomas Brownfield, who also, Oct. 5, 1807, bought lot No. 20, lying between where his son Nathaniel now lives and Campbell's Run, described as "situate on the north side of Fell's Alley, along the west side of Mill Street seventy-two and a half feet to the southeast corner of lot 19, thence

westward one hundred and fifty feet to Jacob Beeson's mill-yard." The property, including the "White Swan" tavern, was bought by him in 1805. In the conveyances of these lots, "Fell's Alley," as mentioned in these deeds, was afterwards widened, and formed the part of Fayette Street which is west of Morgantown Street.

One of the settlers on the original plat prior to 1786 was Samuel Salter, who in that year purchased of Colin Campbell lot No. 43, west of John Collins' tavern. On this lot Salter opened a public-house. Later he kept where J. K. Ewing's residence now is. His sons William and Samuel afterwards carried on the foundry business on the site of the present school-house. William became sheriff of Fayette County. He removed to Hanging Rock, Ohio, where he died. Samuel Salter, Sr., died in Connellsville.

Samuel M. King, a merchant from Adams Co., Pa., came to Uniontown as early as 1789, and on the 14th of November in that year purchased of Aaron Booth three lots, viz.: "Lot No. 25, lying on Elbow Street, on the west side of the old mill-race in said town, and the other two lots lying opposite to and south of lots 27 and 28." The first mentioned was adjoining the lot of Ellis and Reuben Bailey. Mr. King kept a store at this place till his death in 1803. His daughter Anna was married in 1817 to Dr. Robert McCall, and after his death became the wife of Judge John Huston. She is still living in the old stone house at Redstone Furnace.

Benjamin Campbell was a silversmith who removed from Lancaster, Pa., to Hagerstown, Md., in 1774, and from the latter place came about 1790 to Uniontown at the solicitation of Samuel Salter, Samuel King, Clement Brooks, Dr. Henry Chappese, and Henry Purviance, each of whom advanced a small sum as an inducement for him to come to and locate in Uniontown to carry on his trade. He moved into Alexander McClean's log house (the same which he afterwards gave to his daughter, Mrs. Hadden), in which he, Mr. Campbell, lived until the year 1800, and in which his son, Dr. Hugh Campbell, was born in May, 1795. On leaving this house Benjamin Campbell removed to a dwelling where the First National Bank building now stands. He died Sept. 24, 1843. His son John learned the saddler's trade with John Woods, and was postmaster of Uniontown and a justice of the peace for many years. Hugh, another son, studied medicine with Dr. Daniel Marchand, became a prominent physician in Uniontown, and died Feb. 21, 1876. His sons, Judge Edward Campbell, and Benjamin Campbell, are now living in Uniontown.

Christian Tarr was a potter who carried on that business on lot No. 29 of the original plat, a place that may be designated as just west of Bank Alley on the south side of Main Street. "Joseph Huston, Iron Master," purchased lot No. 3 of Jacob's Addition for £5 on the 29th of December, 1791, and sold it to

Christian Tarr for £75, April 27, 1795. From this lot Mr. Tarr procured the clay for use in his pottery. Its location was on the south side of Elbow Street, adjoining Jacob's Alley (now Arch Street), and is the site of the present Eagle Hotel. Christian Tarr afterwards removed to Jefferson township. He was elected a member of Congress, serving from the year 1817 to 1821.

Another pottery in Uniontown was that of Abner Greenland, who prosecuted his trade in a small log building standing on the north bank of the raceway just east of Morgantown Street. Cornelius Lynch, father of Daniel P. Lynch (ex-sheriff), was a brewer, who before the year 1800 was carrying on that business on the west side of Morgantown Street between South and Main Streets.

As early as 1793 a distillery had been erected, and was operated by John Porter on a little run on the east side of Redstone Creek southeast of the old graveyard.

The assessment lists of Uniontown for 1796 show the names of William Little, John Kinglin, and William G. Turner, "schoolmasters;" those of 1798 mention John Lyon and James Morrison as attorneys; and in 1799, Isaac Wood appears as a schoolmaster, — Mowry and William S. Fry as printers, A. Simonson and Solomon Drown as physicians, and John Canady (Kennedy), Thomas Hadden, and Thomas Meason as lawyers.

Ellis Bailey and Reuben Bailey, brothers, located in Uniontown as merchants about the year 1800. The earliest mention that has been found of them is in a deed dated Aug. 14, 1801, by which George Ebbert conveyed to "Ellis and Reuben Bailey, merchants," lot No. 26, in Henry Beeson's original plat. The lot in question had been sold, April 13, 1790, by Mr. Beeson to William and John Lee, together with an out-lot lying south of the town plat. They sold the property to George Ebbert, in May, 1801, and he to E. and R. Bailey, as mentioned. Upon this lot—which is the same now occupied by Dr. Sturgeon—Ellis and Reuben Bailey carried on their business as merchants for many years.

In the early years of Uniontown's history, Peter Street was fully equal, if not superior in importance to, Elbow, or Main Street, and the former was much the most traveled highway, both because it was a better road, and because it led to the mill, the distillery, the tannery, and other places of traffic. What is now the rear of the Main Street lots was then occupied by business places and residences fronting on Peter Street.

The dwelling of Jacob Beeson stood on the site of Mr. S. A. Gilmore's present residence, of which the old house forms a part. This place was long the home of Lucius W. Stockton, who was mail contractor on the National road for many years. A grist-mill was built by Jacob Beeson on the east side of Campbell's (or Beeson's) Run, south of Elbow Street. Later it

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was converted into a saw-mill by David Veech. Mr. Beeson also built a tannery, and carried on that business near the foot of the hill, below the present residence of Clark Breading.

John Miller, a tanner by trade, came to Uniontown from Washington, Pa. He worked in the tannery of Jacob Beeson, and became the husband of his daughter Rebecca. He afterwards built for himself a tannery at the place where the old woolen factory stood, and there carried on the business for many years. He built the brick residence, which is still standing, known as the Miller house. About 1835 he removed to Illinois, and became one of the pioneer settlers at Rockford, in that State. His oldest son, Jacob, was born on Veech's Lane, Uniontown, and became prominent here as a lawyer and editor. Other children of John Miller are Mrs. Dr. David Porter and William H. Miller, of Uniontown, and Alexander Miller, of Pittsburgh.

## EARLY TAVERNS, AND LATER PUBLIC-HOUSES.

The first public-house in Beeson's Town was that of John Collins, who, in the year 1780, purchased the village lots Nos. 40<sup>1</sup> and 41 (where Commercial Row was afterwards erected), and built thereon a log tavern, which he kept until 1799. The earliest mention of this tavern that is found in any record or other document appears in the minutes of a "Court of Appeal,"<sup>2</sup> held by Alexander McClean, sub-lieutenant of the county of Westmoreland, "at the inn of John Collins, in Union Town, on the 8th day of May, 1782." Similar mention of Collins' tavern at later dates is found in other parts of the same minute-book.

At the first session of the court of Fayette County, in December, 1783, John Collins, Jonathan Rowland, Daniel Culp, Matthew Campbell, and John Huston, all of Union, and Thomas Brown, of Redstone Old Fort, were recommended as suitable persons to keep taverns.<sup>3</sup> The place where Jonathan Rowland kept

<sup>1</sup> The deed of lot 40 was made March 7, 1780, to "John Collis, Inn-keeper," and the lot was mentioned as "being the same lott of ground now occupied by the said John Collins," which makes it probable that he had opened his tavern upon it in the previous year, 1779.

<sup>2</sup> A sort of military court, which was convened from time to time to hear the reports of the several militia captains, and to decide the cases of men who had refused, or failed from whatever cause, to perform the tours of military duty to which they had been assigned.

<sup>3</sup> At the same session the court fixed tavern-rates as follows:

	£ s. d.
A bowl of Spirit Toddy.....	0 1 6
A bowl of Rum Toddy.....	1 3
A bowl of Whiskey Toddy.....	1
A bowl of Peach brandy toddy.....	1 4
A bowl of Apple brandy toddy.....	1 2
Peach brandy by the half-pint.....	0 8
Apple brandy by ditto .....	0 7
Whiskey " " .....	0 6
Diet per meal.....	1 3
Hay per night.....	1 3
Pasture for 24 hours.....	0 6
Oats by the Quart.....	0 2
Beer p. ditto.....	0 6
Cyder p. ditto.....	1 "

The following extract from the *American Pioneer* (vol. ii. p. 378) is given as showing the extravagant prices of tavern accommodation three

his tavern is not known. There is no record of a later application by him for license.

Daniel Culp had purchased lot No. 25 (near where Dr. Roberts now lives), on which he had erected a log tavern, which he sold in July, 1784. The purchaser was John Huston, who had been licensed in December, 1783, but where the house was, which he occupied prior to this purchase from Culp, does not appear. The court records show that he was licensed as an inn-keeper for two or three years after the purchase.

Matthew Campbell bought, in 1784, lot No. 10, at the west end of the present Fulton House, and erected a log tavern upon it; but in 1785 and for several years after that he was licensed in Menallen township.

In September, 1784, the names of William Patton and William Brinton appear as inn-keepers. Two indictments were brought against the latter for keeping a tippling-house. The last indictment (in 1787) seems to have driven him out, for his name does not appear among the licensed tavern-keepers after that time.

Empson Brownfield opened a tavern in 1785. He had purchased, March 7, 1780, lot 39, lying between John Collins' house and the old mill-race, but had not occupied it, and it does not appear that he was a resident in the village, for his name is found as a supervisor of highways in Georges township in 1784. But in 1785, having asked and received license to keep a public-house, he opened tavern on his lot adjoining Collins' and continued to keep it until 1790.

Colin Campbell (whose name first appears in 1784, in a deed conveying to him lot No. 43, on Elbow Street, near where the *Standard* office is) was licensed as an inn-keeper in December, 1785. In 1786 he sold his property to Samuel Salter, for £140, but continued as landlord of the house until 1789, when it was taken by Salter, who kept it till 1810, when he removed to Dunbar township, and opened a public-house there. Before coming to Uniontown in 1789 he had been for at least two years a tavern-keeper in Wharton township.

Margaret Allen was licensed as a tavern-keeper at the June session in 1788. Her stand was on the east side of the creek, where is now the residence of William Shipley. The locality was for many years known as "Granny Allen's Hill." She died in 1810, at the age of ninety-one years.

Patrick Logan and Jacob Knapp were licensed in years earlier, owing to the great depreciation of Continental money at that time:

"The order book of Ohio County [Va.] Court contains the following entry under date of June 6, 1780: 'Ordered, that the ordinary keepers in this County sell at the following rates: For half-pint of whiskey, \$6; breakfast or supper, \$4; dinner, \$6; lodging, with clean sheets, \$3; one horse to lay over night, \$3; one gallon of corn, \$5; one gallon of oats, \$4; half-pint of whiskey, with sugar, \$8; a quart of beer, \$4.'

"Oct. 2, 1780, the court increased the price of strong beer to \$6 per quart. March 6, 1781, dinners rated at \$20, and breakfast and supper at \$15. June 4, 1781, whiskey was ordered to be sold at \$8.50 per pint. All this was, of course, in Continental money."

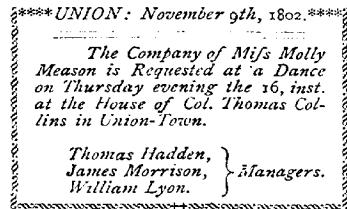
1788. Logan's name does not appear afterwards, but Knapp was licensed in succeeding years to 1792.

Dr. Robert McClure opened a tavern in December, 1792, on the west part of the ground now occupied by the residence of Alexander Ewing. He kept the house until 1813, and was owner of it as late as 1819. In April of that year he advertised it for sale, mentioning it as "the house nearly opposite the court-house, which has been occupied as a tavern, and is one of the best stands in town."

Thomas Collins (son of John Collins, the pioneer inn-keeper of Uniontown) received a tavern license in 1794, and opened a house where the Tremont building now stands, on the southeast corner of Main and Morgantown Streets. This became one of the leading public-houses of the town.<sup>1</sup> An open grass-plat adjoining the house on the east was a favorite resort for lawyers and clients during the terms of court. South of and adjoining the tavern lot was the market lot, on which stood the old wooden market-house, though the date of its erection is not known. Thomas Collins kept this tavern until 1811. In the war of 1812 he was in command of a company locally known as the "Madison Rowdies." When the major of the regiment to which it was attached was wounded, Capt. Collins, as senior line-officer, became major.

The one act of his life which (though not entirely unjustifiable) he regretted more than any other, was the giving of an unlucky blow to Patrick McDonald, a hatter, who kept a shop west of Gregg's hotel, and was a son-in-law of Christian Tarr. This man, when under the influence of liquor, having applied opprobrious epithets to his wife, Capt. Collins promptly knocked him down, and he died almost instantly from the effects of the blow. Collins was arrested, tried, and honorably acquitted, but the affair was always afterwards a source of great distress to him, for

<sup>1</sup> Capt. John F. Gray, the veteran conductor on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, and grandson of Capt. Thomas Collins, has, or recently had, in his possession an ancient and time-yellowed card, printed on the ace of hearts, being an invitation to a young lady of Fayette County to attend a merry-making at Collins' Hotel eighty years ago. The following is nearly a *fac-simile* of the card:



The Miss Molly Meason mentioned in the card became the wife of Daniel Rogers, of New Haven, Fayette Co. She was daughter of Col. Isaac Meason, the first proprietor of Mount Braddock, who built the mansion now occupied by William Beeson. She was a sister of Gen. Thomas Meason, the eminent lawyer of Uniontown, with whom the Hon. John Dawson, the father of E. K. and John N. Dawson, studied law. She was likewise the sister-in-law of Mrs. Mary Meason, who died quite recently in Uniontown.

Thomas Hadden, James Morrison, and William Lyon, the managers mentioned in the card, were members of the Fayette County bar, and the former was the grandfather of the Messrs. Hadden, of Uniontown.

he had no brutal instinct in his nature, but was one of the most amiable and kind-hearted of men.

Cornelius Lynch was licensed as an inn-keeper in March, 1795. He owned and carried on a brewery on the west side of Morgantown Street near Main, and his tavern-house was doubtless at the same place. After his death his widow kept a baker-shop there for many years.

Richard Weaver, who first received license in June, 1795, kept a log tavern on Elbow (Main) Street, at or near the present site of the McClelland House. Later the property passed to William McClelland, who was licensed as an inn-keeper in December, 1802. Alfred McClelland, the son of William, built the McClelland House, which is still owned by the McClelland family and carried on as a hotel.

At the September session of 1796 there were before the court forty-eight applications for tavern licenses in the county, of which twelve were by parties in Uniontown, among whom—besides such as have already been mentioned—were Joseph Baker, Anthony Swaine, Ellis Bailey,<sup>2</sup> John Slack, John Tarr, David Morris, and James Langsley. John Slack's tavern was on the corner of Meadow Alley and Main Street, on the Judge Nathaniel Ewing property. In the *Fayette Gazette and Union Advertiser* of Aug. 23, 1799,<sup>3</sup> he made the following announcement:

"**TO THE PUBLIC.**—The subscriber respectfully informs the Public that he continues to keep a House of Entertainment at the sign of the Spread Eagle, near the centre of Uniontown. He flatters himself he will be able to entertain gentlemen to their satisfaction that may be pleased to favor him with their custom.

JOHN SLACK.

"July 24, 1799."

Slack closed his business at the Spread Eagle in 1800, and in the same year received license to keep a tavern in Wharton township. He remained there till 1810, when he was again licensed for Uniontown. He was foreman of the jury in the trial of Philip Rogers for the murder of Polly Williams. Three years later he was again established in Wharton, and remained there till his death.

At the September term of court in 1797 the follow-

<sup>2</sup> It appears probable, however, that Ellis Bailey was keeping a public-house in Uniontown before that time, from a mention of "Bayley's Tavern," found in a notice of a celebration held here on "Independence Day" of that year. The notice referred to was printed in the *Western Telegraph*, of Washington, Pa., of date July 19th, in the year indicated, and is as follows:

"UNION, July 4, 1796.

"This being an anniversary of the Era so important to Americans, the independent Companies of Cavalry and Infantry of this Town and County assembled on this occasion, and after a display of military parade in honor of the Day, marched to the Court-House, where they were joined by a number of Citizens from the Town and its vicinity, when the following Oration was delivered by Doctor Solomon Drown. [Here follows a report of the oration.] The Cavalry then repaired to Mr. Bayley's Tavern and partook of an elegant Repast . . ."

<sup>3</sup> In the same paper William Tingle informed the public that he was keeping a house of entertainment at the sign of "Commerce of Freedom," in Morgantown, Va.

ing names appeared for the first time as receiving tavern licenses: Jacob Hagen, John McCormick, Simeon Hendrickson, Rue England, Matthew Knapp, and Uriah Martin.

James Gregg received his first license in Uniontown in June, 1798. His stand was on lot 37 of the original plat (which was purchased by him Feb. 2, 1792), being the site of the present residence of Dr. J. B. Ewing. The tavern was kept by him until his death, about 1809. In 1810 his widow, Nancy Gregg, was licensed, and continued for some years to keep the house, which, under her management, is still recollected by some of the older citizens.

Ebenezer Bebout, Jesse Barnes, James Allen, John Rackstraw, and James Medtart were licensed tavern-keepers in Uniontown in 1798. Medtart's stand was a log house that stood where Mrs. William Wood now lives, on Main Street. He, as well as Allen and Bebout, closed about 1803.

Pierson Sayres kept a public-house in 1799, on Elbow Street, where E. B. Dawson now lives. Daniel Miracle and Lydia Hoffman also had tavern licenses in the same year. Mrs. Hoffman's place was in Henry's Addition, on Morgantown Street, south of Fayette Street.

In 1801, William Downard opened business in a log tavern, opposite Gregg's, on Main Street, where now are the law offices of Judge Ewing and Judge Campbell. He continued there until about 1808. He afterwards kept at the "watering trough" on the side of Laurel Hill, five miles east of Uniontown.

James Piper received a license in 1801, and commenced keeping tavern on the south side of Main Street, opposite the present residence of the Hon. Daniel Kaine. There he swung the sign of "The Jolly Irishman." He was a large, burly man, while his wife, Isabel, was small of stature. It was her custom to sit in the bar-room and spin, while she chatted pleasantly with the patrons of the house. At night she would frequently ask her husband, "Weel, Jimmy, how much money have ye made the day?" His usual answer was, "None o' yer bizness, Bell." But as he was generally pretty well intoxicated at that time in the evening, she often managed to secure a share of the proceeds, and lay it by "for a rainy day." James Piper, the son of this couple, was their pride. They gave him fair educational advantages, by which he was enabled to fill with credit several county offices. Mrs. Piper continued the tavern after her husband's death, in 1819.

William Merryman was the keeper of a tavern near Margaret Allen's, east of the creek. His first license for a house at that place was received by him in 1802.

Jacob Harbaugh, ex-sheriff of the county, opened a tavern in 1811 in a log house owned by Peter Hook, which stood on the west part of the site of the late Judge Nathaniel Ewing's residence. The stand was kept by Harbaugh until 1813.

George Manypenny, first licensed in August, 1814, was for a time the keeper of a public-house on the south side of Main Street, near where is now Judge Campbell's office. The time of his continuance there is not known.

It would be hardly practicable to make mention of all the ephemeral taverns which have existed in Uniontown during the century which has passed since John Collins opened the pioneer hostelry in the incipient village. It was only intended to notice a few of the most ancient ones, but enough have already been mentioned to show that more than fifty years ago the Main Street of the town had been thickly studded with public-houses on both sides, and from end to end.

At the extreme western end of the town, on "Jacob's Second Addition," is located the oldest public-house now in existence in the borough,—the "White Swan," kept by Nathaniel Brownfield. The original building is a long two-story log structure, the front of which has in later years been covered with weather-boarding. It was erected before the year 1800. In 1805 the property was purchased by Thomas Brownfield, a native of Frederick County, Va., who emigrated thence to Uniontown in that year. A tavern license granted to him in 1806 for this house is now in possession of his son Nathaniel.

A few years after he purchased the original log building, Thomas Brownfield built upon the rear of it a brick addition, which was used as a dining-room, and in 1818 a larger addition (also of brick) was built. Mr. Brownfield kept the house until his death, when his widow and son, Nathaniel, assumed charge. Later,—about 1834,—Nathaniel came into possession, and has since been its landlord. The rooms in the old house are not all on a common level, and access from one to another is had by short flights of stairs. The walls are formed by the hewed logs of the building, the interstices filled with clay or mortar, and the whole covered with many coatings of whitewash. The floors are of oak, but have several times been renewed. A commodious yard in the rear of the house made it, in the palmy days of the old National road, a convenient and popular stopping-place for wagoners. In front there is an ancient sign-board, on the weather-beaten surface of which is still visible the figure of a swan, indicating the old-time name of the venerable tavern, which has been the home of its proprietor, Nathaniel Brownfield, from earliest infancy to the age of threescore and ten years.

The Eagle Hotel, on Main Street, west of Morgantown Street, was built about 1818, by Ewing McCleary, on the lot which had previously been owned by Christian Tarr. McCleary was first licensed in 1819, and kept it as a hotel until his death. It is still kept as a public-house, and bears the original name of the Eagle, but is also well known as the Wyatt House.

The National Hotel, at the corner of Morgantown

and Fayette Streets, was built in 1817 by Judge Thomas Irwin as a private residence, but was afterwards adapted and opened as a hotel. It became famous as a stage-house in the days when the well-equipped lines ran over the National road. It was purchased by the notorious Dr. Braddee, and was the place where he planned and executed the mail robbery which is mentioned more fully elsewhere in this history. In February, 1845, when James K. Polk, then President-elect of the United States, was traveling by stage over the National road to Washington, D. C., accompanied by his wife, they stopped a night at the National, where they held a reception in the evening for the people of Uniontown. The landlord of the house at that time was Joshua Marsh.

The hotel now known as the "Spottsylvania" was first opened as a tavern in 1816 by Zadoc Walker, who had been a resident of Uniontown for twenty years, having settled here in 1796. It was in this house that the Marquis de Lafayette was entertained on the occasion of his memorable visit here in 1825. Under different names the house has been constantly kept as a hotel from its first opening to the present time.

The Jennings House, on the northwest corner of Main and Arch Streets, was first opened as a hotel, though not under its present name, by James C. Seaton, who purchased the property nearly sixty years ago. Prior to the purchase Thomas Kibben had his residence on the lot. Since its opening by Seaton the house has been kept as a hotel constantly till the present time.

The Clinton House, on Main Street next east of the court-house grounds, was built as a private residence by the Hon. Andrew Stewart in 1835, as has been mentioned. After Mr. Stewart removed from it it was opened as a hotel by Andrew Byers, after whom came successively as proprietors, Stephen Snyder, — Craycroft, Isaac Kerr, Jesse B. Gardner, Springer & Renshaw, Calvin Springer, Bernard Winslow, William Springer, and Joseph Wright.

The Fulton House, on Main Street opposite the Clinton, was built by Seth Howe, who owned and kept it. He was succeeded by William Thorndell, Calvin Springer, David Mahaney, Michael Carter, and James Moran.

#### INCORPORATION OF THE BOROUGH.

Uniontown was incorporated as a borough by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved April 4, 1796, which provided and declared "That Uniontown, in the county of Fayette, shall be, and the same is hereby, erected into a borough which shall be called the borough of Uniontown, . . ." proceeding to define the boundaries. By the second section of the same act it was provided,—

"That the freemen of the said borough, who shall have resided within the same for the space of one whole year, and shall in other respects be entitled to vote for Members of the Gen-

eral Assembly of this Commonwealth, shall on the first Monday of May, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and upon the same day yearly thereafter, meet together at some convenient place within the said borough, to be appointed as hereinafter directed, and shall then and there choose by ballot two reputable inhabitants of the said borough to be Burgesses; one to be High Constable; one to be Town Clerk; and two to advise, aid, and assist the said Burgesses in executing the duties and authorities enjoined on and vested in them by this act, all of which persons shall be duly qualified to elect as aforesaid; that the Burgess who shall have the greatest number of votes shall be called the Chief Burgess; and that until the said first Monday of May in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, Ephraim Douglass and Alexander McClean be the Burgesses of the said borough, of whom Ephraim Douglass shall be called Chief Burgess: that Jacob Knap shall be High Constable; Samuel King, Town Clerk; and Joseph Huston and Thomas Collins, Assistants to the said Burgesses."

It is rendered impossible to make the early history of the borough complete, by the unfortunate destruction by fire, in 1851,<sup>1</sup> of the Council rooms, with the records of that body from 1796 to 1842. The action of Council in reference to the laying out of streets; the erection and regulation of the old market-house; the first movement and subsequent action towards the organization of a fire department; the list of borough officers for nearly fifty years, and many other matters of interest were thus lost beyond recovery.

A reincorporation of the borough was effected in 1805 by an act, passed on the 2d of March in that year, which after reciting that "Whereas the inhabitants of the borough of Uniontown, in the county of Fayette, have petitioned for an alteration in the law incorporating said borough, stating that the existing law has been found upon experiment not so conducive to the good order, conveniency, and public utility of the borough as was expected," proceeded to enact "That Uniontown aforesaid shall still continue and forever remain a borough under the name and title of 'The Borough of Union Town'; the extent and bounds of which shall continue as heretofore," and provided that in the future the qualified voters should elect as officers of the borough "One reputable citizen residing therein, who shall be styled the burgess of the said borough; and nine reputable citizens, to be a town Coun-

<sup>1</sup> On the 2d of July, 1851, between one and two o'clock P.M., a fire broke out in some of the rear buildings of the Eagle Hotel, which consumed a warehouse, the upper story of the market-house, and several buildings on Morgantown Street. The following is from the minutes of the Council in reference to the action of that body, at a meeting held on the day following that of the fire:

"Special Meeting, —, July 3, 1851.

"A special meeting of the Council was called at nine o'clock, July 3d, by the President, to take into consideration the state of affairs in reference to the fire yesterday afternoon, which consumed the Town Hall, Council Chamber, and all Records of the Borough on file," etc. The clerk reported "that minutes of the Council from May 16th, 1842, to the present have been saved from the fire." A committee was appointed to examine and report what was necessary to be done to repair the damage done to the building by the fire. Their report was adopted, and the repairs recommended were ordered. A contract for the same was awarded on the 8th of July following to Matthew Clark at \$356.

cil; and shall also elect, as aforesaid, one reputable citizen as high constable." Further, the act granted a general extension of the powers and privileges of the borough, and repealed the original act of incorporation. The powers and limits of the borough have since been extended at different times by act of Assembly, the last of which having reference to Uniontown was passed in February, 1878.

## UNIONTOWN FROM 1806 TO 1825.

Some matters relative to the business and other history of Uniontown from 1806 to 1819 are given below, as found in the columns of the *Genius of Liberty*, which was established in the borough in 1805. Its issue of Dec. 3, 1806, contains the following notice:

"The Debating Society meets next Saturday evening at Mr. John Stidger's. The question then to be discussed is, 'Would it be good policy for the United States at the present time to enter into an alliance, offensive and defensive, with Great Britain.'

[Signed] "ONE OF THE MEMBERS."

In the *Genius* of Oct. 7, 1809, appears the advertisement of James Hutchinson, announcing that he kept for sale "a general assortment of boots and shoes two doors east of Dr. Robert McClure's Inn, opposite the court-house."

In April, 1812, Presley Miller advertised his business as a tailor, "at the corner house on Elbow Street, near the court-house, belonging to Gen. Meason." In the same year John Haynes advertised as a "cabinet and chair maker," and Moses Allen as a "Windsor chair" maker.

In January, 1813, Roberts & Co. advertised as tailors. Philip Creekbaum was a stone-cutter. Benjamin Hellen was carrying on the hatting business, "opposite the [old] market-house." In September of the next year he advertised that he kept a stock of dry-goods and groceries; and at the same time Owings & Ebert announced that they had commenced the hatting business "in the shop lately occupied by Benjamin Hellen, opposite the market-house in Uniontown, Pa." The dwelling of Benjamin Hellen was opposite the old Baptist Church. Peter Hook lived on the Morgantown road, farther south. He had previously lived opposite the court-house. He gave a dinner at his residence to Capt. Thomas Collins' company on the eve of their departure for the war in 1812. A drummer in that company was Feltie Souders, who lived in the log house where Mr. Clifford now lives. Abner Greenland, the potter, lived near the mill-race. Previously he had lived on the hill. Gilbert Stites, a shoemaker, lived on the corner, south of the present residence of E. Robinson. Next north was the dwelling of Lewis Lewis, a Revolutionary soldier, whose wife kept a small bakery. His daughter, Mrs. Mary Clemmer, still lives on the property. John Hibben, Jr., a hatter, lived north of

the last-named place, at or near the intersection of Church and Morgantown Streets.

On the 31st of August, 1814, an advertisement in the local newspaper announced that "Mr. Manisca, late of Philadelphia, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Uniontown and its vicinity that he proposes teaching dancing and the French language on the following terms: Dancing, \$10 per quarter, \$5 entrance; French language, \$15 per quarter. School commences as soon as a sufficient number of Scholars can be obtained."

The following items have been gathered from the recollections of Mr. Ewing Brownfield concerning the business and appearance of Uniontown from 1815 to 1818:

East of Brownfield's "White Swan" tavern was the blacksmith-shop and scythe-manufactory of Nathaniel Mitchell. Later he moved to where Beeson's flouring-mill now stands, at the confluence of Redstone Creek and Campbell's Run, and there he erected a tilt-hammer, and continued in business for many years.

Next east of the blacksmith-shop above mentioned was a shoe-shop belonging to Christian Keffer (father of John Keffer, now living in Uniontown). Next was the residence of Nathaniel Mitchell, afterwards the residence of Dr. Lewis Marchand, and now owned by Mrs. E. B. Wood.

Maj. George Bentley carried on the saddlery business at the place where Mrs. William Wood now lives. John Stidgers carried on the hatting business in a house which is still standing, and occupied by Mrs. George Rutter. Stidgers was succeeded by John Hendricks. East of Stidgers was David Moreland's blacksmith-shop. Thomas McKibben lived next east. His property was soon after purchased by James C. Seaton, who opened the house as a tavern. It is now the Jennings House. On the opposite side of the alley from the tavern, and east of it, was a large yard used by wagoners. On the present site of the People's Bank, Daniel B. McCarty had a shoe-shop, with his dwelling in the rear. For many years he was the leading shoemaker of the town. John Cupp, a barber, was located where Mr. Ewing Brownfield now lives. The lot where the Eagle Hotel now stands was then owned by Christian Tarr, who dug clay upon it for use in his pottery business. He soon after sold to Ewing McClary, who built the "Eagle" upon it. A log house standing on the lot next east was occupied by a Mr. Harrison as a bake-house and cake-shop. Passing on still eastward, the next establishment was Benjamin Hellen's dry-goods store. Next was Benjamin Campbell's silversmith-shop, and on the corner (where now is Moser's drug-store) was John Campbell's place of business.

On the north side of the street, where now is John Wood's saddlery-shop, was a private residence. Next was the dwelling of Millie Fossett. On the southwest corner of Main and Morgantown Streets lived

Mrs. Lynch, widow of Cornelius Lynch, and mother of Daniel P. Lynch. She kept a cake and beer-shop on the same spot where, prior to 1800, her husband had a brewery.

Mr. Thomas Nesmith gives the following among his recollections of Uniontown at about the period before referred to:

The *Genius of Liberty* office at that time was in a frame building on the south side of Main Street, east of the Collins tavern stand. Gen. Henry Beeson was keeping a store where Isaac Beeson afterwards kept for many years. East of it lived Benjamin Miller, who afterwards kept a tavern in the east end of the town. Robert Skiles lived where now is Calvin Springer's store. Skiles' store was at the place now occupied by Hunt's jewelry-store.

At the time referred to (1815) Zadoc Walker's tavern (now the Spottsylvania House) was in process of erection. His son-in-law, Matthew Irwin, lived west of the tavern stand, where he kept a store. He was afterwards postmaster of Uniontown. Where the Jacob Miller property now is, there was then a brick house owned by the Springers. In that house a store was kept by Richard Berry. The old Jonathan Downter house stood on the corner, where in more recent years Thomas Skiles erected the Concert Hall Block. On the south side of the street, nearly midway between Morgantown Street and Broadway, was the saddlery-shop of John Lewis. Dr. Hugh Campbell kept a drug-store in the house built by himself, and afterwards occupied by Robert Modisett.

In 1815 there were two watch-houses in the borough,—one in the vicinity of the court-house, and one near the Thomas Collins tavern stand, at Main and Morgantown Streets.

A store was kept by Crane & Withrow on Main Street, very near what is now the northeast corner of that street and Broadway,—property later owned by Samuel Harah. John Barr, confectioner, and John Strayer, saddler, carried on their business at the old John Collins tavern stand (now the site of Commercial Block). Andrew Byers kept a public-house and James Lindsey a store in part of this same building. Lindsey's store was afterwards kept by his son-in-law, Samuel Clevinger.

Near where Mrs. Dr. Porter now lives, there was then a silversmith-shop, carried on by Hardesty Walker, a son-in-law of Silas Bailey. Jonathan Rowland, justice of the peace, occupied the brick house east of Dr. Ewing's present residence. Facing the court-house was a small shop kept by Nancy and Mary McCaccan, and well patronized by the children of the borough at that time.

On the south side of the main street above the bank building (now the Southwest Railroad depot) were the stores of George Ebbert, Hugh Thompson, Jacob Beeson, and Reuben and Ellis Bailey, the law-office of John Lyon, a succession of public-

houses, kept respectively by Mrs. Crawford, George Manypenny, and Samuel Salter, and a store kept by one "Doctor" Lickey. On the present Ewing property stood a number of dilapidated buildings occupied for various uses.

A number of items having reference to the business of the borough during the five or six years succeeding the close of the war of 1812-15 are given below, as gleaned from newspapers of that period:

In September, 1816, Thomas Young announced to the public that he "continues to carry on the fulling and dyeing and dressing of cloth at his former stand in Uniontown, and having employed an assistant in the business, who for the space of fifteen years past has been employed in the different factories in Wales," believed that he could give good satisfaction to customers.

In 1819 is found the announcement that "Charles Thirwell (recently from England) begs leave respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Uniontown that he has commenced the business of joiner, house-car-penter, house-painter, and cabinet-maker."

May 15, 1819, David Shriver gives notice that he will attend at his office in Brownsville to receive proposals in writing for constructing the whole or any part of the road from Uniontown to Washington, Pa. In the same year (June 1, 1819) Samuel Wolverton advertised that he had erected a carding-machine in the Uniontown mill, and would card all kinds of wool in the best manner and at short notice. On the same date Morgan A. Miller announced that he was carrying on the tailoring business "two doors west of Mr. McClelland's tavern," and George Manypenny advertised for "a steady boy to ride post two days of every week."

The following list of tradesmen and those following other occupations in Uniontown in 1819 is taken from the county commissioners' records for that year:

- Merchants, J. and S. Y. Campbell.
- Tanner, Jacob Miller.
- Blacksmith, N. Mitchell.
- Wagon-maker, H. Kerns.
- Hatter, Samuel Brown.
- Cabinet-maker, J. Philips.
- Shoemaker, D. B. McCarty.
- Saddler, George Bently.
- Carpenter, Enos West.
- Chair-maker, J. Vankirk.
- Inn-keeper, C. Wiggins.
- Attorney, Andrew Stewart.
- Printers, Bouvier & Co.
- Justice of the Peace, T. Hadden.
- Prothonotary, J. St. Clair.
- Register, Alexander McClean.
- Sheriff, J. Withrow.
- Constable, James Winders.
- Silversmiths, Walker & Wilson.
- Nailer, Campbell Johnson.

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Physicians, Campbell & Marchand.	Barney Boyle, single; valuation, \$120; tax, \$1.20.
Schoolmaster, John A. Doune.	Jesse Beeson, farmer; valuation, \$800; tax, \$9.20.
Minister, William Wylie.	Ellis Baily, gentleman; \$4450, and dog, horse, and cow; tax, \$51.50.
Stone-masons, Bugle & Ferner.	Bank of Union, valuation \$2500.
Iron-master, John Oliphant.	Thomas Brownfield, inn-keeper; valuation, \$3000; 9 cattle, 1 dog; 1½ acres outlot. at \$150; tax, \$39.20.
Manager, A. Dempsey.	Everhart Bierer, valuation, \$700; 1 cow and two dogs; tax, \$11.90.
Tailors, Manship & Black.	James Brinton, hatter; \$60.
Tinner, Joseph Kibbler (Kibbler's place of business was advertised as "opposite William McClelland's tavern.") Another in the same business soon afterwards was James A. Yerk, whose shop was "one door east of Brownfield's tavern."	Henry Beeson, miller, grain- and fulling-mill; valuation, \$7800.
An advertisement, dated Oct. 2, 1821, is found in the <i>Genius of Liberty</i> of that year, as follows:	Isaac Beeson, merchant; valuation, \$5780; tax, \$55.70.
"I Public notice hereby give, In Union town where I do live, I Grindstones keep, and them do sell; The grit is good, I make them well. With Whet Stones, also, I'll supply All those that wish for to buy; Good money I will take in pay, But paper trash, keep that away. Good bargains I will let you have If you good money to me give; I'll make them honest, good, and just, But do not like too long to trust. Old debts are often in dispute, And likely to bring on lawsuits, Therefore 'tis best take care in time, The Grind Stone yours, the money mine. The weather now gets very cold, Bad fires make the women scold; Therefore buy grindstones, and keep peace, The women then will give you ease. The time is now drawn very near When you must kill your Hogs and Steers; Therefore, buy whetstones right away, Then you can butcher any day. Take my advice, come on right quick, And of my stones have the first pick, For I the money want right bad, So fare you well, my honest lads.	Richard Bierer, clerk, \$300; tax, \$3.
"Oct. 2, 1821. PHILIP CREEKBAUM, JR.	Hugh Campbell, doctor; \$1740.
"N.B.—All persons indebted to me are requested to make payment before the next FROST, and save costs. P. C."	Thomas Collins, \$2500, and 2 out-lots.
Creekbaum's grindstone-quarry was seven miles from Uniontown, on John Graham's plantation, two miles from Laurel Hill meeting-house. Office in Uniontown.	Samuel Y. Campbell, merchant; \$2500.
In an old list of taxables of Union Borough township for the year 1824, now in possession of George W. Rutter, are found these names of residents of Uniontown at that time, with amount of tax, valuation, and remarks:	Elijah Crossland, butcher.
John M. Austin, attorney; valuation, \$3770; tax, \$56.50.	William Crawford, saddler.
Henry H. Beeson, gentleman; valuation, \$2500; 1 dog.	Philip S. Creekbaum, hatter.
Richard Barry, merchant; valuation, \$500; tax, \$5.10; 1 dog.	Samuel Carroll, nig.; laborer; \$60.
Milton Baily, tax, \$4.50.	Ephraim Douglass, N. R.; valuation, \$4150.
James Boyle, bricklayer; valuation, \$500; do. out-lot, 2 acres; 1 dog.	John Dawson, attorney; tax, \$35.10.

The following notes appear on the last page of the transcript:

Stephen Becket, come in, valuation, \$120.  
 William Carroll, b. maker, valuation, \$160; come in.  
 Jonathan Binns, s. master, valuation, \$10.  
 Thomas Ewing, gentleman, come of age, \$120.  
 Henry Haws, miller, come in, \$120.  
 Ewing Brownfield, clerk, come of age, \$120.  
 Samuel Winder, inn-keeper, come in, \$210.  
 Thomas McKibbin, prothonotary, come in, \$20.15.  
 Moses Shaw, laborer, come in, \$60.  
 Matty Hall, woman from J. Beeson, \$100.  
 David Mathas, laborer, single man, come in, \$120.  
 William Brown, laborer, single, come in, \$120.  
 Robert Hemphill, saddler, single, come in, \$120.  
 Joseph McGee, blacksmith, single, come in, \$60.  
 James Shay, tailor, come in, \$120.  
 John Lewis, one lot, valuation, \$500.  
 Wilson Patrick, single, come of age, \$120.  
 Edward Gavin, baker, come in, \$200.  
 Thomas Haymaker, blacksmith, \$210.  
 James Cannon, hatter, come in, \$200.  
 John Wesley Philips, single, come of age, \$120.  
 Mike, a colored man, come in, laborer, \$60.  
 Isaac Skiles, 1 dog, \$10.  
 James Morrow, tailor, single, come in, \$120.  
 John Sankston, clerk, single, come in, \$120.  
 Thomas McDonald, c. maker, come of age, \$120.  
 John McCleary, s. smith, come in, 150.  
 Josh McClelland, farmer, \$120, S. M., come of age.  
 Samuel Starns, farmer, \$120, come of age.  
 United States [?], the bank house, \$2500; do. Mrs. Lyons' house, \$1200, and orchard of D., \$250.  
 Bank of United States [?], 1 house and lot, \$1200; 1 out-lot, \$200.

## THE VISIT OF LA FAYETTE IN 1825.

A notable event in the history of Uniontown, and one which is still fresh in the memory of some of the older citizens of the borough, was the visit, in May, 1825, of the Marquis de La Fayette, who had landed in America in the previous year, and having extended his tour from the seaboard to the Ohio, proceeded thence eastward, across Washington County, to the Monongahela, and to the county-seat of Fayette. In anticipation of his coming to Uniontown, a committee of correspondence and reception was appointed, composed of Col. Samuel Evans, Thomas Irwin, Andrew Stewart, John Dawson, and Robert Skiles. This committee addressed a letter of invitation to the nation's distinguished guest, in which they said:

## "GENERAL LA FAYETTE :

"The citizens of Fayette County, participating in the universal joy diffused by your visit to the United States, have appointed the undersigned to congratulate you upon your safe arrival, to express the grateful sense they entertain for the brilliant services you have rendered to this country, and respectfully to say that, if convenience and inclination would permit the extension of your tour to this part of the Union, they would delight to manifest that respect and veneration for your person which they have always entertained for your character.

"When the tie which bound us to Great Britain

was dissolved, this western country presented to the eye of the observer a vast wilderness inhabited by savages. It would not but be gratifying to your feelings now to observe the astonishing change, the wonderful contrast; and be assured, sir, it would be highly gratifying to our feelings to do honor to him who so essentially contributed to produce our present happy condition, to display our attachment to the principles of the Revolution by evincing gratitude to the one who, surrounded by the splendors of nobility and comforts of wealth at home, risked his life and his fortune in defense of a destitute and an oppressed people abroad, and to express our regard for the rights of mankind by greeting with a hearty welcome the man who has been the uniform friend of liberty and the determined enemy of tyranny both in Europe and America."

La Fayette having signified his acceptance of the invitation, was met on his arrival at Washington, Pa., by Col. Evans and other members of the Uniontown committee, who then at once sent back a communication to their borough authorities as follows:

"WASHINGTON, PA., Wednesday,  
 May 25, 1825, 6 o'clock P.M.

"General La Fayette arrived at 5 P.M. He will leave this place to-morrow morning early, will breakfast at Hillsborough, dine at Brownsville, and sup and lodge at Uniontown. This arrangement is fixed; you may act with certainty."

In accordance with the arrangements above indicated, the Marquis, with his son, George Washington La Fayette, and his private secretary, Monsieur Le Vasseur, left Washington on the morning of the 26th, escorted by the Fayette County committee, and proceeded by way of Brownsville to Uniontown, where the greatest enthusiasm prevailed in view of the expected arrival of the honored guest, and where very extensive preparations had been made to receive him. The borough, particularly its main street and the approaches to the court-house, had been gayly decorated for the occasion with arches and evergreens; military companies, both infantry and artillery, were rendezvoused there to march in column as a guard of honor, and all the people of the town, with great crowds from the surrounding country, were waiting in anxiety and excitement to join in the acclamation which was to greet the hero of the day.

The following account of the arrival of La Fayette at Uniontown and the succeeding ceremonies is from an issue of the *Genius of Liberty*, published a few days after the great event:

"On Thursday, about eleven o'clock A.M., the Honorable Albert Gallatin arrived, escorted by a detachment of the Fayette Guards, commanded by Capt. Wood. He was met in the vicinity of the town by Capt. Beeson, at the head of the Union Volunteers, and by them conducted to Mr. Walker's Hotel. The Youghiogheny Blues, commanded by Capt. Smith,

and the Pennsylvania Blues, commanded by Capt. McClelland, arrived also early in the day, and the citizens in great numbers began to throng the streets. The artillery, under the command of Capt. Gorley, was posted on an eminence at the west end of the town, with orders to give notice of the approach of General La Fayette.

"The day was uncommonly fine and pleasant. About half-past five o'clock P.M. the General's proximity to town was announced by a discharge of thirteen guns. The Volunteer Companies, under the command of Major Lynch, were stationed on the hill near the residence of the late J. Beeson. At six the General arrived at that point, and the procession was formed agreeably to the order previously arranged by the marshals of the day. General La Fayette was drawn by four elegant bays in a neat barouche; on each horse was a postillion dressed in white with a blue sash. George Washington La Fayette was driven tandem by Mr. Stockton in his elegant barouche, and Mr. Le Vasseur rode with John M. Austin, Esq., in a gig. The procession passed along the main street, under the two triumphal arches, to the court-house; here the General left his carriage and entered the pavilion prepared for his reception, where he was met by the Hon. Albert Gallatin and Gen. E. Douglass."

[Here follows a report of the address of welcome delivered by the Hon. Albert Gallatin, the reply of La Fayette, and the adjournment of the company to Walker's Hotel (now the "Spottsylvania House") for the evening's entertainment.] La Fayette and Mr. Gallatin had been warm personal friends many years previously, and now, after a long separation, they met and embraced each other with an emotion and fervor which was extremely affecting to those who witnessed it.

"At an early hour an elegant supper was served, of which the General and suite and a large company of gentlemen partook. On the right of Gen. La Fayette was placed Gen. Douglass, on his left the Hon. Albert Gallatin, and to the right of Gen. Douglass, Governor Morrow (of Ohio) and his aides, and to the left of Mr. Gallatin Judge Baird and the Revolutionary soldiers. After supper toasts were drank and the company retired. . . .

"In the evening the whole town was illuminated. On the following morning, at six o'clock A.M., the General set out, in company with Mr. Gallatin, for the residence of the latter, escorted by a number of the Union Volunteers, mounted, the marshals, the committee of escort, and many citizens. They stopped a few minutes at Brownfieldtown; at Geneva the escort was joined by the Fayette Guards, and after passing through the town amidst a numerous assemblage of citizens, they proceeded to the farm of Mr. Gallatin; here a multitude had assembled to greet the distinguished benefactor of the human race. Mr. Gallatin's house was thrown open, and the great concourse which thronged about it received from him the most affec-

tionate welcome. His best liquors were spread in profusion on the tables, and great pains were taken to give the crowd of anxious visitors an introduction to the General. The next day, as the General returned from Mr. Gallatin's, he was received in Geneva with great enthusiasm, especially by the ladies, with the lady of Capt. Wood at their head. They were ranged on the sidewalk with garlands of flowers in their hands, which they gracefully waved and strewed before him. On his arrival in Union he was again met by a crowd of citizens. The ladies of Uniontown had assembled *en masse*, dressed in white, and most beautifully bedecked with wreaths of roses and bunches of flowers in their hands, which they waved as he passed, in token of the grateful feeling with which they were affected. After the General alighted from his carriage he was introduced to them in the piazza of Mrs. Walker's house, to which they had repaired for that purpose, and he was pleased to express much satisfaction at this flattering testimony of respect. The arches were again most splendidly illuminated throughout the evening. . . ."

The following account, written by William Thompson, at that time a teacher in Madison College, was published in the *National Journal* of June 7, 1825:

"General La Fayette has paid us his promised visit; and truly the reception which he has had from the people of Uniontown and his exalted countryman, Mr. Gallatin, has been worthy of the great occasion which called forth such extraordinary honors.

"For several days previous to the General's arrival at this place, our citizens were actively engaged in making suitable preparations. Two beautiful and well-constructed arches were thrown across the main street. A platform, elegantly decorated, was put up near the court-house, on which it was determined to receive and address the General. The ladies of the place seemed to vie with each other in decorating the arches and the platform. When completed, the arch displayed a good share of taste and beauty. We noticed on the one at the east end of the town the following inscription: 'Lessons to Tyrants!' 'York and Brandywine!' On the opposite side: 'Friends of Freedom!' 'Washington and La Fayette.' This arch was surmounted with an eagle bearing the American flag. We also noticed on the arch at the west end of the town the following sentiment:

"La Fayette, l'Ami de l'Homme!"

This was so placed as to take the General's eye at his entrance into the town. On the reverse we observed the following lines under the memorable date 1776:

"Our choicest welcome hereby is exprest  
In heartfelt homage to the Nation's Guest."

"It was understood the General would arrive at Uniontown on the evening of Thursday, the 26th inst. The Hon. Albert Gallatin, who had been invited to address the General on his arrival, reached town about twelve o'clock. He was met by the Union Vol-

unteers, under the command of Capt. Beeson, and entered the town under a discharge of artillery. Soon after this two other companies of volunteers arrived from Connellsville and the vicinity. Much company continued to arrive until five o'clock. About this time General La Fayette, in an open carriage drawn by four horses, with four drivers suitably attired, entered the town. He was followed by his son, Col. George Washington La Fayette, and Mr. Le Vasseur, private secretary to the General, in another carriage. Afterwards followed a great number of our most respectable citizens, in gigs and on horseback, the marshals, committee of arrangements, etc., etc. We noticed Gen. Markle, Gen. Beeson, and several other Field Officers in full uniform. As the cavalcade approached the town thirteen rounds were fired from the Artillery. The three companies of Volunteers also kept up a *feu de joie*.

"In passing through the main street the General bowed repeatedly to the ladies, who were ranged at the different windows. The townspeople and other spectators on each side of the street remained uncovered as the General passed on to the platform, near the Court-House. There he alighted, and after remaining a short time, rose to receive the address of Mr. Gallatin . . . After the delivery of the address and the reply the spectators joined in three hearty cheers to the General and the orator, who then retired to Mr. Walker's Hotel. The evening was spent in gaiety and hilarity. Every one who requested it had the honor of an introduction, and the conduct of the General was universally pleasing. After daylight the town was illuminated in honor of its distinguished visitors . . ."

On the morning of the 29th of May, 1825, Gen. La Fayette, accompanied by Col. Samuel Evans and several other members of the reception committee, with a large cavalcade of citizens, left Uniontown and proceeded on his way to Pittsburgh. The committee accompanied him as far as Elizabethtown, Allegheny Co., where the final parting took place, and he was received by a similar committee from Pittsburgh, escorted by Maj.-Gen. Markle and Maj. Alexander, with two companies of artillery.

#### UNION VOLUNTEERS.

The uniformed company of "Union Volunteers" which took so prominent a part in the ceremonies attendant on the reception to Gen. La Fayette in 1825 was formed in 1823. The first meeting for organization was held on the 23d of August in that year, on which occasion articles of association were adopted and signed by the following-named persons:

John B. Trevor.	William Gregg.
Samuel Evans.	James Shriver.
Robert Skiles.	Wilson Swain.
James A. Yerk.	Daniel Black.
Thomas Patton.	John Lewis.
Richard Beeson.	Isaac Wood.

John Milson.	John W. Beck.
William Crawford.	William Ebert.
George Rine.	Henry H. Griffith.
Daniel P. Lynch.	Jesse Covert.
Joseph Akens.	Caleb Chevoret.
James Piper.	James Hibben, Jr.
James Ebert.	Jacob Poundstone.
Joseph Faucett.	Thomas Simons.
Henry Ebert.	Andrew McMaster.
N. G. Smith.	Abraham Beagle.
A. Madison.	B. R. Merchant.
Morgan A. Miller.	Isaac Beeson.
David Victor.	Hugh Campbell.
Thomas J. Miller.	Seth Wood.
Joseph P. McClelland.	Thomas Irwin.
Edward Hooper.	Andrew Craig.
Andrew Stewart.	Hardesty Walker.
Edward Hyde.	William Hamilton.
Alexander Turner.	John Rutter.
William Walker.	John Winder.
Samuel M. Clement.	Jacob B. Miller.
William Bryson.	R. C. Wood.
John M. Hadden.	Benjamin Clark.
Thomas Greenland.	Matthew Clark.
Ewing Brownfield.	Eli M. Gregg.
Samuel Yeakle.	Thomas J. Miller.
John Dawson.	

The by-laws designated the association as the "Union Volunteers," and it was provided by Section 3 that "the members of the company shall meet for parade at the court-house in Union town at 10 o'clock A.M., on the fourth Saturday of August, September, and October, the 22d of February, and 1st of May."

In October, 1823, the officers of the "Volunteers" (as shown by the company roll, which is still in existence) were: Captain, John B. Trevor; First Lieutenant, Seth Wood; Second Lieutenant, John Lewis; First Sergeant, James Hibben; Second Sergeant, Alexander Turner; Third Sergeant, Joseph Akens; Fourth Sergeant, Daniel Black.

And the following named were designated as the musicians of the company: J. B. Miller, John Beck, William Morris, Alfred Meason, clarionet; Wm. Lee, George Meason, John Rini, Benjamin Miller, flute; Edward Hoff, fifer; William M. Mutton, side drum; Thomas Bryant, bass drum.

At a meeting of the company held May 3, 1824, "A motion was made by Capt. John B. Trevor to form a battalion by joining with the Fayette Blues of Brownsville and the Youghiogheny Blues of Connellsville, if the two said companies should agree to the same. The voice of the company being called for, it was agreed to by a large majority of the company."

On the 2d of May, 1825, at a meeting of the company, it was

*"Resolved,* That a committee, to consist of five persons, be appointed to co-operate with any committee that may be appointed by the Town Council to ascertain the precise time when Gen. La Fayette will visit this place and to make suitable arrangements for his reception, and that they appoint some person to deliver an address to him accordingly. Maj. Evans,

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Hugh Campbell, John Dawson, James Piper, and Jacob B. Miller were the members fixed on to compose this committee.

"Resolved, That so soon as the time of his arrival shall have been ascertained the committee shall make it known by publication in the *Genius of Liberty* and *American Observer*, and shall invite the several volunteer corps of this county and the adjoining counties to join us in welcoming the Nation's Guest."

The prominent part taken by the Volunteers (then under command of Capt. Beeson) in the reception of La Fayette at Uniontown has already been noticed in the account of that event.

The company participated in an unusually grand military display at a Fourth of July celebration held in the year 1826 at Uniontown, on which occasion Col. Samuel Evans was president of the day; Daniel P. Lynch, vice-president; and the Hon. Thomas Irwin, orator of the day. It was one of the largest and most enthusiastic celebrations ever held in Fayette County.

A general muster of the military of this section was held near Uniontown on the 8th and 9th of September, 1831. The event was mentioned as follows in the minute-book of the Union Volunteers:

"The companies present were the Fayette Cavalry, Capt. William Walker; Lafayette Artillerists, Capt. Thomas Patton; Youghiogheny Blues (infantry from Connellsville), Capt. Joseph Rogers; Addison Blues (infantry from Smithfield, Somerset Co.), Capt. Endsley; Pennsylvania Blues (infantry), Capt. Allen; Youghiogheny Greens (rifles from New Haven), Capt. H. Blackstone; Youghiogheny Sharpshooters (rifles from Smithfield, Somerset Co.), Capt. Ewing; Union Volunteers (infantry), Capt. Beeson."

"The field-officers were Col. Samuel Evans, colonel commandant of the First Regiment Fayette Volunteers; Maj. Ewing Brownfield and Maj. Jacob Murphy, of the regiment; Joshua B. Howell, adjutant; Maj. Piper, from Smithfield; Maj.-Gen. Henry W. Beeson, with his aides, Joseph Torrence and R. P. Flenningin; Brig.-Gen. Solomon G. Krepps and aides, William Murphy and James H. Patterson.

"The field of parade was that owned by Lucius W. Stockton, Esq., west of his residence, adjacent to the National road, which he generously threw open for the purpose. Comfortable quarters were furnished for the visiting troops by the committee.

"The troops exhibited a fine appearance and correct movements. Harmony and good order prevailed during the parade. The visiting troops were escorted into and out of town by the 'Union Volunteers' and 'Lafayette Artillerists,' and on their departure expressed their high gratification with their visit. *Sic tranit gloria mundi.*"

On the 17th of August, 1835, Joshua B. Howell was elected captain, William B. Roberts, first lieutenant, and William McDonald, second lieutenant of the Union Volunteers. A grand field-parade was held at Uniontown on the 29th and 30th of September and 1st of October in that year, of which the following account is taken from the company record:

"The companies assembled at the grand parade were the Union Volunteers, Capt. Howell; Bellsville Artillerists, Capt. Gregg; Brownsville Artillerists, Capt. More; Mount Pleasant Blues, under the command of its first lieutenant; Youghiogheny

Blues, Capt. White; Fayette Cavalry, Capt. Oliphant; Monongahela Cavalry, Capt. Simonson.

"The companies assembled in parade order on Tuesday, at 10 A.M., when Col. W. Redick assumed the command, assisted by Lieut.-Col. Phillips, Majs. Morly and Francis, and by Adj't. Brownfield. The troops were marched out of town to the meadow near the bridge, at the west end of the borough, the property of James Todd, politely offered to the military by the proprietor, where the usual military evolutions were performed, when the corps was received by Maj.-Gen. Johns, with his aides, Majs. Flenningin, Jackson, and Gardner. On the last day of the parade (Thursday) the visiting troops were escorted out of town by the Union Volunteers; great good will and harmony characterized the 'three great days.'"

The officers of the company elected Aug. 15, 1842, were: Captain, William McCleary; First Lieutenant, Francis L. Wilkinson; Second Lieutenant, John Knight.

The following transcript from the company record shows the action taken by the Volunteers at a meeting held at Uniontown, Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1846, viz.:

"Whereas a call has been made by the President of the United States for one infantry regiment of volunteers to serve in the Mexican war, and the Union Volunteers being called out to know if they will offer their services,

"We, the subscribers, members of the Union Volunteers and others, hereby agree and do offer our services to the President of the United States to serve as members of the Union Volunteer Company, if it shall raise the requisite number, and under its present officers, to serve to the end of the Mexican war unless sooner discharged.

"Witness our hands this 24th day of November, 1846: Capt. Samuel S. Austin, M. S. Stanley, Edmund Beeson, John B. Gorley, Robert W. Jones, R. Skiles Austin, Richard Irwin, Amzi S. Fuller, Thomas R. Davidson, George D. Swearingen, Eli M. Gregg, Absalom Guiler, Edmund Rine, W. B. West, John McCuen, Alfred Howell, John Sturgeon, J. R. Crawford, Joshua B. Howell, John Sutton, C. H. Beeson, R. M. Walker, W. P. Wells, W. W. Smith, R. T. Galloway, Benjamin Desilems, Evan Shriner, Elijah Sader, A. M. Gorley, William Freeman, Abraham Johnson."

The Union Volunteers did not, as a company, enter the United States service, but many of its members went to Mexico in Capt. Quail's company of Col. William B. Roberts' regiment, as noticed in the general military history of the county.

In 1855 the company took the name of "Cameron Union Volunteers," in compliment to the Hon. Simon Cameron, from whom, in consequence, it received the gift of a beautiful silk flag, with a fine sword to each of the commissioned officers. The presentation speech was made by Alfred Patterson, in behalf of Mr. Cameron, and was responded to by Capt. C. E. Swearingen for the company.

In December, 1857, the Volunteers passed a resolution tendering their services to the President of the United States to serve in Utah against the Mormons. The tender was signed by Capt. C. E. Swearingen and twenty-three other members of the company; but their services were not required.

On the 11th of December, 1858, Andrew Stewart,

Jr., was elected<sup>1</sup> captain of the company, and Peter Heck first lieutenant.

The last record of any business connected with the company, is a return roll dated June 6, 1859. This roll contains the names of fifty-six members, including Capt. Andrew Stewart, Jr., Peter Heck, first lieutenant, Thomas Brownfield, second lieutenant, Thomas M. Fee, orderly sergeant.

On the back of the last entry (June 6, 1859) in the record-book of the Union Volunteers is written, without date or signature, the following remark:

"Thus ends the career of one of the oldest and best companies ever organized under the militia ordinance. Many of the members have awakened the patriotism of senators and representatives of their country, and left names which gild the history of their country, and some have left their bones to bleach on the battle-fields of Mexico."

#### FACTS FROM THE BOROUGH RECORDS.

The oldest volume of borough records now in existence commences with the date Monday, May 16, 1842. It appears that before this time (1842) the borough authorities had decided to build a new market-house on a site other than that occupied by the old one, which had been in use for many years. It stood on a lot south of and adjoining Thomas Collins' hotel property. It was a frame building, about twenty-five by fifty feet in dimensions, not divided into stalls, but rented by the borough to four occupants. Everard Bierer, Elijah Crossman, Lewis Mabley, and others rented it in this way. When the Council resolved to build a new market-house in place of this old one the heirs of Thomas Collins regarded this action as a vacation of the old premises, and accordingly claimed the property. In relation to this question the Council resolved, on the 6th of June, 1842, "That the burgess and Joseph Riley be appointed to wait on A. Stewart, Esq., to see what are his views with respect to the ground on which the market-house now stands, and report at the next meeting." No report of this committee is found, and on the 2d of January, 1843, Messrs. Crawford and Bierer were appointed a committee "to wait on A. Stewart & Co. relative to the market-house, to ascertain what he will give to [have the borough?] abandon the present location of the market-house."

The controversy as to the old market-house site appears to have continued for some years, for in

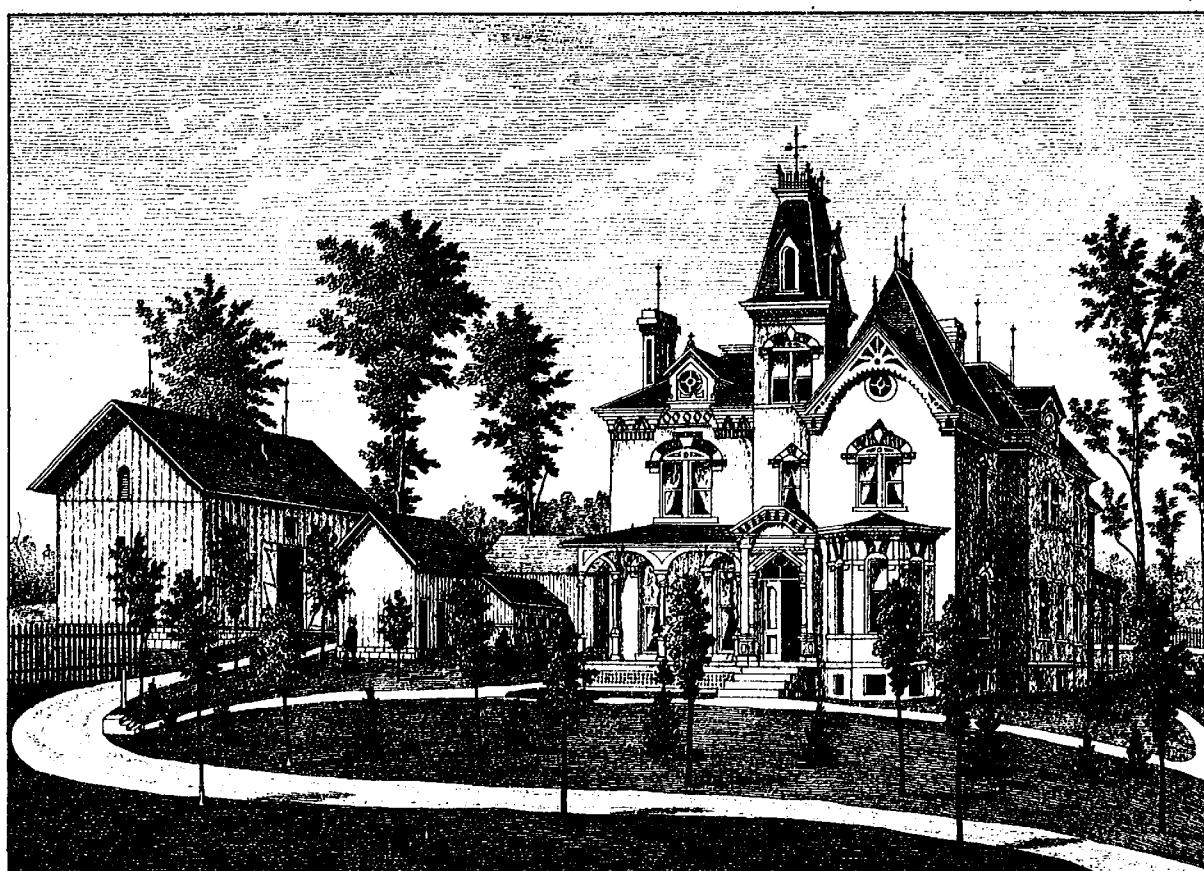
<sup>1</sup> The last entry in the company book shows that Andrew Stewart, Jr., was elected captain of the Cameron Union Volunteers Dec. 11, 1858. There seems, however, to be an unexplained discrepancy between this record and the fact that Capt. Thomas M. Fee holds a commission signed by Governor William F. Packer, and dated June 6, 1859, reciting that "Thomas M. Fee, being duly elected and returned, is hereby commissioned Captain of the Cameron Union Volunteers of the Uniformed Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in the Second Brigade of the 17th Division, composed of the uniformed militia of the counties of Westmoreland, Fayette, Washington, and Greene." At the same time C. E. Swearingen was commissioned brigadier-general.

April, 1844, F. Bierer was appointed by the Council "to investigate the facts in reference to the suit expected with A. Stewart for the old market-house property." And again, in the records of the Council, Jan. 28, 1851, is found that, in reference to "Andrew Stewart vs. the Burgess and Town Council of Union Borough in case of the Old Market-House," it was ordered that James Veech be paid \$15 for services as attorney for the borough. Finally the land in question became the property of Mr. Stewart.

The matter of the erection of a new market-house came up at a meeting of the Council on the 14th of March, 1843, when, on motion of William B. Roberts, the following preamble and resolution were adopted, viz.: "Whereas, owing to the rapid increase of our Borough, it is believed to be necessary, for the convenience of our Citizens, that there should be Two Market-houses, and resolved, therefore, that we erect an additional Market-House on the Public Ground deeded to the Citizens of Jacob's First and Second Additions by Jacob Beeson (deceased). Passes unanimously." It was also "Resolved, that a committee of three be appointed to draft plans for the New Market-House." At a meeting of the Council on the 23d of March it was resolved "That the Draft handed in by W. B. Roberts for a Market-House, to be Sixty feet long and twenty-four feet wide, be adopted." W. B. Roberts, John Bradbury, and James Veech were appointed a committee "to perfect the plan, and with power to contract for building a market-house."

On the 24th of April, the same year, the Council resolved "That the petition of sundry citizens for a delay of confirming and accepting the proposals for building the market-house be laid on the table." At the same meeting it was resolved "that the building committee enter into an agreement with Barry at once to build the market-house." On the 2d of May following, the Council "adjourned to view the public ground where the market-house is to be built, and resolved that the house be built so as to run from east to west." On a review of the ground "Took a reconsideration of the resolution, and resolved That it be built so as that the northeast corner be six feet from Arch Street and eighteen feet from Market or South Street."

A contract was made by this committee with Robert L. Barry to build the new house at \$1350, and on the 7th of August, 1843, it was ordered by the Council "That Robert L. Barry be paid \$350, first payment on the New Market-House," the building being then under roof, according to contract. Later payments were made to him as follows, viz.: Oct. 2, 1843, second payment, \$350; Nov. 10, 1843, \$650, in full of the contract. On the 1st of January, 1844, a bill of \$138.60 was allowed to him for extra work. August 7, 1843, it was ordered that A. G. Crusen be paid \$40 for materials and work done in repairing the old market-house.



*RESIDENCE OF A. C. NUTT, UNIONTOWN, PA.*

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On the 16th of November (1843) the Council invited proposals "for plastering the whole of the upstairs of the Market-House." It was ordered that two chimneys be built and two stoves procured. When finished, the upper part of the new house was used for a Council room. In December of the same year William Ebbert was appointed "to take charge of the Town Hall and Market-House." In 1844 he was appointed market-master at a salary of \$65 per annum.

The market stalls were in the south end of the present building. They were eight in number, opening from the main passages by arches about six feet wide, and were rented by the year at \$15 per year. Jacob Ott was market-master from 1845 to 1847, inclusive; John Rutter, weigh-master and market-master in 1848; and G. D. McClellan in 1849-51. Rutter received for his services as market-master \$25, and as weigh-master, two-fifths of the fees of the hay-scales and coal sufficient for his own use."

The old hay-scales were erected in 1835, as appears from the following action taken by the Council March 13, 1844, viz.: "The Committee on Hay Scales reported that he could not find that there had been any order issued to L. W. Stockton on account of payments made by him for erecting the same; Therefore Resolved, that whereas the Council having agreed to appropriate the sum of twenty-five dollars in the year 1835 towards erecting the Hay Scales, and no evidence appearing that it had been paid over to said Stockton, it was therefore Ordered, that L. W. Stockton shall be entitled to a credit of twenty-five dollars, with nine years' interest on same up to this date, amounting in all to \$38.50."

On the 27th of May, 1842, the Council awarded to David Veech one hundred and fifty dollars, and to C. B. Snyder two hundred and fifty dollars, for damages sustained by the opening of Fayette Street. In 1843 an election was held to ascertain the minds of the voters on the proposed opening of certain thoroughfares, viz.: Union Street, Brant's Alley, and Turner's Alley. A majority was found to be against such opening.

The placing of the town clock in the court-house tower resulted from the following action of the Council, July 26, 1847:

"The petition of two hundred and upwards of the Citizens of the Borough of Uniontown, praying that Council purchase a Town Clock for the Borough, to be placed in the cupola of the Court-House, with other papers relating to the same, was presented. On motion, Resolved, That the sum of five hundred dollars be and same is hereby appropriated to purchase a Town Clock with three faces and hands, to be placed in the new Court-House for the use of the Borough, which resolution was carried unanimously.

"On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Bailey, Beeson, and Barton, were appointed to carry into effect the above resolution by making all necessary inquiries, purchasing clock, etc."

The clock was accordingly purchased, and soon

afterwards placed in its present position in the court-house tower.

In 1859 the Council ordered the widening of a narrow lane known as Middle Alley to a breadth of forty feet from Main to Penn Street, to form the thoroughfare now known as Broadway. The opening, however, was not then accomplished, and the matter rested until January, 1867, when it was revived. The new plan was to open the street to the width of the Harah lot. In the summer of that year an agreement was made with Mrs. Harah for the purchase of the lot at \$1800, and with Jonathan G. Allen for his lot at \$200. On the 10th of September, 1867, the committee on streets were authorized "to notify Mrs. Harah to vacate the premises now occupied by her, and to remove the materials on the same by the 20th of October, 1867, and that said committee take out an order from court for opening the new street over the same;" but this order was not carried into effect. In the spring of 1868, Dr. Smith Fuller purchased the lot, the old buildings of Mrs. Harah were demolished, and Broadway was laid out as it exists at the present time.

## LIST OF BOROUGH OFFICERS.

The first officers of the borough of Uniontown at its incorporation (1796) were Ephraim Douglass, burgess; Joseph Huston, Thomas Collins, assistants; Jacob Knapp, high constable. For a period of forty-five years succeeding that time no list can be given, for the reason that all the borough records prior to the year 1842 were destroyed by fire. The following list of borough officers includes those who have been elected and served from that year until the present time, viz.:

## BURGESSES.

1842. P. N. Hook.	1860. Jesse B. Ramsey.
1843. Samuel McDonald.	1861. James G. Johnson.
1844. John H. Deford.	1862. Armstrong Hadden.
1845. William Bailey.	1863. T. A. Haldeman.
1846. Jonathan D. Springer.	1864. G. W. K. Minor.
1847. Daniel Smith.	1865. G. W. K. Minor.
1848. William Stumph.	1866. James D. Ramsey.
1849-50. M. W. Irwin.	1867-69. Marshall N. Lewis.
1851. William P. Wells.	1870-72. Marshall N. Lewis.
1852. S. Duncan Oliphant.	1873. John Holmes.
1853. Daniel Smith.	1874. Marshall N. Lewis.
1854. B. F. Hellen.	1875-76. E. M. Hewitt.
1855. Ethelbert P. Oliphant.	1877. George W. Foulkes.
1856. Benjamin F. Hellen.	1878. George W. Foulkes.
1857. C. E. Swearingen.	1879. George W. Foulkes.
1858-59. Jesse B. Ramsey.	1880-81. Alexander McClean.

## COUNCIL.

1842. W. B. Roberts.	1843. James Piper.
Joseph Wiley.	Alfred McClelland.
Frederick Bierer.	John Mustard.
William Crawford.	1844. Armstrong Hadden.
D. H. Phillips.	William Reddick.
John Bradbury.	Smith Fuller.
Isaac Wood.	1845. Isaac Beeson.
Daniel Huston.	Samuel T. Lewis.
C. G. Page.	William Wilson.

1846. Jesse King. W. D. Barclay. George Meason.	1864. William A. Donaldson. 1865. William D. Barclay. James T. Gorley. Eleazer Robinson.	1879. William B. McCormick. George L. West. Addison R. Palmer. Edward Cronin.	1880. Edward Cronin. Ellis B. Snyder. William B. McCormick. Albert G. Beeson.
1847. Ellis Bailey. Zalmon Luddington. William Ebbert.	1866. Thomas H. Lewis. Hugh L. Rankin. Thomas King.	1880. Smith Fuller. William B. McCormick. Ellis Bailey. Thomas Hadden.	1881. William B. McCormick. Henry Nabors. Alonzo P. Bowie. J. W. Miller. John Manaway.
1848. William Maquilklin. Levi Downer. William Stone.	1867. Ellis B. Dawson. G. W. K. Minor. Charles H. Beeson.		CLERKS OF COUNCIL.
1849. J. L. Wylie. E. B. Dawson. John Keffer.	1868. William A. Donaldson. Thomas King. Charles H. Rush.	1796. Samuel King. 1842-45. George W. Rutter. 1845. C. B. Snyder. 1846-47. James Piper.	1848-49. A. O. Patterson. 1850-52. G. T. Greenland. 1853-77. George W. Rutter. 1877-81.-Thomas Fenn.
1850. Eleazer Robinson. E. D. Oliphant. Robert Boyle.	1869. William Doran. Daniel Downer. Ellis Bailey. G. W. K. Minor.		JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.
1851. Alfred McClelland. John W. Phillips. John Cannon. Daniel Downer.	1870. John H. McClelland. John Jones.	1840. James Lindsey. Clement Wood. 1845. Daniel Smith. William W. Stumph.	1860. Daniel Smith. 1861. Jonathan D. Springer. <sup>2</sup> 1862. T. A. Haldeman. 1865. Marshall N. Lewis. <sup>3</sup>
1852. W. W. Stumph. Charles King. Clement Wood. E. Baily Dawson.	1872. G. W. K. Minor. Smith Fuller. Flavius D. Titlo. Thomas Prentice.	1850. James A. Morris. Daniel Smith.	1867. T. A. Haldeman. 1869. John Holmes. <sup>3</sup>
1853. F. C. Robinson. Ellis B. Dawson. John W. Barr.	1873. Smith Fuller. A. E. Willson. C. H. Livingston. S. M. Baily.	1855. John L. Means.	
1854. J. K. Ewing. Ewing Brownfield. D. M. Springer.	1874. Smith Fuller. William Beeson. R. Knight. William Thorndell. J. M. Oglevee.		FIRE DEPARTMENT.
1855. Benjamin F. Hellen. William Doran. J. A. Downer.	1875. Smith Fuller. Isaac Messmore. Ellis Bailey. W. H. Wilhelm.		The borough of Uniontown has had fire apparatus and companies for the extinguishment of fires <sup>4</sup> for nearly eighty years. The earliest record showing this fact is found in the minutes of the commissioners of Fayette County, under date of Jan. 28, 1802, viz.: "A committee, Jonathan Rowland, James Allen, and John Stigers, appointed by the Burgesses of Union Town to ascertain what sum the commissioners of the county will contribute for the purchase of a fire-engine for the use of the town, this day made application to the commissioners."
1856. Charles H. Beeson. F. C. Robinson. R. G. Hopwood. William Maquilklin.	1876. Henry Delany. William Hunt. John N. Dawson. John K. Beeson. Ellis Bailey..		The commissioners agreed to report their views to the committee at the next meeting of the board, and on the 5th of February they "agreed to contribute for the purchase of a fire-engine for the use of the borough of Union Town one hundred dollars, if a sum sufficient (with the said sum of one hundred dollars) is raised from the borough to purchase an engine. The contribution is made expressly upon the condition that if an engine is not purchased and procured for the use of the borough that the burgesses and inhabitants of the borough will be responsible to the county commissioners for that sum."
1857. Daniel Smith. R. Miller. R. Bunting. J. C. Redburn. J. Skiles, Jr.	1877. Alpheus Beall. William Hunt. William A. Donaldson. Thomas Hadden. W. H. Rutter.		On the 17th of September, 1802, the record shows: "Order issued in favor of burgesses of the borough of Union Town for one hundred dollars for engine," by which it appears that the engine was purchased. No other official record dating between that time and the year 1842, touching fire department matters, is known to exist, but in the <i>Genius of Liberty</i> of Aug. 15, 1828, is found this notice: "The Union Fire Company will meet at the court-house, in the borough of Union
1858. J. Skiles, Jr. F. C. Robinson. John Collins. C. E. Swearingen.	1878. William Hunt. Thomas Jaquett. B. M. Bailey.		
1859. Frederick Bierer. J. L. Redburn. John S. Harah. J. H. Springer.	1879. Joseph White.		
1860. Daniel Smith. Ellis Bailey. N. Brownfield.			
1861. L. D. Beall. M. N. Lewis. J. K. Ewing.			
1862. William Beeson. Andrew B. Bryson. D. Downer.			
1863. E. B. Wood. Ellis Bailey. William Doran.			
1864. Charles S. Seaton. E. G. Roddy.			

<sup>1</sup> Appointed Nov. 24, 1874, to fill vacancy caused by death of William Thorndell.<sup>2</sup> Not acting.<sup>3</sup> Holmes and Lewis still in office to date (1881).<sup>4</sup> It is said that a fire company existed in Uniontown as early as 1798, but it had no apparatus other than buckets for several years after that time.

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Town, on the last Saturday of August, at two o'clock P.M.," the object of the meeting not being stated. It is recollectcd by old citizens that at about the time referred to, William Salter was captain of the Union Fire Company.

The "Madison" engine was purchased about 1841, and a company organized for it, mainly by the efforts of Dr. Hamilton Campbell, Alfred McClellan, Ewing Brownfield, and Amos Frisbee. A house was erected for it soon afterwards. The borough records show that on June 11, 1842, the Council "Resolved, that the Madison Engine and Hose, with apparatus, be placed under the control and entire direction of the company;" and "Resolved, that D. H. Phillips be added to the committee already appointed for the purpose of ascertaining a location for building an engine-house for Madison Engine and Hose Company;" and also "Resolved, that this committee wait on the school directors and ascertain whether an engine-house of frame can be built on the public ground belonging to the school directors; and if it can, go on and receive proposals for building the same; and if it cannot, then ascertain where a proper location can be obtained, and report at next meeting of Council." On the 4th of July the committee reported that a meeting of the school directors had been held, at which they approved the erection of the engine-house on their grounds. On the 8th of October in the same year the Council resolved "that a committee be appointed to select a site for the erection of an engine-house," and that F. Bierer, P. N. Hook, A. McClellan, and W. Ebbert be added to the building committee. And on the 5th of December it was "Ordered, that the committee appointed to build the engine-house for the Madison Engine have an order for ninety-one dollars and twenty-eight cents, being the amount in full for building the same."

An old engine-house which had been used by the Union Company stood on a lot now belonging to the Downer heirs. This building was sold and removed in 1844 by order of the borough Council.

In 1845, March 20th, it was resolved by the Council "That the sum of \$500 be and is hereby appropriated for the purpose of purchasing a suction-engine and seven hundred feet of hose, and if the said sum is not sufficient, that such further sum as may be necessary be and is hereby appropriated." Alfred McClellan, James Piper, and William B. Roberts were appointed a committee "to procure a loan and purchase suction-engine, hose, etc." They reported, April 28th, to the Council, exhibiting a list of prices of engines in Philadelphia, which prices being much higher than was anticipated, the committee was discharged from further duty in the matter.

In this year (March 31st) a night-watchman was appointed for the borough. Numerous fires occurred about this time, and rewards were offered by the Council for the apprehension of incendiaries.

The available supply of water being insufficient in

case of fire, it was proposed to construct a reservoir of sufficient capacity for that purpose, and on the 17th of May (1845) a committee of the Council was appointed "to ascertain the cost of a cistern of brick to hold seven thousand gallons, and the feasibility of filling it from Beeson's race." In October this committee was discharged and another appointed to ascertain the cost of constructing a cistern of fifteen thousand gallons' capacity, to be built of brick laid in hydraulic cement. Since that time cisterns have been constructed at the court-house, and at Morgantown and Foundry Streets. These and the old mill-race which runs through the town furnish the principal water supply for the engines in case of fire.

In 1851 the Council appointed a committee to confer with the school directors, and to build another engine-house. On the 5th of April that committee made a partial report to the effect that they had selected a site for the building "on the public ground on which the market-house is situated." The report was accepted, and the committee directed to proceed to build it. On the 25th of the same month a petition of citizens of Uniontown was presented, asking the Council "to change the plan for building the engine-house from one story to two stories, so as to enlarge the town hall." This petition was laid on the table, and the committee "directed to go on under the original plan."

In June, 1850, a "crab-carriage" was ordered purchased for the Madison Engine. On the 27th of June, 1857, the "old crab force-pump" was ordered to be sent to Mr. Herbertson for repairs. On the 31st of May, 1859, the fire companies petitioned the Council "to purchase another crab for the use of the companies." Nothing appears of record to show whether the purchase was made or not.

On the 7th of June, 1859, the following-named citizens were appointed by the Council to form "bucket lines" at fires: Everard Bierer, Jr., Eleazer Robinson, A. Hadden, J. K. Ewing, J. B. Howell, and Alfred Howell. May 4, 1867, the Council ordered that two hundred and fifty feet of hose, with fifty blue and fifty red buckets, be purchased for the engine companies.

In 1875 the borough authorities ordered the purchase of a steam fire-engine. It was purchased at \$4400 from C. Ahrens & Co., and is the "Keystone" steamer which is still in use. The company to work and have charge of this steamer was organized in 1877, with the following-named charter members: C. H. Rush, S. M. Bailey, Joseph M. Hadden, W. H. Wilhelm, Samuel Cooper, Jr., George B. Rutter, C. H. Seaton, J. W. Jones, J. M. Messmore, Joseph Keffer, J. K. Beeson, W. M. Brownfield, A. G. Beeson, John G. Stevens, W. M. Hunt, Ed. Cronin, John H. Delaney, John Batton, K. B. Moore. The present officers of the company are:

S. M. Bailey, captain.  
Alpheus Beall, president.

A. G. Beeson, chief engineer.  
I. J. Manning, assistant engineer.

## POST-OFFICE.

The exact date of the first establishment of a post-office at Uniontown is not known. Tradition places it at 1795,<sup>1</sup> with Benjamin Campbell as the first postmaster. Gen. Ephraim Douglass, in a letter written from Uniontown in February, 1784, said, "I have been here seven or eight weeks without one opportunity of writing to the land of the living."

Judge Veech, in his "Monongahela of Old," says there was no post-office in Fayette County till after the close of the Whiskey Insurrection (1794). In 1805 there were but four offices in the county, viz.: at Uniontown, Brownsville, Connellsville, and New Geneva. This is learned from Postmaster-General Granger's instructions to postmasters in that year. At that time Thomas Collins was postmaster in Uniontown, having the office at his hotel, corner of Main and Morgantown Streets, where it was kept till 1807. Whether he remained postmaster after the removal of the office from that place is not known. He was succeeded by John Campbell,<sup>2</sup> who held the office till about 1836. Of his successors the following names have been obtained from newspapers of different dates, viz.: Matthew Irwin (1836-40), William McDonald (1841-45), Daniel Smith (1845-46), Armstrong Hadden (1846-49), J. W. Beazel, H. L. Rankin, J. H. Springer, P. Heck, Peter A. Johns (1870-76), Marietta Johns, 1876 to the present time.

## THE MAIL ROBBERY BY DR. BRADDEE.

One of the most remarkable mail robberies—or rather series of mail robberies—ever committed in

<sup>1</sup> It is made certain that there was a post-office at Uniontown in that year by the following notice, found in the *Western Telegraph*, of Washington, Pa., of date Nov. 3, 1795, viz.:

## "LIST OF LETTERS

"Remaining in the Post-Office, Union Town:

"Hugh Brown, Silas Bingam, Jacob Bennet, Alexander Colwell, Richard Carroll, Dennis Carrol, Alexander Duncan, Jacob Eckman, Mrs. Fontaine, Henry Goebrianet, James Gibson, Hugh Hamilton, Thomas Hooks, John Hyde, James Lang, Philip Maguire, John McMullen, Richard McCown, William Morrow, William McFarland, Francis Mossman, John Maloon, Richard Melville, Pott McKee, Alexander McWilliam, James Nicholl, James Nicholson, Jun., James Putterson, Jacob Razor, Nathaniel Ross, Adam Sholly, Charles Scott, William Ross, Rev. Robert Warwick." No postmaster's name is attached to the list.

<sup>2</sup> A letter found in the letter-book of the old Union Bank of Pennsylvania is copied and given below as showing the infrequency of the mail service in this section of country even as late as the date indicated:

"UNION BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, Dec. 17, 1818.

"DEAR SIR,—Your letter is dated and bears the postmark of the 7th inst. As the post arrives in this place but once a week, it was not rec'd until the evening of Monday, the 14th inst.; it returns but once a week, viz., on Friday morning; therefore, it was impossible you could get an answer to your letter by the 20th inst., or earlier than this. I now inclose you a ten-dollar note of the Farmers' Bank of Reading, No. 2392, date 1 March, 1815.

"I am, etc.,  
"J. Sims, Cashier.

"W. W. SPANGER."

the United States was perpetrated in the year 1840 in the borough of Uniontown by a notorious quack physician of the place, Dr. John F. Braddee.

This Braddee was said to have been a native of the central part of Kentucky, and to have been in his youth employed as a stable-boy in Paris, in that State. Later (about 1830) he accompanied this employer, or some other horse-dealer as assistant in a trip from Kentucky with a large number of horses for sale in an Eastern market. The horses were driven along what was known as the Northwestern turnpike in Virginia, and at some point on this road between the Ohio River and Morgantown, Braddee being suddenly taken sick was necessarily left behind. Upon his recovery, finding himself nearly or quite penniless, he continued his journey on foot to Morgantown, whence after a short stay he proceeded to Uniontown, Pa., where he made a permanent location, and where not long afterwards, through the operation of circumstances which are now unknown, he announced himself a physician and commenced a practice in which, though uneducated and wholly without training or knowledge in the line of his pretended profession, he achieved very remarkable success pecuniarily, if not otherwise.

He was a man of commanding personal appearance and fine address; and these qualities, joined with almost unparalleled effrontery and consummate tact, enabled him in a very short time to establish himself in the confidence of the people, and to gain a wider popularity as a physician than has ever been enjoyed by any medical practitioner in the county of Fayette. Patients flocked to him in great numbers; the fees which he received amounted in the aggregate to a large revenue, and placed him apparently on a short and easy road to wealth.

After a few years of his exceedingly profitable practice he purchased from the Hon. Thomas Irwin the valuable "National Hotel" property, on the corner of Fayette and Morgantown Streets. Upon the property at the time of the purchase, stood a good-sized brick building, on the southern side. To this he added a wing extending northwardly, and in this wing established his professional headquarters. Here his success continued unabated. It is related that patients came to him from a distance of nearly one hundred miles, and that their horses to the number of more than fifty were seen hitched at one time in the vicinity of his office. He was himself the owner of several blooded race-horses, which he kept in constant training for the course, and on which he won and lost large sums of money, after the manner of many Kentuckians as well as Pennsylvanians at the present day. Whether in the purchase of the National Hotel property and the erection of the north wing to the building he had in view from the first the project of mail robbery or not is not known, but it is certain that the place was admirably adapted to the purpose which he soon set about systematically

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to accomplish. The old National road was then in full tide of business, as many as thirty stage-coaches passing over it each way through Uniontown daily, and some of them carrying the United States mail. Lucius W. Stockton was the mail contractor, and he had a stage-yard and coach-factory in the rear of and adjoining Dr. Braddee's rooms in the north wing of the National Hotel. Into this yard, stages carrying the mails were driven every day.

One of the drivers of the mail-coaches was William Corman, and this man was selected by Braddee as the principal tool to be used in the nefarious business he had in view. He first cultivated Corman's acquaintance and secured his confidence, then finally boldly announced his object. He told his dupe that the robbery of the mails could be easily and safely accomplished, and that it would yield very large profits, which they would divide between them, without the least fear of detection. Corman, allured by Braddee's wily representations and the prospect of rich plunder, finally assented to the proposition. The plan of robbery which they adopted and afterwards carried into effect was for Corman to pass one of the most promising-looking mail-pouches from the yard into Braddee's rooms, or when changing the pouches from one coach to another in Stockton's yard to leave one pouch behind in the coach, to be taken out and rifled by Braddee, then to be buried or destroyed. The way in which they carried out the plan is more fully shown in Corman's affidavit, taken after his arrest, as given below. Braddee had, besides Corman, two other accomplices, though whether he took them into his confidence from the first or not till some time afterwards, does not appear. They were Peter M. Strayer, a saddler of Uniontown, and "Dr." William Purnell, a native of Culpeper, Va., and a sort of body-servant to Braddee.

The depredations on the mail commenced about Jan. 25, 1840, and continued at intervals through the year. The losses of the mails were soon discovered, and George Plitt and Dr. Howard Kennedy, special agents of the Post-Office Department, were detailed to detect the robbers and bring them to justice. Finally the robberies from the 14th of November to the 19th of December, 1840, were traced to Corman, who was then arrested on Plitt's information, as follows:

**"PENNSYLVANIA, FAYETTE COUNTY, &c.:**

"George Plitt, agent of the P. O. Department, being duly sworn, says that the United States mail from Wheeling, Va., to New York, traveling on the National Road, has been stolen, to wit: The mails made up at Wheeling on the 13th, 19th, 23d and 29th of November, 1840, and on the 5th, 12th, and 18th of December, 1840, and that he has reason to suspect, and does suspect and believe, that William Corman, who on those days drove the Mail stage containing said Mail from Washington to Uniontown, Pa., is guilty with others of stealing said mails.

"GEO. PLITT, Agt. P. O. Dept.

"Sworn and subscribed this 6th day of January, A.D. 1841,  
before me.  
N. EWING,

"Prest. Judge 14th Judicial Dist., Pa."

Upon his arrest, Corman at once divulged the names of his confederates, and Braddee, Strayer, and Purnell were immediately arrested. Corman's affidavit in the matter was as follows:

"The United States of America vs. John F. Braddee, William Purnell.

"William Corman, being duly sworn, says that more than one year ago John F. Braddee repeatedly urged him to let him, the said Braddee, have some of the mail bags from the mail coach, and that he would divide the money taken from them with said Corman. Said Braddee said he had frequently known such things done, and that lots of money had thus been made, and it had never been detected. While said Corman was driving the mail coach between Smithfield and Uniontown last winter the said Braddee sent Peter Mills Strayer frequently in a sleigh after him to get a mail-bag containing a mail; that at length he said Strayer took one from the coach, which was then on runners, while he the said Corman was watering at Snyder's, east of the Laurel Hill. That Braddee afterwards told him that there was nothing in it. That he knows of no other mail being taken until within about two months past, when he the said Corman was driving between Uniontown and Washington, and when, at the instance and after repeated and urgent requests of said Braddee, he commenced leaving a mail pouch or bag in the stage coach when the coaches were changed at Uniontown, and continued to do so at intervals of (say) a week, ten days, or two weeks until within a week or ten days before Christmas. That the said mail bags were taken from the coach by said Braddee or by some one under his direction. That Braddee after the taking of said mails would sometimes say there was nothing in them, and again that others had but little money in them; one he said had but fifteen dollars. The last but one gotten, as before stated, he said had a large amount of money in it, but he was going to keep it secretly, bury it until the fuss was over. That said Braddee said he had a secret place out of doors where he could hide the mail bags so that they could not be found. That said Braddee from time to time gave him three dollars or five dollars as he asked for it, and once ten dollars, and loaned him forty dollars when his (Corman's) wife was going away. That William Purnell several times after a mail bag had been taken would take him said Corman aside and whisper to him that the bag had nothing in it. That on the day before yesterday he was several times at said Braddee's house, and Braddee wished him to leave a mail bag in the coach for him when he said Corman should return from Washington last night. That said Braddee very often wished him to leave a mail bag when he did not. That he, Braddee, requested him to leave the large mail bag in the coach for him, but he never did do it.

"WILLIAM CORMAN.

"Sworn and subscribed this 8th day of January, A.D. 1841,  
before me,

"N. EWING,  
"Prest. Judge of the 14th Jud. Dist., Pa."

Braddee, Strayer, and Purnell were immediately arrested by George Meason, sheriff of Fayette County, and their examination was had before Judge Nathaniel Ewing on the 8th day of January, 1841. The following extract from the record appears to show that Braddee, notwithstanding his high pretensions and remarkable professional success, was so completely deficient in education as to be unable to write his own name, viz.:

"PENNSYLVANIA, FAYETTE COUNTY, ss:

"The examination of Dr. John F. Braddee, of the borough of Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa., taken before me, N. Ewing, President Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, the 8th day of January, A.D. 1841.

"The said John F. Braddee being brought before me by virtue of a warrant issued by me, on suspicion of stealing the United States Mails from Wheeling, Va., to New York, made up at Wheeling on the 13th, 19th, 23d, and 29th days of November, 1840, and on the 5th, 12th, and 18th days of December, 1840, says,—I know nothing about the alleged stealing of the mails.

bis

"JOHN F. X BRADDEE.  
mark.

"Taken and subscribed before me,

"N. EWING,

"*Pres. Judge 14th Judicial Dist. of Penna.*  
"JANUARY 8, 1841."

The disposition made of the prisoners on their preliminary examination by Judge Ewing is shown by the extracts given below from the minutes of the court, viz.:

"THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FAYETTE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, ss:

"The United States of America vs. John F. Braddee, January 8, 1841. Ordered that John F. Braddee enter into security himself in fifty thousand dollars, and two sufficient sureties in \$25,000 each.<sup>1</sup> Prisoner remanded until Monday, the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock A.M., to afford time to procure bail.

"The same vs. Peter Mills Strayer, January 8th, 1841. Ordered that Peter Mills Strayer enter into security himself in \$15,000, and two sufficient sureties in \$7500 each. Prisoner remanded until Monday, the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock, to afford time to procure bail.

"The same vs. William Purnell, January 8, 1841. Ordered that William Purnell enter into security himself in \$10,000, and two sufficient sureties in \$5000 each. Prisoner remanded as above, etc.

"January 11, 1841, Monday, 10 o'clock A.M. Prisoner ordered before the Judge. Prisoners say they are not provided with bail, and ask further time, until say three o'clock P.M. Three o'clock P.M., no bail being offered, the defendants are committed to the custody of the Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania.

"N. EWING,  
"*Pres. Judge, 14th J. D. Pa.*"

<sup>1</sup> The following depositions of Special Agent Howard Kennedy were taken for the purpose of determining the proper amount of bail to be required, and showing also the approximate amount of Braddee's last series of robberies (in November and December, 1840):

"PENNSYLVANIA, FAYETTE COUNTY, ss:

"The testimony of Dr. Howard Kennedy, taken before N. Ewing, President Judge of the 14th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, the eighth day of January, 1841, in reference to the amount of bail to be required of John F. Braddee, Peter Mills Strayer, and Wm. Purnell. The said Dr. Howard Kennedy being first by me duly sworn according to law, deposeth and saith: There will be difficulty in ascertaining the amount of money stolen from the mails. There have been six mail-pouches or bags stolen, which would average twenty to thirty thousand dollars each. The whole would, I am satisfied, amount to one hundred thousand dollars. I saw the money alleged to have been found in the stable of John F. Braddee. The amount thus found was ten thousand three hundred and ninety-eight dollars and sixty cents. The amount of cash stolen is probably about fifty thousand dollars.

HOWARD KENNEDY.

"Taken and subscribed before me,

"N. EWING,

"*Prest. Judge 14th Judicial Dist.*

"JANUARY 8, 1841."

Whereupon the Hon. Thomas Irwin, United States District Judge of the Western District of Pennsylvania, ordered the prisoners into custody of the jailer of Allegheny County as follows:

"UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss:

"The United States of America to the Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania and his Deputies, to any constable of the County of Allegheny, and to the Jailer of said County of Allegheny, Greeting.

"WHEREAS, John F. Braddee, William Purnell, and Peter Mills Strayer are now brought before me, the Hon. Thomas Irwin, Esquire, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, charged, on the oath of George Plitt, William Corman, and others, with stealing the United States mail made up at Wheeling on the 13th, 19th, 23d, and 29th days of November, A.D. 1840, and on the 5th, 12th, and 18th days of December, 1840. These are therefore to command you the said Marshal, Constable, or Jailer, or either of you, to convey the said John F. Braddee, William Purnell, and Peter Mills Strayer to the said jailer of Allegheny county, and you the said jailer are hereby commanded to receive and keep safely the said John F. Braddee, William Purnell, and Peter Mills Strayer in your jail until they thence be discharged by due course of law; for so doing this shall be your warrant.

"In testimony whereof the said Hon. Thomas Irwin, Esq., has hereunto set his hand and seal this 13th day of January, A.D. 1841.

(Signed)

"TH. IRWIN, [SEAL.]

"*District Judge, U. S.*"

Braddee was indicted by "the Grand Inquest of the United States of America, inquiring for the Western District of Pennsylvania," and his trial proceeded at the May sessions (1841) of the United States Circuit Court at Pittsburgh, Corman and Strayer becoming witnesses for the government; and on the 4th day of June following the jury rendered a verdict of guilty on the first, second, and fourth counts of the indictment, and not guilty on the third count. Exceptions were taken and a motion made for a new trial by the prisoner's counsel, John M. Austin, Esq., but these, as also a motion for postponement of sentence, were overruled, and on the 7th of June the court pronounced on Braddee the sentence

"PITTSBURG, PENNA., 25th of Jany., 1841.

"Howard Kennedy, special agent of the Post-Office Department, in addition to the testimony given by him before His Honor Judge Ewing in the case of the United States against Braddee, Purnell, Strayer, and Corman, relative to the probable loss of money, drafts, &c., in the stolen mails, further deposes that since that time he has received reports from various persons and places in the West of letters mailed at dates which would have, by due course of mail, been in the bags stolen, containing bank-notes, scrip, certificates, drafts, and checks, amounting to one hundred and two thousand dollars and upwards; that every mail brings him additional reports of losses, and that he believes the amounts reported will not constitute more than one-half of what has been lost in the mails between the 16th of Nov. and the 18th of Dec., 1840, on the route from Wheeling to New York.

"HOWARD KENNEDY,

"Special Agent P. O. Dept.

"Sworn and subscribed before me the 25th January, 1841.

"T. IRWIN, *District Judge.*"

"That you be imprisoned in the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, at hard labor, for and during the term of ten years, and in all respects be subject to the same discipline and treatment as convicts sentenced by the Courts of the State, and that you pay the costs of this prosecution and stand committed until this sentence be complied with. And while so confined therein you shall be exclusively under the constraint of the officers having charge of said Penitentiary."

In accordance with this sentence, Braddee was imprisoned in the penitentiary, and died there after having served out nearly the full term for which he was incarcerated. Corman and Purnell were pardoned by the President. Purnell lived many years afterwards, and is still well remembered by citizens of Fayette and adjoining counties as a dilapidated traveling peddler of Dr. Braddee's medicines.

#### THE PRESS OF UNIONTOWN.

*The Fayette Gazette and Union Advertiser*, an ultra-Federalist journal, printed in Uniontown, was the first paper ever published in Fayette County. The editors and proprietors were Jacob Stewart and Mowry; the office was in a building near where the court-house in Uniontown now stands, and the paper was a four-column folio, 10½ by 16½ in size. But a very few copies of this literary curiosity are now in existence. The earliest, No. 33, Vol. II. (whole number 85), is dated Friday, Aug. 23, 1799, which shows the first paper to have been issued Dec. 5, 1797. A copy of Sept. 4, 1799, contains an order granted by the commissioners of the county to Messrs. Stewart & Mowry, publishers, for one hundred and fifty dollars for publishing the list of unseated lands in Fayette County. Another copy of Sept. 14, 1803, contains a commissioners' order for one hundred and four dollars and twenty cents, issued to them for publishing the unseated lands for the years 1800, 1801, and 1802. *The Gazette and Advertiser* of Jan. 22, 1804, contained an account of the receipts and expenses of the county for 1803. This account was published four times in the month of February following, and the bill, which was thirty-nine dollars, was paid March 8, 1804. Soon after this Stewart & Mowry sold the office and business to other parties, and the paper was merged with *The Genius of Liberty*.

*The Genius of Liberty*, which absorbed the *Gazette and Advertiser*, has experienced more changes in editorial and business management than any other paper ever published in Fayette County. It was the second paper established in the county, was published in Uniontown, and was first issued as *The Genius of Liberty and Fayette Advertiser*, Feb. 22, 1805, bearing for its motto those words of Governor McKean, "The charms of novelty should not be permitted so to fascinate as to give to mere innovation the semblance of reform." The founders of *The Genius of Liberty* were Allen & Springer, who issued it in a four-column folio, eleven by seventeen inches in size. It must have been cut down later, as a copy of the paper dated Dec. 3,

1806, was only a three-column folio, eight by twelve inches, but the next year, 1807, it was again published in the original size. The office of the paper was in a building that stood upon the lot now occupied by the residence of John Harah. From the hands of Allen & Springer the paper passed to the proprietorship of Jesse Beeson, on May 5, 1812. It was issued by him every Tuesday, having as its motto,—

"Here shall the press the people's rights proclaim,  
With truth its guide, the public good its aim."

The paper continued under this management for some years, and the next record of a change was in 1818, when it was published by John Bouvier and John M. Austin, in an office next door above the court-house. At this time we find it issued under a partially new name, and in a new series. It was then called *The Genius of Liberty and American Telegraph*, and the earliest copy in preservation bears date Aug. 29, 1818, No. 21, Vol. I. This shows the first issue under the new departure to have been on April 13, 1818. The name *American Telegraph* was dropped the following year, and the paper was again known as *The Genius of Liberty*. The political opinions of the two publishers being at variance, Bouvier used one side of the paper to sustain his views as a Federalist, while Austin proclaimed his Democratic principles upon the other side. In this manner they continued the publication of the paper until July, 1821, when they sold the entire business to Thomas Patton, who published the paper in a five-column folio, twenty by forty-two inches in size, until 1824.

In the ensuing five or six years frequent changes occurred in the management of this journal. In the year 1825 the old files show Jackman & Brown to have been proprietors, and the *American Observer* was a part of the name. Again, Vol. I., No. 40, of a new series (Vol. IX., old series), bearing date Feb. 4, 1829, Whitton & Redick were editors and publishers. And on Feb. 10, 1830, the size of the paper was changed to that of a five-column folio, fifteen by twenty-one inches, and the name *Fayette and Greene Advertiser* was added to the previous one. In August, 1831, William H. Whitton was sole proprietor and publisher. In the fall of that same year Alonzo L. Littell became a half-owner of the paper, Thomas Patton purchasing the other half. This partnership lasted but a few months, however, Littell buying Patton's share, which he held until 1838, when Justin B. Morris, a brother-in-law, became his partner. In 1831, at the time of Littell's purchase, the material and conveniences for publishing a paper were of the most primitive and crude kind. The office was in the corner of a carpenter-shop on the back street up Bank Alley, the place affording only the most meagre accommodations. The type was worn out, and the printing was done on an old Ramage press. The ink was stamped upon the forms with two black balls, made of tanned sheepskin, and with these appliances a good pressman could throw off three sheets, twenty-eight inches

square, in two minutes. This slow method did not suit Mr. Littell, and he at once began to make improvements. He moved all the office fixtures to the new brick block built by Ephraim Douglass on the public square, and afterwards to that built by John Dawson. He purchased new presses, type, and other necessary printing material in Cincinnati, Ohio, and soon had the business in a prosperous and flourishing condition. He continued in connection with the paper until the year 1840, having, some time between March, 1836, and March, 1837, absorbed a paper called *The Democratic Shield*. The latter name was dropped in October, 1839. In April, 1840, John W. Irons purchased the paper and held it until 1846, when he sold it to John W. Shugart. The last-named proprietor only kept it a year or two, when John W. Irons repurchased and retained it until his death, which occurred in 1850 from cholera. John W. Skiles, a son-in-law of Mr. Irons, then conducted it for a short time, when it was sold to R. T. Galloway, now of Connellsville. About two months after this change another took place, Armstrong Hadden and Col. T. B. Searight being the purchasers. Hadden & Searight controlled and published the paper until April 15, 1852, when Hadden retired and George W. K. Minor became associated with Searight. On Jan. 6, 1853, Minor assumed entire control, which he continued until Dec. 28, 1854, when he sold to John Bierer. This disposal of the property was followed by another, in February, 1856, when Col. Searight became a second time the proprietor, and soon associated with him C. E. Boyle. This partnership was severed in the fall of 1860, Col. Searight retiring. In February, 1861, Boyle sold to Col. E. G. Roddy. He in turn, in February, 1863, made arrangements to sell to R. B. Brown, of Brownsville, who was to begin a new series with his publication of the paper. Mr. Brown issued one number, dated Feb. 19, 1863, Vol. I., No. 1, and then the business returned to the hands of Mr. Roddy, by whom it was continued until his death, June 11, 1867. Mr. Boyle, administrator of the Roddy estate, then assumed the management of the paper; but it was soon purchased by Frederick Rock and James F. Campbell. The last-named gentleman was soon succeeded by A. M. Gibson, who also bought Rock's share, and who remained in possession until April, 1871, when W. A. McDowell and George W. Litman purchased the property, and in 1875 sold to Albert Marshall a third interest.

*The Genius of Liberty* has been nearly all of the time, from first to last, an exponent of Democratic principles, and is still published by McDowell, Litman & Marshall, at their office on Broadway, Uniontown.

*The Fayette and Greene Spectator*, established by William Campbell, was published in Uniontown, and the first issue of the paper appeared Jan. 1, 1811. The only copy known to be in existence belongs to Mr. Frank Stephens, and is No. 2, Vol. III., dated

Thursday, Jan. 7, 1813. It is a four-column folio, twelve by eighteen inches in size. The first page contains news from London, England, New York, and Philadelphia, and the leading editorial is upon the invasion of Canada, the article occupying two and one-half columns space. In local matters are two wedding notices, one announcing the marriage of Mr. George Adams, of Virginia, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Presley Carr Lane, Esq., and the second, the marriage of Mr. William Campbell, the former editor of the *Spectator*, to Miss Priscilla Porter, daughter of John Porter, of Washington township, Fayette Co. There is also a notice of the death of Dr. Benjamin Stephens, which occurred January 3d, four days previous to the issue of that paper, at his residence near Uniontown. At the date of the paper just mentioned, Jan. 7, 1813, it was published by James Lodge, at two dollars per annum. It is not known who edited it at that time, nor how much longer it was continued.

*The American Telegraph* was first published in Brownsville, in 1814, by John Bouvier, who then first settled in that place. In April, 1818, he removed this paper to Uniontown, and united it with *The Genius of Liberty*, publishing the paper for a while under the combined names, but eventually dropping that of *American Telegraph*.

*The Western Register* was first published by Robert Fee, in Washington, Pa., in 1816. A year or two later he removed to Fayette County, and commenced the publication of the paper in Uniontown. One number is yet in preservation, and is dated March 10, 1823, No. 49, Vol. VI. This copy is a four-column folio, and has for its motto "Virtuous Liberty."

*The Pennsylvania Democrat*, now the *Republican Standard*, was established in Uniontown in the month of August, 1827, by Jacob B. Miller. The first number was issued from a building on Main Street, the site of which is now occupied by the residence and hardware-store of Zadoc B. Springer. The *Democrat* was founded as the advocate of the re-election of John Quincy Adams, of whose administration it was an ardent supporter. It was also outspoken against Masonry. The foreman of the paper was David S. Knox, a gentleman of education and culture, who subsequently became cashier of the Monongahela Bank of Brownsville, a trust which he worthily discharged for many years and until his death. In 1829, Mr. Miller desired to go West, and he prevailed upon J. C. S. Goff and Samuel L. Yarrell, printers in his employ, to assume charge of the paper and conduct it on their own responsibility during his absence, the profits resulting therefrom to inure to their own benefit. They did so, but they never owned the *Democrat*, only managed and edited it during the absence of Mr. Miller. Mr. Goff writes that the venture did not prove lucrative, as there was at that period very little job-work or advertising. Of all the business houses in Uniontown not one out of five was represented in the col-

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umns of the *Democrat*, while most of the advertising patronage consisted of legal notices, the publication of which was required by law. The subscription list numbered about five hundred, many of whom regarded lightly their financial obligations to the printer. At the time of its establishment, and for a number of years thereafter, the *Democrat* was a six-column folio, price \$2.50 per year. In the spring of 1830, Yarrell & Goff were succeeded by Jacob B. Miller and John F. Beazell.

Job S. Goff was born in Harrison County, Va., April 12, 1807. He came of the family of Goffs who emigrated to that State from Massachusetts in 1790. Both his grandfathers served in the Revolutionary war. His father was an officer of note in the war of 1812, and subsequently served several terms in both branches of the Virginia Legislature, being a member of the Senate at the time of his death. Job S. Goff served his apprenticeship as a printer in the office of the Clarksburg, Va., *Intelligencer*. After his retirement from the *Democrat* he dealt in live-stock for a year or two, when he went to Waynesburg, Greene Co., Pa., and established the *Greene County Republican*, which flourished during the anti-Masonic excitement. He supported Ritner for Governor, and Solomon G. Krepps, of Brownsville, for member of the State Senate. After the election the paper failed through want of patronage. During the period in which he was editor and publisher, Mr. Goff succeeded, after considerable expense and trouble, in getting up a river improvement convention, the object being to adopt measures looking toward the improvement, by locks and dams, of the navigation of the Monongahela River from Pittsburgh to Morgantown. Mr. Goff's large acquaintance with many prominent citizens of Virginia and Pennsylvania enabled him to obtain a generous response in delegates. The convention was held at Greensboro', Greene Co., and was an emphatic success. At this writing Mr. Goff is living at Bellefontaine, Ohio. In 1861 he and two sons enlisted from Ohio in the Union army. After two years' service Mr. Goff was wounded and sent home, since when he has been a partial cripple and unable to work.

Samuel L. Yarrell was born in Menallen township, Fayette Co., Jan. 14, 1809. He learned printing in the office of the *Democrat*. In 1820 he removed to Highland County, Ohio, and died Sept. 6, 1855, near Morris, Grundy Co., Ill.

The *Democrat* remained in the possession of Miller & Beazell until about 1834, when it was sold to Samuel and William McDonald, brothers, who either jointly or singly retained ownership until 1844. Stray copies of the paper, of different dates within this period, show that during a part of the time it was published by S. & W. McDonald, and during the remainder of the time, apparently from 1838 down, by S. McDonald alone. While the latter was editor and publisher, and towards the close of his administra-

tion, he changed the name of the paper to the *Uniontown Weekly Democrat and Fayette County Advertiser*. When this change was made and how long the name was retained it is impossible to accurately determine, because of the absence of files of the paper and inability to obtain reliable data bearing on this point. That the name existed, however, is shown by a copy of the paper now before the writer, dated April 28, 1844, Vol. XVII., No. 36. The general impression is that the name was not long retained.

In the summer of 1844, Thomas Foster came from Harrisburg and bought the *Democrat* from Samuel McDonald, and it may have been that he restored the original name. When John F. Beazell retired from the paper in 1834 he went to Cookstown. In the great conflagration of 1845 in Pittsburgh he lost most of his property, which consisted principally of a stock of glass. Returning to Uniontown in the spring of 1846, he bought from Thomas Foster a half-interest in the *Democrat*. It was not a great while afterward that Mr. Foster disposed of the remaining half to a company, and eventually Mr. Beazell became sole owner of the entire paper, at the head of which he remained until March 1, 1866. The *Democrat* under Mr. Beazell became the advocate of the principles of the American or Know-Nothing party, and as evidence of its sympathy with and advocacy of them the name of the paper was changed on Nov. 18, 1854, to the *American Standard*. When a couple of years later the Republican party was born the *Standard* became a supporter of its principles, to which it has ever since remained true, with the exception of a few months in 1878, when Jacob B. Miller carried it temporarily into the Greenback camp. Throughout the Rebellion it never swerved in its fealty to the Union or its support of the men and measures of the Republican party. On March 1, 1866, Mr. Beazell sold the *Standard* to A. W. Boyd and James G. Johnston.

John F. Beazell was born in Allegheny County, Pa., Jan. 1, 1805. He graduated at Madison College, Uniontown, with honor and distinction. He died in Uniontown, Aug. 31, 1876. During a considerable part of his ownership of the *Standard* he was ably assisted in both the mechanical and editorial departments by his son, Col. John W. Beazell.

Boyd & Johnson controlled the paper jointly until Dec. 12, 1866, when Mr. Johnson bought the interest of his partner. About May 1, 1867, Mr. Johnson sold a half-interest to Jacob B. Miller, who passed its control and profits over to his half-brother, William H. Miller. In the spring of 1868, Jacob B. Miller bought the remaining half, and William H. Miller became the nominal proprietor and joint editor with the former. The *Standard* remained under their control until March 21, 1879, when, Jacob B. Miller having died, and William H. Miller having become sole editor and proprietor, it was consolidated with the *Fayette County Republican*, under the name of the *Republican Standard*.

The *Fayette County Republican* was founded June 6, 1878, by John S. Ritenour and William J. Rush, in the interests of themselves and the Republican party, the *Standard* being at that time published in the interest of Greenbackism. After the death of Jacob B. Miller, which occurred in Uniontown, Dec. 6, 1878, the *Standard* returned to Republican principles. The consolidation spoken of followed, and the new firm was known as Miller, Rush & Ritenour, the latter becoming writing editor, which position he filled until his retirement from the paper. On June 21, 1879, G. C. McKnight bought the half-interest of William H. Miller, whose place in the firm-name he also took. June 11, 1881, Rush & Ritenour disposed of their half to John K. Ewing, Jr., and Orrin J. Sturgis, and a few days later Mr. McKnight sold to them his interest.

From the inception of the *Pennsylvania Democrat* until his death Jacob B. Miller was, during almost all the administrations, a contributor to the editorial columns of the paper. He was an independent thinker, and a strong, forcible, and fearless writer. The freedom with which he expressed his opinions got him into trouble more than once. He was noted for his rare power of invective, a faculty which he handled when occasion seemed to demand it unhesitatingly and with great effect. Mr. Miller was born in Uniontown, Feb. 21, 1799. Graduating at the Washington, Pa., College, he adopted law as his profession, but confirmed dyspepsia compelled him to forego the sedentary life of a lawyer, and prevented him from reaching any degree of eminence in the pursuit for which he was by inclination and education peculiarly adapted and upon which he entered with brilliant prospects. In the session of 1832-33 he represented Fayette County in the Legislature. This much space is devoted to and is due Mr. Miller for the reason that without it a history of the leading men of Fayette County and the *Standard's* most brilliant and most merciless editor would be incomplete. James G. Johnson probably imparted more of literary grace, culture, and refinement to the editorial columns of the paper than any other writer.

*The American Banner and Literary and Temperance Journal* was established in the month of April, 1832, in Uniontown, the first number appearing April 16th. It was a five-column folio, edited by Alfred Patterson, and printed by William H. Whitton, at a subscription price of two dollars per year. There is nothing on record to show the length of time the paper was published.

*The Democratic Shield* made its first appearance in May, 1834. It was edited and published by James Piper. T. Patton and J. G. Morris were the printers, and the office was a few doors east of the court-house in Uniontown. A copy of the paper, dated Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1835, is a five-column folio, fifteen by twenty-two inches in size, with the motto: "A support to the expressed will of the people is the great

test of Democracy. Education is the shield and bulwark of a free constitution." In 1836, J. G. Morris, one of the printers, had become the editor, and before the year 1837 had closed, the paper had been bought by and become a part of *The Genius of Liberty*.

*The Garrisonian and Weekly Conservative* was established in Uniontown early in the year 1840. It was edited by George W. Sullivan and B. F. Lincoln, and published at the Clinton House by N. Byers. Only one number of the paper can now be found, which is dated Sept. 15, 1840, No. 26, Vol. I., and gives the price as one dollar for a volume of twenty-six numbers. As the name indicates, this journal was merely a campaign paper, and its publication ceased in November, 1840.

*The Cumberland Presbyterian* was established in Uniontown, in 1847, by Robert W. Jones, of Athens, Ohio. He continued its publication here but a short time when he removed the paper and office material to Brownsville, after that to Waynesburg, Greene Co., and finally to Pittsburgh, at which place it was published in the interest of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at large. In 1865, Mr. Jones discontinued the publication of *The Presbyterian*, and in 1873 assumed the ownership and management of *The Journal*, published at Athens, Ohio, whither he had removed. He continued in this place and business until his death, which occurred Jan. 29, 1881, at the age of fifty-five years. Mr. Jones acquired his knowledge of printing in the office of *The Genius of Liberty* during the editorship of John W. Irons.

*The Fayette Whig* was started in 1849 by John Bosler, of Pittsburgh, the first number appearing June 2d of that year. It did not survive long, owing to some trouble between Bosler and John F. Beazzell, editor of the *Pennsylvania Democrat*, also published in Uniontown at that time. There are no copies of *The Whig* from which to gain information of its labors and success, even for the short time the paper existed.

*The Democratic Sentinel* was first published in 1850, by J. Nelson H. Patrick, then district attorney of Fayette County. In 1855 he had taken a partner, and the firm-name reads Patrick & Reilly. In June of the same year the proprietors removed *The Sentinel* from Uniontown to Connellsville, and not long after Patrick sold his share of the office to a man named Wallington. The firm of Wallington & Reilly did not long continue, and in a few months the paper and printing material, except the hand-press, was purchased by the publishers of *The Genius of Liberty*. Capt. James Downer, of Uniontown, bought the hand-press and shipped it to Kansas. *The Sentinel* was a six-column folio, issued weekly for one dollar per year. Patrick is now living at Omaha, Neb., practicing law. In the fall and winter following the election of R. B. Hayes to the Presidency he was connected with Cronin, of Oregon, in the trouble with the electoral vote of that State.

*The American Citizen*, a seven-column folio, published in the interest of the Know-Nothing party in Uniontown and vicinity, was started in 1855 by William H. Murphy and Jesse B. Ramsay. Its publication lasted but little more than two years, and but slight information can be gained of it except of its founders personally. Mr. Ramsay now lives in Pittsburgh. Mr. Murphy died in Galveston, Texas, in 1866, of fever. He served in the Union army during the whole of the Rebellion. He was a first-class practical printer, and excelled as an editor and publisher. He never wrote out editorials or locals for his paper, but went to the case and set the type as he shaped the article in his mind.

*The Baptist Journal*, established Dec. 20, 1855, had for its founder, editor, and proprietor James C. Whaley. *The Journal* was a four-column folio, 16 by 21 inches in size, was issued monthly at fifty cents per year, and devoted to the dissemination of religious knowledge and news, and the promotion of Christian interests generally. It was conducted but one year, when its existence ceased, and Mr. Whaley removed from Uniontown to Kentucky, to publish the *Kentucky Intelligencer*. At the breaking out of the late civil war he abandoned his paper and entered the Union army, where he served through all the grades up to major by brevet. He was wounded eight different times during his years of service, had his clothes riddled by rifle-balls from sharpshooters, and his command had the honor of capturing the Washington Light Artillery of New Orleans at the battle of Mission Ridge, taking men, horses, and guns complete. Mr. Whaley is now working on *The Genius of Liberty*, in Uniontown, and is at present the only living representative printer of the days from 1850 to 1858 now working in Fayette County.

*Our Paper* was a monthly journal, which was published for about a year in Uniontown, beginning in October, 1872. It was a paper having eight pages of four columns each, issued at a subscription price of fifty cents per year, and was edited by a committee from the Young Men's Christian Association.

*The Uniontown Enterprise* was a free advertising sheet, which was first published in 1876 by J. Austin Modisette. It was a four-column folio, 16 by 20 inches in size, and only existed for one year.

*The Temperance Radical* was established in 1878, and was another of the several papers that have had a brief existence in Uniontown. Its first number appeared May 23, 1878, and the last one ten months later. It was a four-column folio, edited by W. J. McDowell.

*The Uniontown Democrat* is an advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, the first number of which appeared on Aug. 13, 1878, edited and published by Joseph Beatty and Charles B. Conner. It was first issued as a six-column folio, twenty-two by thirty inches in size. On April 1, 1879, it was changed from that to a seven-column folio, twenty-six by thirty-

six inches, and again on May 20, 1879, it was enlarged to eight columns, twenty-six by forty inches in size. This enlargement of *The Democrat* has been necessitated by the constantly increasing patronage, the circulation having now reached fifteen hundred. The office is in the Tremont building, corner of Main and Morgantown Streets, Uniontown.

*The National*, edited and published by W. L. Perry in the interests of the Greenback party, was first issued July 31, 1879, at one dollar and fifty cents per annum. It was a seven-column folio. For lack of support it died Nov. 1, 1879, having existed but four months.

*The Amateur* was another free advertising sheet, started in Uniontown in 1879 by George Irwin. It was a monthly paper, four pages of ten by twelve inches, but did not last any length of time.

#### PHYSICIANS OF UNIONTOWN.

Dr. Samuel Sackett, who had been a surgeon in the Revolutionary war, removed from Connecticut in September, 1781, to Uniontown, where he resided till Nov. 10, 1788, when he removed to his farm on Georges Creek, one mile south of Smithfield, where William Sackett now lives. He practiced his profession in Uniontown and on Georges Creek for about forty years, and died at his farm in 1833. He had ten children,—four sons and six daughters. His son Samuel, who is well remembered by many of the older citizens, was the father of William Sackett, who still lives on the homestead. One of the daughters (Sally) became the wife of Dr. Lewis Marchand.

Dr. Henry Chapese was a physician and druggist of Uniontown between 1790 and 1800, but neither the date of his coming nor the length of time that he remained is known. The county records show that on the 13th of August, 1791, he purchased of Jacob Beeson lots 4 and 5, on the north side of Elbow Street, west of Morgantown Street. In an old account-book of Benjamin Campbell, under date of May, 1792, Dr. Chapese is credited with a small amount for medicines of various kinds, and other entries are found in the same book until November 19th of that year. The lots which he purchased of Jacob Beeson in 1791 he sold to John Savary, March 25, 1793; but this sale did not mark the date of his removal from Uniontown, as is shown by the following advertisement, found in the *Pittsburgh Gazette* of July, 1793, viz.:

"The subscriber informs the public in general that he has just received a new recruit of Patent and other medicines, which he will sell at the most reduced prices for cash. Any person taking a quantity, as a practitioner, may rely on getting them nearly as low as they can be purchased in Philadelphia. He has also an infallible remedy against snake bites in small vials. By wetting with said substance and drinking about 15 drops of it, diluted in a gill of water, an immediate cure is obtained. Price 3<sup>9</sup> 9<sup>d</sup> each."

"He has also for sale a general assortment of paint, flax-seed oil, and an assortment of English vials and pencils."

"HENRY CHAPESE."

"UNIONTOWN, July 6, 1793."

Dr. Robert McClure came from York County, Pa., and was in Uniontown as early as 1792, as appears from an entry in the account-book of Benjamin Campbell, dated November 22d in that year, crediting Dr. McClure "By sundry medicines to this date." This is the only fact which has been found tending to show that he practiced his profession here. In 1795 he purchased a village lot on Elbow Street. In 1798 he opened a public-house nearly opposite the courthouse. He kept it as a tavern till about 1812, when he removed to the West.

There was a Dr. Young located in Uniontown as physician and druggist in the year 1796. No information has been gained concerning him, except what appears in the following advertisement, which is found in the *Western Telegraphe* of Washington, Pa., of May 17th in the year named, viz.:

"DR. YOUNG

Respectfully informs the Public that he has lately received from New York and Philadelphia a neat and general assortment of Drugs and Medicines, Patent Medicines, &c., which he is now selling at his shop near the New Market House in Union Town, on as moderate terms as can be afforded. He likewise continues to practice in the different branches of his profession; and hopes to merit the approbation of those who may please to employ him.

"UNION TOWN, FAYETTE COUNTY,  
"May 6, 1796."

Dr. Solomon Drown, a native of Rhode Island, came to Uniontown in, or prior to, 1796,<sup>1</sup> and on the 4th of January in that year purchased from Henry Beeson thirteen acres, and two lots (similar to village lots) of land on the east side of Redstone Creek, and including the site of the Madison College buildings. That he practiced medicine here is shown by a minute in the commissioners' records of the allowance of his account for attending prisoners in the jail in the year 1801. He is also remembered by Col. Samuel Evans, though not very distinctly. How long he remained a resident in Uniontown is not known. The property which he purchased of Henry Beeson was sold April 29, 1833, by William Drown, his attorney, to Charles Elliott.

Dr. Adam Simonson came from the East, and settled in Uniontown prior to 1795. In that year he became purchaser of a village lot in "Jacob's Addition." He married a daughter of the Rev. Obadiah Jennings, of Dunlap's Creek Church, and remained a practicing physician in Uniontown till his death in 1808.

Dr. Daniel Marchand and his brother, Dr. Lewis Marchand (sons of Dr. David Marchand, a physician of long standing and good repute in Westmoreland County), came to Fayette, and first established in practice in Washington township, whence Dr. Daniel Marchand removed to Uniontown as early as 1803,

and remained until about 1820, when he was succeeded by his brother Lewis, who increased the practice largely. He married a daughter of Dr. Samuel Sackett, and continued in practice in Uniontown about twenty years, highly respected as a man and a physician. He removed from this place to Washington township, where he died in 1864.

Dr. Benjamin Stevens (born Feb. 20, 1737) was a relative of Jeremiah Pears, who came to Fayette County in 1789 and settled at Plumsock. Dr. Stevens settled on a farm in North Union township, and practiced medicine in that vicinity. About 1811 he removed to Uniontown. His office and residence was in a building that stood on the site of the present Concert Hall. He died on the 3d of January, 1813, and was buried with Masonic honors by lodge No. 92 of Uniontown. During the long period of his practice in the old township of Union and the borough of Uniontown he stood high in public estimation as a good physician and citizen. Some of his descendants are now living in Uniontown.

Dr. Benjamin Dorsey, Dr. Daniel Sturgeon, Dr. Wilson, of German township, and Dr. Wright were students with Dr. Stevens while he lived on his farm (where Robert Gaddis now lives in North Union). Dr. Wright married a daughter of Andrew Byers, and lived on Redstone Creek, near where the Chicago Coke-Works now are. He practiced but little.

Dr. Daniel Sturgeon was a native of Adams County, Pa., born Oct. 27, 1789. He attended Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Pa., after which (about 1810) he came to Fayette County and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Benjamin Stevens, who was then on his farm in Union township, where Robert Gaddis now lives. He continued his studies with Dr. Stevens for more than a year after the removal of the latter to Uniontown. He then went to Greensboro', Greene Co., and commenced practice, but had been there less than a year when he was invited by his friend, Dr. Stevens (who was then suffering from the illness which soon after proved fatal), to return and assist him in his practice in Uniontown. Dr. Sturgeon accepted the invitation, but before he had completed his arrangements Dr. Stevens died. His library was then purchased, and his practice assumed by Dr. Sturgeon, who from that time became a resident of Uniontown. He married Nancy, daughter of Mrs. Nancy Gregg.

Dr. Sturgeon early entered political life, and filled many offices, both State and national, among which was that of United States senator from Pennsylvania, which he held from 1840 to 1851.

As a physician he was trusted, respected, and deservedly popular. He died July 2, 1878, in the eighty-ninth year of his age. His son James was a printer, but later received the appointment of paymaster in the army. He died about 1847. Another son, John, studied law at Uniontown. He went into the Mexican war in Capt. Quail's company of Roberts'

<sup>1</sup> It will be noticed, in the account given on a preceding page of the Fourth of July celebration in Uniontown in 1796, Dr. Drown is mentioned as the orator of the day on that occasion.

regiment, but died before reaching the city of Mexico. Dr. William H. Sturgeon, another son of Dr. Daniel Sturgeon, studied medicine with Dr. Alexander H. Campbell, in Uniontown, in 1847-48. He attended Jefferson Medical College in 1848-49, after which he returned to Uniontown and commenced practice, which he has continued till the present time, with the exception of a few years spent in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

Dr. Robert McCall was a native of Shippensburg, Cumberland Co., Pa., where he studied medicine with Dr. Simpson. He was an army surgeon in the war of 1812-15, and soon after its close moved to Uniontown, and opened his office in a building that stood where the law-office of Daniel Downer now is. In 1819 he married Anna, daughter of Samuel King, and practiced in Uniontown till his death in 1823.

Dr. Hugh Campbell was born in Uniontown, May 1, 1795. In 1812 he entered Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, Washington Co., but after a year of study came back to Uniontown, and entered the office of Dr. Daniel Marchand as a student of medicine. After two years' study with Dr. Marchand, he attended a course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in 1818. He returned to Uniontown, and soon afterwards became associated in business with Dr. Lewis Marchand. From that time he was in practice during the remainder of his life, except from 1864 to 1869, when he was warden of the penitentiary at Allegheny City. He died Feb. 27, 1876, aged eighty-one years.

Dr. C. N. J. Magill was in practice in Uniontown in 1835. On the 23d of September in that year he advertised that he had "opened an office for surgery and the practice of medicine next door to E. Bailey's watchmaker shop, on Main Street. Dwelling, No. 3 Stewart's Row, Morgantown Street." He afterwards removed to Salt Lick township, and died there.

Dr. H. C. Marthers was an early practitioner in Smithfield, and removed thence to Uniontown. In April, 1836, he announced that he "has removed his office to the brick dwelling formerly occupied by Mrs. Gregg, four doors east of the court-house, where he will attend to all calls." How long he continued in practice in Uniontown has not been ascertained.

Dr. Alexander Hamilton Campbell was a son of Samuel Y. Campbell, and a native of Uniontown. He studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. Hugh Campbell, about 1840, then attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, and after graduating returned to Uniontown, where he practiced till his death in 1859.

Dr. David Porter was a native of Virginia. His father, William Porter, was a teacher in Washington County, Pa., where he lived until March, 1794. He then moved to Wheeling, Va., where his son David was born. After the death of his father, about 1798, he was adopted by William Woolsey, a retired sea-captain, then living on a farm in Rostravor township,

Westmoreland Co., near the Fayette County line. It was on this farm (which he afterwards owned) that he was reared. He received a liberal education under the tutorship of Gad Tower, a noted classical teacher of that time. At the age of about twenty years he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Lewis Marchand, who was then living on his farm below Brownsville; Dr. Leatherman, of Canonsburg, Washington Co., being a fellow-student with him under Dr. Marchand. He attended a course of lectures at Philadelphia by the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Rush, and practiced about two years, then attended lectures at Baltimore.

After graduating he returned to Rostravor township, and practiced there for several years. From there he removed to Cookstown (now Fayette City), and remained two years, then located in Brownsville, whence after a few years he removed to Pittsburgh. There he obtained an extensive practice, but after about two years returned to his farm in Rostravor, where he remained for thirty years, but was only a part of this time in active practice there. In January, 1869, he removed to Uniontown, where he lived until his death, which occurred Sept. 22, 1875, at the age of eighty-three years.

Dr. Porter was recognized as standing in the highest rank of his profession, and consultations with him were constantly sought by the best practitioners in his section of country, including the city of Pittsburgh. He said of himself, "My mind was always slow." But if slow, there were none more sure. "He was fifty years in advance of his age," was the opinion expressed by Dr. John Dixon, an eminent physician of Pittsburgh, on Dr. David Porter.

Dr. John F. Braddee (who has already been noticed in the account of the great Uniontown mail robbery) was a man concerning whom there is a doubt whether his name ought to be mentioned with those of respectable members of the medical fraternity of Uniontown, but the question has been decided in the affirmative by some of the present leading physicians of the borough. He was a charlatan, a man of little or no education, but fertile in resources. He was said to have come into this section of country about the year 1830 as an assistant to a party of horse-dealers from Kentucky, and having for some cause severed his connection with them, and finding himself in a very low financial condition, he came to Uniontown and boldly announced himself as a physician. Being a man of fine personal appearance, of pleasing address, great tact and unbounded assurance, he became at once successful, and secured a more extensive practice than was ever enjoyed by any regular physician of the town or county. It is said that in a single day nearly one hundred patients from the surrounding country came into Uniontown for treatment by Dr. Braddee, and waited for long weary hours to see him in their turn. He was soon enabled to purchase the National Hotel

property, at the corner of Morgantown and Fayette Streets, and in that house he made his professional headquarters. His remarkable success, however, did not deter but rather seemed to incite him to illegitimate projects for money-making, and in 1840 he, with the aid of confederates, executed a cunningly devised plan for robbing the United States mail while in transit through Uniontown. For this offense he was arrested, tried, and convicted, and in 1841 his professional career in Uniontown was closed by a sentence of ten years at hard labor in the penitentiary.

Dr. H. T. Roberts is a native of Allegheny County, and a son of Judge Roberts, late of Pittsburgh. Having studied medicine in that city, he located in Uniontown in 1841 and practiced a few years, after which he removed. Some two or three years since he returned to Uniontown, but is not in practice.

Dr. Frederick C. Robinson, a native of Saratoga County, N. Y., removed thence to Erie, Pa., when quite young. In 1841 he came to Uniontown, and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. H. F. Roberts. In 1844 he removed to Ohio, where he completed his studies, and remained in practice till 1850, when he entered the Jefferson Medical College. He graduated in the winter of 1850-51, and returned to Uniontown, where he has followed his profession until the present time. He was examining surgeon of this district during the war of the Rebellion, and examining physician for the United States Pension Office for thirteen years.

Dr. Robert M. Walker is a native of Franklin County, Pa. He was educated in Ohio at Franklin College. He studied medicine with Dr. Joseph McCloskey, of Perryopolis, and Dr. John Hassan, of West Newton. In the spring of 1843 he commenced practice in Uniontown. In the winter of 1844-45 he attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, and at the close of his course in Philadelphia returned to Uniontown, where he is still in practice.

Dr. Smith Fuller, born in Connellsville, Pa., studied medicine with Dr. John Hassan from the spring of 1838 till 1840, when he went to Philadelphia and attended lectures at Jefferson College. He then practiced medicine in Uniontown until 1846, when he resumed his course at Jefferson College. In 1847 he returned to Uniontown, where he has since been constantly in active practice, except when serving in the State Senate from 1861 to 1863. His sons, John M., Smith Jr., and William B., are physicians, the first two now (June, 1881) practicing in Uniontown, and the last named attending lectures in Philadelphia.

The present physicians of Uniontown are:

Dr. Smith Fuller.	Dr. J. B. Ewing.
" R. M. Walker.	" John Hankins.
" H. F. Roberts.	" Smith Fuller, Jr.
" F. C. Robinson.	" John Sturgeon.
" William H. Sturgeon.	" A. P. Bowie.
" John M. Fuller.	" S. W. Hickman.
" John Boyd.	" L. S. Gaddis.

#### HOMEOPATHY.

Years ago several attempts were made to introduce homœopathy in Fayette County. Dr. C. Bael and Dr. Ridley practiced in Brownsville, but the exact date of their commencing practice is unknown. B. F. Connell, M.D., a convert from the old school, practiced a few years in Uniontown, but subsequently moved to Ohio, and from thence to Connellsville, where he practiced several years.

Dr. J. G. Heaton practiced for a short time at Fairchance Furnace. None of the above practitioners remained long enough to establish the practice, and for a long time after the above practitioners left for other fields homœopathy was without a representative.

According to the "History of Homœopathy," published by the World's Homœopathic Convention, which met in Philadelphia in 1876, "To A. P. Bowie, M.D., belongs the credit of the successful establishment of homœopathy in Fayette County." Dr. Bowie commenced in Uniontown in 1869, and is still in active practice in the borough. The other practitioners in this county are S. W. Hickman, M.D., Uniontown; W. J. Hamilton, M.D., Dunbar; and S. C. Bosley, M.D., Connellsville.

#### LAWYERS.

The early attorneys of Uniontown have been mentioned in preceding pages, in connection with the bar of Fayette County. The list of lawyers now (1881) residing in and practicing in the borough is as follows:

Daniel Kaine.	S. L. Mestrezat.
Alfred Howell.	J. L. Johnson.
John K. Ewing.	J. M. Ogelvie.
A. E. Willson, Pres. Judge.	A. H. Wyckoff.
John Collins.	L. H. Frasher.
G. W. K. Minor.	Daniel M. Hertzog.
Thomas B. Searight.	P. S. Morrow.
William H. Playford.	H. Detwiler.
William Parshall.	George Hutchinson.
Charles E. Boyle.	William Guiler.
Daniel Downer.	M. M. Cochran.
T. B. Schnatterly.	George B. Kaine.
A. D. Boyd.	Robert Hopwood.
Edward Campbell.	Alonzo Hagan.
Nathaniel Ewing.	F. M. Fuller.
Samuel E. Ewing.	Robert Kennedy.

#### SCHOOLS.

The earliest reference found in any record or other document to schools or to places where they were taught in Uniontown is in the act erecting the county of Fayette, passed Sept. 26, 1783, which directs that the court shall be held "*at the school-house, or some fit place in the town of Union, in the said county,*" and in the letter (before quoted) written a few months later by Ephraim Douglass to Gen. Irvine, describing the new county-seat, he says it contains "a court-

house and school-house in one," etc. Several deeds of about that date mention in their description of boundaries, a school-house lot evidently near the present court-house grounds. In a deed of lot No. 43, executed in 1788, Colin Campbell is given the title "teacher," which probably, but not as a matter of course, had reference to his occupation in Uniontown.

A school was organized in Uniontown before the year 1800 under the auspices of the Methodist Church. That school will be found more fully mentioned in the history of that church.

Miss Sally Hadden, who was born in Uniontown in the year 1800, and has always lived on the spot of her nativity, says the first school she remembers, was taught by an Irishman named Burns in a log house which stood on the north end of lot No. 39, now the property of Mrs. David Porter. Afterwards she attended the Methodist school on Peter Street, taught by a Mr. Cole.

Jesse Beeson, grandson of the original proprietor of the town, was born in 1806. He first attended school in a log house where the Methodist Episcopal house of worship now stands. The school was taught by a Mrs. Dougherty. He afterwards attended at the school-house on Peter Street mentioned by Miss Hadden. A teacher in the Peter Street school about that time was Silas Bailey, father of William and Ellis Bailey.

The following notice, which appeared in the *Genius of Liberty* in April, 1817, is given here as indicating the progress which had then begun to be made towards the free school system,<sup>1</sup> which was adopted in the State some years later:

<sup>1</sup> At that time, and for more than twenty years afterwards, Uniontown (like most other villages of its size and importance, particularly county-seats) was prolific of private schools, "select schools," and so-called "academies," some of them having merit, but the greater part being poor and of short duration. Generally they were quite pretentious in their announcements, and nearly every scholar whose parents were able to incur the expense (which was not heavy) attended some one of them, for a "term" of three months if no more.

In the *Genius of Liberty* of June 6, 1820, are found the advertisements of two of these schools. One is to the effect that "Mr. and Mrs. Baker present their respectful compliments to the people of Union Town, soliciting their support of a School for the instruction of Young Ladies in all the usual branches of an English education. Also plain sewing, marking cotton-work of all kinds, Embroidery, Tambour, Filagree, Fringe, Netting, Drawing, Painting, and Music, vocal and instrumental."

The other, in the same column, is that of John A. Donne, who announces that "Persons desirous of placing pupils under the care of the subscriber may be accommodated by making early application at his residence, two doors east of Mrs. Gregg's. His room is spacious and convenient, and his prices accommodated to the times, and proportioned to the different branches taught. An enumeration of the branches is thought unnecessary.

"Without arrogating to himself any superior pretensions, the subscriber respectfully suggests that he has had some years' experience in teaching, has made it a profession, and not embraced it merely as a temporary expedient. Grateful for past patronage, he respectfully solicits a continuance of it, and without promise to perform miracles, pledges himself that his exertions to merit it shall be unremitting.

"JOHN A. DONNE.

"UNION, March 1, 1820."

"March 25, 1817.

"To the Assessor's of the County of Fayette:

"You are hereby authorized and required to notify the parents of the children hereinafter named that they are at liberty to send their children to the most convenient school free of expense, and also transmit a list of the names of the children as aforesaid to the teachers of schools within your township, agreeably to the eleventh section of an act of General Assembly passed April 4, 1809."

The act of the Pennsylvania Legislature "to establish a general system of Education by Common Schools," approved April 1, 1834, declares that,—

"WHEREAS, It is enjoined by the constitution as a solemn duty which cannot be neglected without a disregard of the moral and political safety of the people; And whereas the fund for common-school purposes, under the act of the Second of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, will on the fourth of April next amount to the sum of five hundred and forty-six thousand five hundred and sixty-three dollars and seventy-two cents, and will soon reach the sum of two million dollars, when it will produce at five per cent. an interest of one hundred thousand dollars, which by said act is to be paid for the support of common schools; And whereas provisions should be made by law for the distribution of the benefits of this fund to the people of the respective counties of the commonwealth; Therefore [it was enacted] That the city and county of Philadelphia, and every other county in this Commonwealth, shall each form a school division, and that every ward, township, and borough within the several school divisions shall each form a school district; Provided, That any borough which is or may be connected with a township in the assessment and collection of county rates and levies shall with the said township, so long as it remains so connected, form a district, and each of said districts shall contain a competent number of common schools for the education of every child within the limits thereof who shall apply, either in person or by his or her parents, guardian, or next friend, for admission and instruction. . . . All moneys that may come into the possession of the county treasurers for the use of any school district or districts within their respective divisions shall be paid over by the said treasurers to the treasurer of the said district respectively at such times as the commissioners of the respective counties shall order and direct."

"~~As~~ Since handing the above for publication it has been suggested that I should decline taking young ladies in favor of a certain Mr. Baker & Co., who propose establishing a school here, and confine myself to the instruction of boys, and lest, as it frequently happens, conjecture should in the course of circulation be given for fact, I deem it proper to state that I shall not agree to any such arrangement, but shall continue to admit into my school all the young ladies as well as all the boys that may offer."

At about the same time Patrick Talbot modestly advertised that he was about to open a school in Uniontown for teaching the English branches.

Under this law the county commissioners of Fayette at their December session in that year ordered the levying of a tax of double the amount of school money received from the State. The court of Fayette County at the January term, 1835, appointed school directors for the townships and boroughs of the county, those appointed for Uniontown being Richard Beeson and James Piper. On the 1st of December, 1835, the borough complied with the terms of the law, and the directors reported to the county treasurer. The amount of State money apportioned to the borough in that year was \$73.66; from the county, \$147.32; total, \$220.98.

Free common schools were first opened in Uniontown in 1836,<sup>1</sup> the following being the first official action of the board of directors in the matter, viz.:

"At a meeting of the school directors for Union Borough on the 19th day of March, 1836, it was resolved to open four free schools in said borough, to commence about the 15th day of April next and continue for six months, which period will be divided into two sessions of three months each. There will be a vacation or recess between the sessions of one month, which will happen in August. It was also resolved that the directors will receive proposals until the 8th day of April next from persons wishing to become teachers in any one of said schools. The proposals will set forth the price per month for the whole term of six months (excluding the vacation), or the sum for which the teacher will take charge of a school for the whole time it is proposed to keep the schools open the present year. One of the schools at least will be put under the charge of a female instructor. Proposals from females wishing to engage in the business are respectfully invited.

"JOHN DAWSON, A. L. LITTELL,  
"WILLIAM REDDICK, JAMES BOYLES,  
"HUGH ESPY, WILLIAM WILSON,  
"Directors.

"March 19, 1836."

The east part of the lot of land on which the present school-house stands was purchased of William Salter in 1838, the deed bearing date September 6th of that year. On the lot stood a foundry, which had been occupied by Salter for several years. It was remodeled and fitted up with four rooms for school purposes. This alone was used until about 1850, when another building, also containing four rooms,

<sup>1</sup> At the time of the opening of the free schools in Uniontown there was in the borough an institution known as the "Union High School," of which Mr. J. M. Smith was principal. In the *Genius of Liberty* of May 25, 1836, he announced that "Miss Pears, a graduate of Mr. Beatty's female seminary, will be in town in the course of a few days to aid in this [the young ladies'] department," etc. The period of the continuation of this high school has not been ascertained.

Under date of July 26, 1837, is found the advertisement of the "Fayette Seminary." Located at Uniontown. Open for male and female students on the first Monday in September. Embracing two departments, "one principal, the other preparatory." The year divided into two sessions of twenty-two weeks each, quarters of fourteen weeks. Charge for tuition in principal department, \$12.50; in preparatory department, \$7.00 per session. Samuel Wilson, principal. Mr. Wilson was succeeded by Smith F. Grier, who was principal of the seminary in 1839-40.

In 1839—November 19th—a select school was opened "in Mr. E. West's school-room" by George W. Brown, of Monongalia County, Va., but no later notice of it is found.

was erected on the same lot, at the corner of the alley and Church Street. These two buildings were found sufficient until the present school-house was erected.

In 1857 an addition was made to the school lot on the west by a purchase from Moses Sheahan, on the 19th of August in that year; and on the 6th of June, 1860, the lot known as the Molly Lyon lot was purchased at sheriff's sale. The three purchases above named form the school-house lot as it is at present.

The law creating the office of county superintendent of schools was passed in 1854. Joshua Gibbons, of Brownsville, held the office for twelve years. The first report which has been found (that of the year 1857) shows that there were then in the borough of Uniontown four hundred and one scholars, with seven teachers employed in the schools. The sum of \$156.80 was received from the State, and \$344.41 from the collector.

The schools of Uniontown were graded in 1855, under James H. Springer, who was then the principal.

The present brick school-house was erected in 1868, the commencement being made by breaking ground on the 15th of April in that year, and the building being completed and ready for occupancy in the succeeding fall. It was planned by J. W. Kerr, an architect of Pittsburgh; the contractors were R. and H. Fulton, of Sewickley, Westmoreland Co. The stonework was done by John Wilhelm, of Connellsville; brick-work by Alfred Dearth, of New Salem, Fayette Co. The contract price was \$30,644; cost of furniture, \$2800. The building stands on the corner of Barclay's Alley and Church Street. It is ninety feet in length by sixty-five feet in width, and three stories high. The first floor contains four school-rooms, each forty-two feet eleven inches by twenty-four feet eleven inches in dimensions. The second floor is also divided into four rooms, similar to those below. The third floor has two rooms and an exhibition hall, eighty-seven by thirty-six feet.

In 1870 a school-house for colored children was erected at a cost of \$1500. The lot on which it stands was purchased of William Baldwin, who donated one-half the price. It is situated in the settlement known as "Hayti," on the east side of Redstone Creek.

The following statistics have reference to the schools of Uniontown Borough for the year 1880:

Number of pupils.....	536
Number of teachers.....	10
Total expenditures for the year.....	\$6,711.69
Valuation of school property.....	\$50,000.00
Indebtedness .....	\$15,065.61

The school board of the borough for 1881 is composed of Daniel Kaine, G. W. K. Minor, J. N. Dawson, Joseph White, Alfred Howell, and Joseph Beatty. President, Daniel Kaine; Secretary, Joseph Beatty; Treasurer, A. C. Nutt.

The following is an imperfect list of the school directors of Uniontown from 1835 to the present time:

- 1835.—Richard Beeson, James Piper, appointed by the court, January, 1835.  
 1836.—John Dawson, A. L. Littell, William Reddick, James Baylis, Hugh Espey, William Wilson.  
 1837—42.—No return.  
 1843.—James F. Cannon, Wilson Swain.  
 1844.—E. Brownfield, R. G. Hopwood.  
 1845.—William Gaddis, H. F. Roberts.  
 1846—48.—No return.  
 1849.—R. T. Galloway, A. Hadden.  
 1850.—William Gaddis, Daniel Kaine.  
 1851.—James F. Cannon, William Thorndell.  
 1853.—William Gaddis, Daniel Kaine.  
 1854.—Joshua B. Houcell, Ellis Bailey.  
 1855.—Eleazer Robinson, William A. Donaldson.  
 1856.—William Gaddis, E. W. Power.  
 1857.—Ellis Bailey, James McKean.  
 1858.—Eleazer Robinson, Everard Bierer.  
 1859.—Smith Fuller, E. W. Power.  
 1861.—Everard Bierer, Amos Jolliff.  
 1862.—Edward G. Roddy, Benjamin Courtney.  
 1863.—Henry White, C. S. Seaton.  
 1864.—James Darby, Anderson Jolliff.  
 1865.—William Doran, Alexander Chisholm.  
 1867.—James H. Springer, Frederick C. Robinson.  
 1872.—Adam C. Nutt, Alfred Howell.  
 1875.—Adam C. Nutt, Henry M. Clay.  
 1876.—Joseph Beatty, William H. Bailey.  
 1877.—Smith Fuller, Daniel Kaine.  
 1878.—William H. Bowman, Jacob D. Moore.  
 1880.—Daniel Kaine, George W. K. Minor.  
 1881.—Alfred Howell, Joseph White.

## UNION ACADEMY AND MADISON COLLEGE.

The Union Academy was incorporated by an act of the Legislature passed Feb. 4, 1808,<sup>1</sup> which provided "That there shall be, and hereby is, established in the borough of Uniontown, in the county of Fayette, an academy or public school for the education of youth in the useful arts, sciences, and literature, by the name and style of 'The Union Academy.'" The trustees appointed by the act of incorporation were James Guthrie, Thomas Hadden, Presley Carr Lane, James W. Nicholson, Christian Tarr, Charles Porter, Thomas Mason, John Kennedy, Zadoc Walker, James Allen, Maurice Freeman, Jesse Pennell, and James Findley.

The sum of two thousand dollars was granted by the act, out of any unappropriated money in the State treasury, in aid of the academy, to be applied under the direction of the trustees; and it was further provided by the act that "there shall be admitted into the academy any number of poor children who may at any time be offered, in order to be taught gratis; provided the number so admitted shall at no time be greater than four, and that none of said poor

children shall continue to be taught gratis in said academy longer than two years."

The academy was continued with varying success for many years. Finally it was taken under charge of the Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and under these auspices was incorporated March 2, 1827, as Madison College. By the act of incorporation thirty-eight trustees were appointed, of whom the following named were residents of Uniontown, viz.: Thomas Irwin, John Kennedy, Thornton Fleming, John M. Austin, H. B. Bascom, Samuel Evans, Henry Ebbert, Nathaniel Ewing, Robert Skiles, and Isaac Beeson.

H. B. Bascom was appointed president and Professor of Moral Science; Charles Elliot, Professor of Languages; and J. H. Fielding, Professor of Mathematics. One of the professors had pastoral charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Uniontown. In 1829, Dr. Bascom resigned the presidency to become agent for the American Colonization Society. In 1831, J. H. Fielding was appointed president, and Homer J. Clark professor. In 1832 the institution suspended, as propositions had been made to the Conference to accept Allegheny College, at Meadville, in its stead, the buildings, library, and apparatus of which were greatly preferable. During the few years of its existence, however, a number of promising young men were educated, and a great impulse was given to ministerial study throughout Western Pennsylvania.

After the college passed from the charge of the Methodist Conference it was continued under the auspices of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and in charge of Dr. J. P. Wethee. He was succeeded about 1841 by Dr. Andrew Ferrier, who was in turn succeeded by Dr. Cox. In May, 1852, the college was mentioned in the *Genius of Liberty* as being then "in a very flourishing condition." About 1854 it passed under the charge of the Methodist Protestant Church, and was at different times under the principalship of Drs. Cox, Ball, and Brown. About 1858 the property was sold at sheriff's sale, after which the building was used for a private school, of which the first principal was William McDowell. He remained two or three years, and was succeeded by Levi S. Lewis, who became principal in September, 1861, and continued in charge till February, 1864, when the school was taken by two young men named Reed, who taught one season, and then the school passed to the charge of S. B. Mercer, who continued it till 1866, when the buildings were taken for the use of the Soldiers' Orphans' School, which continued to be taught there until 1875, when it was removed to the new buildings erected for its use at "Dunbar's Camp."

The old Madison College buildings, now in disuse, are located on the north side of Main Street (or the National road), on the high land just east of the eastern bridge over Redstone Creek.

<sup>1</sup> The academy, however, was in operation some time before its incorporation. In an advertisement dated in March, 1807, the name of John St. Clair, "teacher of the Languages and Mathematics in the Union Academy" at Uniontown, is given in commendation of the superior quality of the surveying instruments manufactured by Alexander Simpson, of Brownsville; and in the act of incorporation it is directed that the trustees appointed by it should hold their first meeting in the academy, showing that it existed prior to the passage of the act.

## CHURCHES.

GREAT BETHEL REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH.<sup>1</sup>

This organization was formed in the year 1770, and is evidently one of the first religious societies established within the boundaries of Fayette County, and as it can be traced by its own records as a distinct organization down to the present time, it becomes one of the important parts of our present history.

In the oldest book of records now in the possession of the church the following entry is made on the first page: "The Regular Baptist Church of Jesus Christ at Uniontown, Pa., unwilling that their origin should be lost in obscurity, and apprehending, from the decayed state of the annals respecting the institution and progress thereof, that they will shortly become unintelligible, have by an unanimous resolution passed on this 12th day of November, 1822, ordered that the first book of said church should be transcribed in line in the same words and the same manner in which it was written, and that our brother, Samuel King, be appointed for this service." From the transcript made by Mr. King, in pursuance of that resolution, the following letter is copied verbatim, viz.:

"The Church of Jesus Christ at Great Bethel, Constituted as is supposed in Province of Pennsylvania, holding Believers, Baptism, &c., &c., sindeth greeting.

"To all Christian People to whom these may Concern, Know ye that Isaac Sutton is in full Communion with us, and is of a Regular and of a Christian Conversation, and for aught we know is approved of by us in general as a gifted Brother, and we do unitedly agree that he should Improve his Gifts as a Candidate for the ministry where Ever god in his Providence shall Call him. sign'd by us this Eighth day of November, in the year of our lord Christ—1770.

"Witness our hands,

"N.B. JACOB VANMETRE.

"That this Church was RICHARD HALL. Constituted by me, Nov<sup>a</sup> ZEPHENIAH BLACKFORD. 7<sup>th</sup>, 1770, and that the Bearer was licensed to number our Sisters are Preach before me, or in allowed to sign. my Presence, as witness RACHEL SUTTON. my hand this 8<sup>th</sup> day of LETTICE VANMETRE. Nov<sup>r</sup>, 1770. SARAH HALL."

"HENRY CROSBYE."

From the latter part of this letter it appears that the church was constituted by Henry Crosby, but nothing further is said of him in the minutes which follow, and we have been unable to ascertain anything further with regard to his personal history or his subsequent connection with the church. In Benedict's "History of the Baptists," page 614, it is stated that this church "was gathered in 1770, under the ministry of elder John Sutton," but as we do not find the name

of John Sutton mentioned anywhere in connection with the church records, while that of Isaac is frequently referred to, we are disposed to think that he was the successor of Henry Crosby, and although not the founder of the church, the first pastor after its organization. The oldest book of record has the following title-page:

"Isaac Sutton,  
Great Bethel  
Church Book,

for the use of Inserting Minutes of Business transacted by the Church."

This certainly is evidence that Sutton was pastor when that book was procured, and it contains minutes beginning with 1773. This church has frequently been called "The Uniontown Church," "Uniontown Baptist Church," etc., owing to its location. But there was a church, known as the Uniontown Church, organized some time previous to the year 1790, the exact date of which we are unable to ascertain. On the 6th of November of that year is the following entry in Great Bethel church-book: "The Church of Christ called Great Bethel met the Church of Christ of Union Town according to appointment. After prayer proceeded to business. 1st, Appointed Deacon Gaddis to receive them. 2d, The Church of Union dissolved their constitution and were received into fellowship with us." Then follows a series of rules adopted for the government of the church. This was the only Uniontown Baptist Church properly called by that name until the division in 1867, when one portion of the church took upon itself the name and was chartered as the Uniontown Regular Baptist Church. The other branch still retained the name and kept up the organization as Great Bethel, more reference to which will hereafter be made.

**BUILDINGS.**—There is as much uncertainty with regard to the site of the first house of worship as to the name of the first pastor. The earliest reference to this subject in the records of the church is found in the minutes of the monthly meeting held March 18, 1780, as follows: "Resolved, that a meeting-house be built for public worship by the church. Resolved, that brethren Jas. McCoy, Owen Davis, Moses Carr view the ground and pitch upon the place for building, the dimensions of the house to be thirty feet and twenty-five." In July following we find this entry: "Resolved, that two meeting-houses be built, that Owen Davis, Philip Pierce, Joseph Thomas, Jos. Boutenhouse, and Philip Jenkins, to meet on Tuesday, eighth day of August, to council what is needful to carry on the building and what place." On May 19, 1781, "In order to carry on the building of the meeting-house, Bros. Owen Davis and Philip Jenkins are appointed overseers of the work; Bro. Boltenhouse, collector of the subscription." June 19, 1784, "Resolved, that the members shall work at the meeting-house every day that is appointed by Richard Reed, Thomas Bowel, and Philip Jenkins, under

<sup>1</sup> By D. M. Hertzog.

penalty of five shillings for neglect." On Sept. 15, 1787, a resolution was passed "that a meeting-house be built on the Great Road, about a quarter of a mile from Uniontown, and Thomas Gaddis and Moses Carr and James Little trustees to carry it on." We have been unable to reconcile these different resolutions so as to either fix the time when the first house was erected or ascertain the place where it was located. The first reference to a house as having been built is in September, 1789, as follows: "The whole of the land where the meeting-house stands belongs to the church for four pounds. Thomas Gaddis appointed to receive the Deed in the name of the church of Great Bethel against our meeting of business, etc." And again, June 18, 1790: "The church acknowledges that when Thos. Gaddis makes them a Deed for the acre of land that the meeting-house stands on, that they stand indebted to him nineteen pounds one shilling and ten pence, all errors excepted." This would indicate that the land was purchased from Thomas Gaddis, but immediately following it was resolved "that the trustees, Thomas Gaddis and Moses Carr, get the deed in their names in behalf of the church of Great Bethel." It was just at this time that the contention arose among the members elsewhere referred to, and as Thomas Gaddis appears to have been a leading member of the Loofborrow party, it was decided by the other party that he was not a proper person to receive the deed, and from this time there is nothing further said about a deed until the year 1804, when one acre of land was conveyed to the Great Bethel Church by Henry Beeson and wife. This lot of ground was located on the "Great Road" leading from Uniontown to Cheat River, and though it is now within the borough limits, it doubtless would at that early day have been very properly described as "about a quarter of a mile from Uniontown." In the old burying-ground on a part of this lot are found tombstones dating back to 1796, and some whose dates are no longer legible. Many of our citizens still living distinctly remember when an old house stood on this lot, previous to the building of the brick structure which still occupies it. And as no further reference is made to building until the year 1831, when this house was begun, we may conclude almost, if not to an entire certainty, that the house directed to be built in 1787 was located upon the same site where the old brick church now stands, and that it was occupied by the congregation up to the completion of that church, about the year 1833. This is a large building, with ample room below and gallery above. It was occupied by the Great Bethel Church until the division in 1867, when proceedings were begun for the erection of a new building, which was located on Fayette Street, in the borough of Uniontown. It was begun in the year 1868, but owing to the financial difficulties in which they were then placed was not finally completed until 1879, it being dedicated in August of that year.

This is a fine two-story brick building, forty-two by sixty-five feet in dimensions, with spire about one hundred and ten feet high. It is provided with lecture-room below, in which is a baptistery and well-furnished room, with frescoed walls for the main chapel above. The whole building was completed, owing to the high prices of all material when it was begun, at a total cost of about \$11,000.

**BRANCHES.**—From Great Bethel Regular Baptist Church there were established from time to time numerous branches, all of which were afterwards formed into distinct organizations, and most of them still exist as flourishing churches. As those of them which are situated within the boundaries of this county will each be more particularly described in their proper places, it is only necessary here to briefly mention the time at which they were separated from the mother-church. On March 19, 1773, the members convenient to Muddy Creek were dismissed by letter to that church, which is situated in Greene County, Pa., and is still in a flourishing condition. On Sept. 21, 1775, the brethren in the Forks of Cheat were granted a constitution. This church now has its place of worship near Stewarttown, W. Va., and has quite a large membership. A branch church was organized in "the Glades" on the 15th of November, 1778. It is still kept up as an independent organization, known as Big Crossings. At the same meeting a constitution was granted to the branch on Red-stone, situated in Fayette County, and Isaac Sutton appointed "to constitute them." Also James Sutton, James McCoy, Charles McDonald, and Philip Jenkins were appointed a committee to meet them on the third Saturday of December following, "in order to see that they be an unanimous body fit for a constitution, and to settle matters of difficulty if there is any."

The members belonging to Great Bethel Church living near and beyond the Youghiogheny were permitted to organize as a branch of the church on the 20th of September, 1783, but the history of this organization cannot be traced further.

Oct. 16, 1784, the church at Georges Creek was dismissed by request, and Isaac and James Sutton appointed to constitute them on the 30th of the same month. This church has since become one of the leading members of the Monongahela Association, and its history will appear as that of Mount Moriah Regular Baptist Church.

In the year 1830 a branch was organized at or near McClellantown, Fayette Co., but has since become extinct.

Thus it is seen that either directly or indirectly many of the churches of this county and adjoining counties have sprung from the Great Bethel Church, and truly she may be termed the mother of Baptist churches in this section of Pennsylvania.

**MEMBERSHIP.**—Beginning as this church did, when the inhabitants of the county were settled here and

there in little groups, its membership must have been small. From the oldest list of members on record we find from September, 1770, to November of the same year, when the church was formally organized, there were received by baptism eight members; these, in addition to the six whose signatures are affixed to the letter already quoted, quite probably constituted the full membership at the time of its organization. The names of the members received by baptism during the time mentioned were John Carr, Elizabeth Carr, Sarah Baccus, David Morgan, Wm. Murphy, — Van Meter, James McCloy, and Mary Anderson. The list of membership which follows is so incomplete with regard to dates that it is impossible to follow the progress of the church in this respect as closely as we should like to do. It appears that up to July, 1773, there had been received by baptism thirty-two members, and up to 1780 twenty-two by letter. Considering, therefore, the sparsely-settled condition of the country, their increase of membership was very fair. During this time, however, there had been a number dismissed by letter, and also a few excommunicated, but as the dates of their dismissal are not recorded we are unable to ascertain the exact membership of the church at either of the dates mentioned. Sept. 24, 1791, the report of membership to the Association shows a total of 40; in 1795, 42; 1800, 26; 1812, 45 (during this year nineteen were received by baptism and eleven by letter). In 1817 the membership had again decreased to 30. Although other lists of members are given at different times they are without dates, and we have therefore been unable to ascertain the exact number of enrolled names until what was known as the great revival in 1855. On Nov. 24, 1855, a series of meetings was begun by Rev. William Wood, assisted by Rev. Israel D. King, which resulted in upwards of ninety additions by baptism. The following postscript, added to the minutes of Jan. 26, 1856, by R. H. Austin, church clerk *pro tem.*, explains the condition at that time: "The church is certainly in a better state of health than it has been since its infancy, our membership larger, our purses heavier, and our hearts lighter. God be praised for His much mercy in dispelling the winter of our church and spreading before us prospects so flattering." A few pages farther on, under date of May 24, 1856, he makes the following entry: "Our church is fast increasing in members, Christian zeal, and, we trust, holiness, our membership now being 229. May God continue to build us up until called to join the church triumphant is our prayer." From this time until 1867 the church continued in a more or less prosperous condition, holding, as nearly as we can ascertain, about the same total membership from year to year. At the beginning of that year, however, opened the darkest hour of her history. Difficulties with the pastor had occurred, which will be more fully stated elsewhere, until they resulted in an open disruption of the church, and compelled a large por-

tion of the members to leave the building in which they worshiped and erect a new house in a different locality. The portion of members thus going off were recognized, upon a full explanation of the difficulty to the Association at their next meeting, as the Regular Baptist Church, and began at once to carry on the work of its original organization. The membership, however, by this disruption had been greatly reduced, and the bitter feelings engendered were slow to wear away. But gradually many of those who at first adhered to their former pastor, and even formed a distinct organization under his control, began one by one to return to the church; baptisms also became more numerous, until from a report of eighty-two members at the Association in the autumn of 1867 there are now enrolled on the church record one hundred and ninety-three members, there having been an increase by letter and baptism of twenty-four during the present year. The greatest harmony now prevails, both among the members themselves and between them and their pastor. The great burden of debt which since the erection of their new building had been weighing them down has within the past two years been almost removed, and once more may her members truly exclaim, "Our membership is larger, our purses heavier, and our hearts lighter. God be praised for His much mercy!"

**SUNSHINE AND SHADOWS.**—It is the duty of the historian to represent truly the subject which he attempts to describe. We shall not therefore presume to present the bright side of this church and leave concealed from view the dark, for Great Bethel, like almost all other churches, has had her shadows as well as sunshine, and while it may not be so pleasant a duty to write that which now lies before us, yet in doing so we hope that by thus showing the comparatively insignificant causes, for such most of them were which led to these difficulties, the present membership may be warned by the past to avoid similar disasters in the future.

The first of these difficulties occurred about the beginning of the year 1790. Some time previous the church had called Rev. Isaac Sutton as regular minister and Rev. David Loofborrow as an assistant. Soon afterwards we find frequent accusations brought first against one member and then another until a complete separation occurred, one part of the church meeting at the house of Rev. Sutton and transacting business there as Great Bethel Church, the other holding their sessions on the same day at the church building. This unhappy state of affairs continued until Oct. 4, 1791, when a special meeting was called, "in order to form a plan by which our aggrieved brethren might be again united with us in the bonds of love and Christian fellowship." This result appeared to have been accomplished by passing a resolution to permit both preachers to officiate in their ministerial capacity in the church, for we find no further difficulty recorded in connection with this matter. From

that time forward harmony appears to have prevailed until during the pastorate of Rev. William Brownfield. About the year 1832 there arose a difficulty between Rev. Brownfield and other ministers of the Baptist denomination. Rev. Brownfield adhered strictly to the "Old School" or Anti-Mission Baptists, while Rev. John Thomas, Rev. Dr. James Estep, Rev. William Penny, and others who were occasionally invited to preach for the Great Bethel Church, were more liberal in their views and favored missionary and other benevolent societies. This soon caused a contention among the preachers themselves, and the members naturally fell in with one side or the other, until again a separation was brought about.

This contention continued and grew more serious until April, 1836, when the party favoring the New School ministers purchased a new book for keeping their records, and though they still permitted Rev. Brownfield to preach in the church one-half the time, and also allowed his adherents to hold business meetings there, nevertheless kept the minutes of their meetings entirely distinct. Contentions then began to arise as to whom the church property belonged. A petition by the Brownfield party and remonstrance against it by the others were sent to the Legislature of the State; the matter was also referred to the Red-stone Association. But nothing satisfactory could be done, the breach was only widened, until in 1837 an attempt was made by the Brownfield party to prevent the others from using the house by fastening the doors and windows with iron bars, and posting a notice on the door to the effect that should any one remove these fastenings and enter he would be liable to a suit at law for trespass. Nothing daunted, the new party at once removed the bars and entered. This entry, in accordance with the notice given, resulted in a suit, which was tried before Judge Grier in a special court held in the year 1843, and was terminated by a verdict in favor of the defendants or New School party. From that time there seems to have been but little contention between them, though the Old School party still continued to keep a separate record and retained Rev. Brownfield to preach for them until Oct. 31, 1846, when no further record is found of their deliberations, and they appear to have gradually fallen in with the other branch until they became entirely absorbed by it, and from that time on the New School party continued as the only organization and the Great Bethel Church. This split, while it hindered greatly the spiritual progress of the church during its continuance, resulted in an entire change of the working of the body, and evidently opened for them many new fields of usefulness. From this time there are frequent collections for mission-work of various kinds, the church-doors were thrown open for the privileges of Sabbath-school, and a new era of progress dawned upon the whole society. Happier would it have been had this result been brought about without the contention and bitter feelings connected

with it. At last the storm was over, and though it had dashed the waves of contention fiercely about her, serenely from amidst the roar and tumult the old ship of the church sailed out upon the placid waters; and but a few years later it is with pleasure we quote from the record at the time of the famous meeting elsewhere referred to. During its progress reference is made to the preaching of Revs. Wood and King, and as a result "fifty-six eternity-bound souls followed the example of their master and elder brother, buried with him in Christian baptism, and raised, we trust, to newness of life. Fifty-four were received into full fellowship with the church, *and the work still going on.*" Alas, that we must turn from this bright part of the record to note another time of gloom. Dr. John Boyd was called as pastor of the church March 21, 1864. For some time afterward the usual harmony continued, but about the close of the year 1866 disputes arose from various causes between the pastor and part of the members. Though the writer was not in any way connected with the church at that time, having since become a member, it may be possible we are not sufficiently free from prejudice to impartially state these causes; and as the parties connected with the church at that time are almost all still living, lest we should do injustice to some of them we will leave that part of the church history for some one who can look back with an impartial eye, and from written records recount the true cause of this trouble when those who participated in it shall all have passed away. This dispute continued and grew so warm that it became impossible for both factions to remain together, and those who adhered to the pastor still continuing in the church building, the other party were obliged to seek a place of worship elsewhere. For a short time they obtained leave from the county officers to use the court-house, afterward they resorted to what was formerly known as the town hall, in the borough of Uniontown, and there remained until their new house of worship, erected on Fayette Street, was sufficiently completed to afford them a place for assembling. This part of the members made application to the Monongahela Association in the fall of 1867, the same year of the separation, and were recognized as the regular church, as appears by the minutes of the Association for that year. They at once upon leaving the old house discharged Dr. Boyd as their pastor, and soon afterward called another. They have since regularly continued the organization as the Great Bethel Regular Baptist Church, and on the 17th day of March, 1881, procured by application to the court a charter under that name. Almost all the members who at first remained with the Boyd party have since left them and returned to this church, so that the only visible part of the trouble that for a time threatened to destroy the prosperity of the church is a disagreement between the church at present and Dr. Boyd as to the right of property in the old church building. In order to test this matter

a suit was brought a short time since by the trustees of this church against Dr. Boyd, and when this suit shall have been determined the last great disturbance will be ended. May it be the last, with reference to the future as well as the past. In standing off thus at a distance and recounting the causes that have led to all the dark days of this old pioneer church, how simple they seem and how seemingly easy might they have been averted. A learned judge once said in delivering the opinion of the court in a church case where the dispute arose about two ministers, "In this case some appear to be for Paul and some for Apollos, but none for Christ." With all due respect to those members who through all these difficulties still clung to the good work, and labored and nobly succeeded for the cause of the Master, a review of this history shows that it was only when the church began to approach that condition referred to by the learned judge, and in their zeal for their own choice of men forgot the great object of the church, that all this contention arose.

**PASTORS.**—The first reference in any way to a pastor of the church other than the letter previously referred to is in the minutes of March 14, 1778, as follows: "Had under consideration whether Br. Jas. Sutton shall take the care of this church in place of Isaac Sutton, to remain under consideration till another opportunity." Although this is nearly eight years after the organization of the church, the records seem to indicate that Isaac Sutton was the successor of Henry Crosby, but at what time the pastorate of the latter closed and that of the former began we are unable to ascertain. May 16, 1778, a reference is made to Jas. Sutton again as follows: "That Bro. Jas. Sutton take the oversight of this church—a full conclusion referred till our next meeting." Nothing more is said of a pastor in any way until Sept. 18, 1784, when it was "Resolved that Bro. Jas Sutton shall act in every respect as an assistant to Bro. Isaac Sutton." Dec. 18, 1784, James Sutton and wife were dismissed by letter from the church, and the next reference to the pastor is in the minutes of June 20, 1789, when a resolution was passed that "Isaac Sutton, Sen., should stand minister in this church as usual," and also called Wm. Loveberry as an assistant, to preach once a month for one year. It appears also that David Loofborrow had been called as an assistant near the same time. Some months after this occurred the difficulty previously mentioned, when Isaac Sutton resigned, March 21, 1790, but was recalled by one branch of the church on the 18th of September following, and continued with this part of the church, while Rev. Loofborrow remained with the other branch, until Oct. 5, 1793, when the two branches were united, and both called to officiate as ministers. Sutton, however, was granted a letter of dismission on the 21st of the same month, and left the sole control to Loofborrow, who continued as pastor until Oct. 5, 1793, when he too was granted a letter of dis-

mission. From this time until May 26, 1794, the church was without a pastor, when Rev. Benjamin Stone was called, first as a supply and afterwards as pastor, and continued as such up to Sept. 7, 1805, when he was granted a letter of dismission, but was recalled on June 11, 1806, to preach once a month, and continued as pastor until 1812. In the mean time that remarkable man, William Brownfield, had been licensed to preach, and Feb. 6, 1802, received a call to preach the second and fourth Sundays in each month. He thus continued until June 9, 1804, when he was dismissed by letter, and we hear no more of him until Feb. 12, 1812, when he received a call as pastor of the church. This position he held uninterrupted and alone until April 6, 1833, when Rev. Milton Sutton was invited to preach once a month. On June 1st of the same year Wm. Wood was also invited to preach once a month for six months. May 3, 1834, Isaac Wynn was procured to preach once a month, and May 2, 1835, Milton Sutton was requested to continue his services. During all this time, however, Rev. Brownfield was still retained as the pastor of the church. Soon afterwards occurred the second division, before referred to, and although Rev. Brownfield was then, on April 30, 1836, dismissed by "a majority of the members present" from the pastorate of the church, he was still allowed to preach on his usual days, the first and third Sabbaths of each month. This he continued to do until 1846, except such times as his place was supplied by other ministers, whom he frequently invited to assist him. Among these were Revs. Frey, Avery, McClelland, Whitlock, and others. On the 24th of December, 1836, the other branch of the church called Elder James Seymour to preach once a month, and from this time until the end of Rev. Brownfield's labors, if the church did not succeed it certainly was not from lack of preachers. June 24, 1837, Elder Milton Sutton called once a month for one year, in connection with Rev. Seymour. Feb. 24, 1836, Rev. John Thomas called to preach once a month. June, 1838, Elder Wm. Wood called once a month, and continued as pastor until April, 1841. Dec. 22, 1838, Rev. Isaac Wynn was called to supply the place of Rev. Thomas, who had been employed by the Pennsylvania Missionary Society. Rev. Wynn continued in connection with Rev. Wood until 1841, when Elder E. M. Miles was called as pastor, to preach twice a month, and who continued his labors with the church until September, 1842. October 29th of the same year Rev. Isaac Wynn was again called as a supply, but afterwards retained as pastor, preaching one-half his time until April 1, 1854, with the following exceptions: Dr. James Estep, pastor for six months from April, 1844; Dr. William Penny, from Dec. 26, 1846, to April 1, 1848; S. H. Ruple, one year from April 26, 1851; and Rev. Milton Sutton, for one year from April 24, 1852. From the time of his resignation as pastor, Rev. Wynn was kept as a supply until June

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24, 1855, when Rev. Wm. Wood was called as a supply, to preach once a month. On Jan. 24, 1855, Rev. Israel D. King was called as pastor of the church, and continued as such until March 1, 1860. On the 8th of December following, Rev. B. P. Ferguson was called to the pastorate of the church, which place he retained until Sept. 12, 1863. Dr. John Boyd was called as pastor March 21, 1864, and continued until March 2, 1867. Rev. C. E. Barto was next called, Jan. 19, 1868, and continued until April 1, 1872. Rev. W. W. Hickman entered as pastor in May, 1872, and remained until April 1, 1878. From that time until June 6, 1879, the church was without a pastor, when Rev. F. B. La Barrer assumed the duties as such, and still continues in that position, July 1, 1881.

**PREACHERS LICENSED.**—The following list shows the licenses granted to young men by this church, permitting them to enter the ministry:

Isaac Sutton, Nov. 8, 1770.  
 Joseph Barnet, March 19, 1773; ordained June, 1775.  
 Isaac Morris, May 21, 1775.  
 John Wade Loveberry, Sept. 20, 1783.  
 John Hopwood, Aug. 20, 1791.  
 — Sreve, Nov. 19, 1792.  
 William Brownfield, April 6, 1799; ordained Dec. 19, 1800.  
 Milton Sutton, July 6, 1833; ordained May 4, 1834.  
 Isaac Wynn, July 6, 1833.

Richard H. Austin, June 28, 1856; ordained Sept. 27, 1857.  
 Joseph Collins, Feb. 26, 1859.  
 John Batt, Jan. 19, 1868.

**LIST OF CLERKS.**—Isaac Morris, appointed July 15, 1775.

Philip Jenkins, appointed Nov. 19, 1776.  
 Moses Sutton, appointed Oct. 16, 1784.  
 Isaac Sutton, Jr., appointed Sept. 15, 1787.  
 John Hopwood, appointed Feb. 19, 1791.  
 Anthony Swain, appointed Oct. 18, 1794.  
 John Ayers, appointed Sept. 8, 1804.  
 Simon Gard, appointed Aug. 12, 1809.  
 Charles King, appointed March 28, 1812.  
 Samuel Little, appointed Aug. 1, 1818.  
 William Bryson, appointed May, 1830.  
 Hamilton Abraham (O. S.), appointed Jan. 2, 1836.  
 William Bryson (N. S.), appointed April 30, 1836.  
 George A. Shallenberger, appointed May 21, 1853.  
 F. L. Hatfield, appointed March 22, 1856.  
 Isaac W. Bryson, appointed Aug. 22, 1856.  
 Samuel Hatfield, Jr., appointed Sept. 26, 1857.  
 C. G. Turner, appointed Jan. 22, 1859.  
 R. Porter Craig, appointed Dec. 8, 1860.  
 Joseph Hayden, appointed Dec. 24, 1865.  
 Amos Bowlby, appointed Jan. 25, 1873.  
 S. W. Carter, appointed May 24, 1873.  
 D. M. Hertzog, appointed Sept. 27, 1879.

**LIST OF DEACONS.**—Elijah Barclay, June 8, 1776, on trial; ordained May 19, 1781.

Philip Pierce, May 17, 1779, on trial; ordained May 19, 1781.

William Wells, Jan. 20, 1782.  
 Thomas Gaddis, Feb. 14, 1784.  
 Moses Carr, Jan. 19, 1790.  
 Robert Jackway, Jan. 15, 1791.  
 — Ker, Oct. 18, 1794.  
 David Conger, April 5, 1800.  
 John Gaddis, March 9, 1805.  
 Simon Gard, March 9, 1805.  
 Isaac Minor, May 1, 1812.  
 William Vance, Nov. 4, 1815.  
 Moses Nixon, May 4, 1822.  
 John Troutman, May 4, 1822.  
 William Bryson, July 6, 1833.  
 Isaac Hutchinson, April 1, 1837.  
 Squire Ayers, Dec. 24, 1842.  
 A. B. Bryson, March, 1851.  
 Elijah Jennings, March, 1851.  
 George A. Shallenberger, Jan. 27, 1855.  
 George W. Foulk, Jan. 19, 1868.  
 William Swearingen, Jan. 19, 1868.  
 Crawford Vance, Aug. 22, 1868.  
 Porter Craig.  
 John Collins.  
 James Nabor, April 24, 1875.  
 H. C. Diffenderffer, Feb. 22, 1879.  
 Robert Bryner.

**ASSOCIATIONS.**—The Redstone Association, according to Benedict's "History of the Baptists," was organized in 1776. In 1777 Great Bethel Church sent the following messengers to that body, viz.: Isaac Sutton, James Sutton, and Philip Jenkins. Owing "to the difficulty of the times," it did not suit to hold the Association that year at Muddy Creek, and it was agreed that it should be held at the house of Isaac Sutton. It is obvious from this that Great Bethel was one of the original members of the Redstone Association, with which it continued until 1836, and the branch which still clung to Rev. Wm. Brownfield continued to send delegates until 1846, when Wm. Brownfield, I. Hutchinson, and S. Davis were sent to Indian Creek Church, where it met that year. The other branch of the church soon after their separation sent messengers to the Pittsburgh Association, and were admitted to that body, of which the church remained a member until 1856. On the 26th of April, 1856, a letter was sent to the Pittsburgh Association requesting dismission from them, with a view of uniting with the Monongahela Association. Their request was granted, and the same year, on applying to the Monongahela Association for admission, they were received into that body, with which they still continue.

**SABBATH-SCHOOL.**—The first Sunday-school in connection with this church was organized in July, 1845, on motion of Rev. Isaac Wynn. It has been maintained as an organization ever since. At first, for a few years, it was conducted only during the winter

season, but since then it has been maintained regularly throughout the year. At present it is under the superintendency of D. M. Hertzog, and numbers in full nearly one hundred and fifty members, with nine teachers.

**CONCLUSION.**—We have now attempted to record briefly the principal events in the history of this remarkable church. Much that is interesting has no doubt been omitted, but enough is given to mark the course along which she has passed. Dating her existence back to a time when the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania was a feeble province of the mother-country, she has witnessed the birth, growth, and unprecedented prosperity of a mighty nation. Sometimes disturbed by national or State convulsions from without, and occasional contentions within, her course has not always been smooth as that of church brotherhood should be, yet upon the whole her members have reason to rejoice that they belong to a body which, by the grace of God, has been permitted to do so much for the cause of the Master, and especially to see the harmony that now prevails in all her parts, and the glorious opportunity at present offered for the successful advancement of that great work. May peace continue within her walls and prosperity within her palaces!

#### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN UNIONTOWN.<sup>1</sup>

At the session of Conference held in Baltimore May 28, 1784, Redstone Circuit was formed, which included all of Pennsylvania west of the Allegheny Mountains. John Cooper and Samuel Breeze were appointed to this circuit. They came to Uniontown, probably in June, as Bishop Asbury preached in Uniontown July 7, 1784, to a congregation of seven hundred persons, and it is probable that Cooper and Breeze came with him. But the peculiar polity of Methodism in working the laymen as local preachers and exhorters had fore-stalled the appearance of the regular circuit preachers, who found in the vicinity of Uniontown Robert Wooster, a local preacher from England. Wooster, according to the best authority attainable, came to America about the year 1771, and commenced preaching in the neighborhood of Uniontown about 1780. Many traditions have been handed down in Methodist families concerning Wooster and his work, from which it is thought to be more than probable that he organized classes at several points in and around Uniontown. The early records of the society at Uniontown were not preserved, so that a correct list of the persons forming the first class or society cannot be furnished, although many of them are known. The oldest record now in the possession of the church is a treasurer's book opened in 1807.

Cooper and Breeze remained on Redstone Circuit but one year, under the custom of annual changes which was then the rule. They were followed in 1785 by Peter Moriarity, John Fittler, and Wilson Lee. It

is probable that Bishop Asbury came to Uniontown with the new preachers, as he writes that he exhorted in Beesontown July 19, 1785. He also preached, July 1 and 2, 1786, in the new meeting-house in Beeson-town. He says, "We had a feeling, gracious season; the Sacrament was, I trust, attended with a blessing." On July 20th, same year, he writes that he preached to a congregation of six hundred persons in Beeson-town during court. July 30th he writes that he was at the Widow Murphy's. It is not known exactly when the first meeting-house was erected, but as Asbury preached in it July 1, 1786, it is probable that it was built in 1785. The deed for the lots on which it was built on Peter Street was not made, however, until Aug. 6, 1791, and was made in the names of David Jennings, Jacob Murphy, Samuel Stephens, Jonathan Rowland, and Peter Hook, trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Uniontown.

The first church or meeting-house was built of logs, thirty-five by seventy feet, including the school-room at the west end. It stood on what is now the graveyard, near the line of the Second Church lot, fronting on Peter Street and flush with the street. There was a hall separating the school-room and the meeting-house, and a stairway in the hall leading to a room over the school-room. There were doors in the hall leading to the school-room on the left and into the meeting-house on the right.

Bishop Asbury commenced the annual session of Conference at Uniontown, in the meeting-house, Aug. 22, 1788. There were in attendance seven regular preachers and five others "on trial." Owing to some inconvenience and at the invitation of Mrs. Ann Murphy, Bishop Asbury changed the place of meeting to her house, which stood opposite the present residence of Henry Gaddis. Mrs. Murphy not only furnished a place for the meetings of Conference but entertained the whole body, including the bishop. During the session of this Conference Michael Leard was ordained. He was the first Methodist preacher ordained west of the mountains. Mrs. Ann Murphy was one of the original members of the church in Uniontown, and often entertained Asbury and his traveling companions, who always made it a point to stop with "Mother Murphy" when their journeys west and south brought them into the neighborhood. She came from Maryland during the Revolutionary war (the exact date is not known), and bought what is now the county farm and the Gaddis place, where she lived at the time of Conference in 1788. In Maryland she owned a tobacco plantation between Baltimore and Harper's Ferry, and having several children, she (at their solicitation) sold out and moved west to Uniontown. The year before her son, Eli Murphy, made a preliminary visit to the neighborhood of Uniontown. He was murdered, it was supposed, for his money. His traveling companion charged his death to the Indians, while the settlers, although not entertaining a very high opinion of the red men,

<sup>1</sup> By Dr. J. E. Moffitt, of Uniontown.

seemed inclined to exonerate them from the charge. Mrs. Murphy was accompanied by all her children, except a married daughter, who remained in Maryland. She brought a considerable sum of money with her, and after buying the home-farm and the farm at Mount Braddock for Jacob, she had for those days a large surplus, but as it was in Continental notes it became worthless at the close of the war. Jacob Murphy married a daughter of Col. Meason, and in 1791 his name appears as one of the original trustees. Ann Murphy (the daughter) married Samuel Stephens, who was also one of the original trustees. They were the parents of Mrs. Priscilla Austin, and lived on their farm near Upper Middletown. Sallie Murphy

married a Mr. Banning, and moved to Ohio. Rachel Murphy married Rev. Roberts, a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also moved to Ohio. Nacca Murphy, the youngest, married James Gregg. They were the grandparents of Dr. William and Miss M. E. Sturgeon. Mrs. Murphy brought a number of her slaves with her, and among them a Guinea negro named Nero, of whom many laughable anecdotes are related. Nero conceived a great dislike to the raw edges of pioneer life in the West, and mourned over the flesh-pots of Maryland, refusing in the bitterness of his anguish to attend family worship. Bishop Asbury on one occasion persuaded Nero to attend family worship. He reluctantly consented, but during the singing, reading, and praying he became so demonstrative in his happiness as to break down his chair and fall to the floor shouting,—a little too happy for the occasion,—so that the good bishop never again asked Nero to attend family worship. Bishop Asbury and Richard Whatcoat preached a sermon each during the session of the Conference of 1788, and Conference adjourned on the 25th of August. Asbury was again in Uniontown July 25, 1789. Conference held its annual session in Uniontown in 1790, commencing July 28th, Wednesday, and continued over Sunday. Three elders and four deacons were ordained by Asbury at this Conference. In 1792, June 2d, Conference again met in Uniontown, and Asbury writes in his journal, date June 10th: "We have founded a seminary of learning, called Union School. Brother C. Conway is manager, who also has charge of the District. The Establishment is designed for instruction in Grammar, Sciences, and the languages." This school was located in the school-room in the west end of the church on Peter Street."

The lot on which the school-house stood (joining the graveyard lots on the west) was transferred to the trustees of the church in 1794; from this fact, and also that the school was established in 1792, it is concluded that the school-room was added to the church building several years after the latter was built, prob-



FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, UNIONTOWN.

ably in 1791.<sup>1</sup> Rev. C. Conway remained on the district until 1796, and probably continued as manager of the school to that date, but in 1795 Conference appointed John K. Reynolds, a traveling preacher, classical teacher. Rev. Wm. Wilson taught the English branches. The sessions of Conference of 1794 and 1796 were held in Uniontown. In 1808 the meeting-house was weatherboarded and otherwise improved. In 1809, Thomas Daughaday was preacher in charge of the circuit. He died at his residence on Morgantown Street, where the third church now stands, on the 12th of October, 1810. He was but thirty-three years of age. His wife was a daughter of Peter Hook, one of the original trustees. She died in Westmoreland County.

Mrs. Ann Murphy died Sept. 10, 1814, in the log house on South Street where Mr. N. Greenland now lives. Her descendants in Fayette County are quite numerous, but few of them remain in the Methodist Church. Peter Hook, one of the original trustees, died March 12, 1818, aged sixty-five years. He was the grandfather of Mr. P. H. Hellen. In 1820 the society at Uniontown was separated from the circuit, and with Brownsville formed a station under the pastorate of Dennis H. Battie. The school established by Conference in 1792 must have closed its history somewhere about 1800. It was followed by select schools down to 1819, Patrick Talbot being the last

<sup>1</sup> On the 6th of August, 1791, Jacob Beeson sold to David Jennings, Jacob Murphy, Samuel Stephens, Jonathan Rowland, and Peter Hook, trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, lots Nos. 27 and 28, in consideration of five shillings. These lots were located in Jacob's Addition, on the north side of Peter Street. The Methodist Church was built upon them, and the old burial-ground was in use from an earlier day, as is shown by the fact that one stone in it bears the date of 1790.

teacher. In 1820 the partitions between the meeting-house and the school-room were taken out and the whole thrown into one room, and the gallery extended around the west end. After this the old hall entrance was used exclusively by the females, who were still further separated from the male portion of the congregation by a balustrade something higher than the backs of the seats, running from the south side forward to the aisle in front of the altar. The pulpit was in the centre of the north side, and had over it a sounding-board about five feet in diameter. The choir, usually very large, occupied the south gallery, the colored people the east, and the whites the west gallery. Uniontown continued with Brownsville as a half-station until 1824, when the appointment was made a station, and James G. Sansom appointed the first station preacher. From 1784 to 1824, when Uniontown was made a station, fifty-eight preachers were appointed to this charge. Never less than two, and sometimes three preachers were on the circuit at one time. James G. Sansom remained but one year, and was followed in 1825 by David Sharp, who in turn was followed by Henry B. Bascom in 1826. Bascom was a preacher of national reputation. Many of the older citizens remember his eloquent and stirring sermons. He was a man of fine personal appearance, with a brilliant mind of poetical rather than logical cast. Bascom remained but one year, and in 1827 was appointed president of Madison College. The history of Madison College while under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church is rather obscure. After the formation of the Pittsburgh Conference, and at its first session, a resolution was presented by Asa Shinn and seconded by Thornton Fleming and adopted, viz.: "That the Conference establish a seminary of learning within its bounds, and a missionary be appointed to ascertain the probable amount of money needed." Henry B. Bascom reported at the session of 1826, and the Conference accepted the report, and "Resolved, 1st, That the institution be located at Uniontown, Pa.; 2d, That a superintending committee of nine be appointed, five of whom shall be traveling preachers, to determine where to erect buildings and to employ teachers if practicable." The committee was appointed as follows: Revs. H. B. Bascom, John Waterman, Asa Shinn, Charles Cooke, and Thornton Fleming, and Messrs. Charles Avery, of Pittsburgh, John M. Austin, Thomas Erwin, and Henry Ebbert, of Uniontown. There had been an academy in Uniontown, established in 1808, the trustees of which gave the buildings for college purposes, and the college was opened under the presidency of H. B. Bascom in 1827. J. H. Fielding was Professor of Mathematics, and Charles Elliott Professor of Languages. Bascom resigned in 1829, and J. H. Fielding was appointed president, and H. J. Clark professor. In 1832 Madison College closed on account of the Conference accepting Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pa. Bascom in after-years became president of

Kentucky State College, and died in 1850 a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In 1827, Dr. Charles Elliott followed Bascom as preacher in charge, and also taught the languages in Madison College. He remained two years, and was followed in 1829 by Thornton Fleming, who remained one year.

In 1830 Conference held its session in Uniontown, and Charles Cooke was appointed to the station. Jonathan Rowland, one of the original trustees, died Sept. 22, 1830, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

In 1832, under the pastorate of Charles Cooke, the Second Methodist Episcopal Church was commenced, and finished in 1833, under the pastorate of George S. Holmes. It was built of brick on a triangular lot adjoining the graveyard on the west. Daniel B. McCarty, George W. Rutter, and Benjamin Hellen composed the building committee. Under the direction of this committee Edward Hyde, bricklayer, Edward Jones, stone-mason, and Gabriel Getzindiner, carpenter, built the church. The church was dedicated by Charles Cooke (former pastor), and cost about \$3500.

In 1837, March 28th, Daniel Limerick, preacher in charge, died, and was buried in the graveyard. From February, 1837, until Conference met in July the pulpit was filled by John White, preacher in charge of Redstone Circuit, under the direction of the presiding elder. From this date to the present time the records of the church are well preserved, and as full and complete as could be expected under the circumstances.

The usual fluctuations incident to the history of all congregations have had their place in the Methodist Church in Uniontown, but nothing transpired deserving special mention in a sketch like this excepting the revival of 1847-48, under the pastorate of S. E. Babcock, when one hundred and eighty-seven persons joined the church, and the building of the Third Methodist Episcopal Church on Morgantown Street. The contract for building the Third Church was signed by Messrs. Fuller, Laughead, Bailey & Co., July 24, 1877, and the church was dedicated by Bishop Simpson June 2, 1878. The lots on which the church stands cost \$2500. The building and furnishing complete cost \$12,800. The last payment on the debt was paid Feb. 7, 1880.

Ninety-two preachers have served the Methodist Episcopal Church in Uniontown since 1784, the date of the organization of the church, down to the present year (1881). Thirty-four of these were stationed preachers since 1824, when the appointment first became a station. The names of the stationed preachers and dates of service are as follows:

James G. Sansom, 1824.	H. J. Clark, 1831.
David Sharp, 1825.	Geo. S. Holmes, 1833-34.
H. B. Bascom, 1826.	T. M. Hudson, 1835.
Charles Elliott, 1827-28.	Daniel Limerick, 1836.
Thornton Fleming, 1829.	I. N. McAbee, 1837.
Charles Cooke, 1830-32.	W. Smith, 1838-39.

B. F. Sawhill, 1840.	E. B. Griffin, 1859-60.
C. D. Battell, 1841-42.	A. L. Petty, 1861.
A. Young, 1843.	H. Sinsebaugh, 1862.
William Cox, 1844-45.	H. L. Chapman, 1863-65.
E. Birkett, 1846.	J. Mancell, 1866.
S. E. Babcock, 1847-48.	C. W. Smith, 1867-69.
Frank Moore, 1849-50.	A. B. Castle, 1870-72.
Jos. Montgomery, 1851.	John J. Moffitt, 1873-75.
I. C. Pershing, 1852-53.	S. W. Davis, 1876 (two Conference years in this year) to 1877.
A. G. Williams, 1854.	
John Grant, 1855-56.	
John Williams, 1857-58.	R. T. Miller, 1878-80.

A long list of excellent men have served the church as local preachers, trustees, stewards, leaders, and Sunday-school superintendents. Among them may be mentioned (as space precludes mention of all) John Phillips, John Hibben, William McClelland, Morris Covert, John M. Austin, George Griffith, Henry Ebbert, Robert Kincaid, Noble McCormick, Rice G. Hopwood, James Ebbert, Gabriel Getzendiner, A. L. Little, R. L. Barry, Robert Boyle, Richard Miller, P. H. Hellen, Z. Ludington, Daniel Sturgeon, D. Hess, John F. Beazel, E. G. Roddy, James T. Redburn, John W. Barr, W. A. Donaldson, Henry Wilson, G. W. Rutter, etc. The present official board is composed of the following: Alfred Newlon, local elder and trustee; T. F. Farmer, local deacon; William Wilson, G. Crossland, John Sembower, William Craig, and Henry McClay, trustees and stewards; Thomas Jaquett, Lewis Dawson, and William B. McCormick, trustees; A. S. Craig, William Sembower, and J. E. Moffitt, stewards, the last named being recording steward. As far back as the records of the church are preserved there are accounts of the Sunday-school, but nothing is known of the date of original organization. The whole number enrolled in the Sunday-school is about two hundred, the average attendance one hundred and forty-seven. There are twenty teachers, including those of the boys' and the girls' infant classes. J. E. Moffitt is superintendent; H. McClay, assistant superintendent; H. F. Detwiler, secretary; and Juliet Wilson, treasurer. There is another organization connected with the church that deserves special mention: the Ladies' and Pastor's Christian Union, organized by the pastor, Rev. S. W. Davis, in 1877. The society is designed to aid the pastor in his work, and to assist the trustees in providing for the ordinary and extra expenses of the church and its furniture. The society paid over fifteen hundred dollars on the cost of building and furnishing the new church, and is still actively engaged in providing for the incidental expenses. The pastor is president; Miss Juliet Wilson, vice-president; Mrs. Neil Claggett, treasurer; and Miss Lou Reynolds, secretary. Regular weekly meetings are held on Tuesday evenings.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in Uniontown has furnished quite a number of ministers for the active work of the church. Among others may be mentioned

David Hess (deceased), L. R. Beacom, and G. T. Reynolds, of the Pittsburgh Conference, Henry Wilson, of the Illinois Conference, and C. M. Coburn, of the Erie Conference. The number of members now connected with the church is two hundred and twenty-six, which is about the average number for the past fifty years.

Perhaps there is no other point west of the mountains where the associations and memories of Methodism concentrate as at Uniontown. The early planting of Methodism, its well-sustained efforts in behalf of liberal education, the prominent position held by the denomination in its earlier days, and the great and good men who have been connected with the appointment have conspired to make Uniontown an historical centre in Western Methodism. Viewed from the era of the sturdy and heroic itinerant, who, clad in homespun and equipped with saddle-bags, battled for the gospel of peace, or contemplated in the mellow light radiating from the memories of the mothers in Methodism, the promise of the present and the future of Methodism in Uniontown is not so bright as that of the past.

#### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF UNIONTOWN.<sup>1</sup>

It is quite certain that Uniontown was occupied by Presbyterian ministers as a place for preaching the gospel a century ago. This is inferred because there were Presbyterian churches in this county with the regular ministrations of the Word as early as 1774. We have authority for the statement that in 1776 Uniontown was included in the bounds of the Dunlap's Creek Church. When ministers were so near they would not neglect this point. But we have no recorded nor verbal information in regard to the formative period of our history until near the beginning of the present century. The first statement to be found anywhere is in the minutes of the Redstone Presbytery. The following extract gives the first reference in these minutes to this church:

"At the meeting of the Presbytery at Georges Creek, Oct. 11, 1799, application for supplies was made by the vacant congregation of Uniontown. Rev. James Powers was appointed for one Sabbath, and Rev. Samuel Porter for another," both eminent ministers.

During the following twelve years, application was made at irregular intervals for supplies, which were appointed. About 1812, Dr. James Dunlap, a man of considerable ability, ex-president of Jefferson College, came here and remained about two years. He lived in a small log house on the lot immediately to the east of the court-house. He was principal of an academy which was conducted in the Madison College building. The only person now (1876) living who was a pupil of Dr. Dunlap at that time is Mr. Jacob B. Miller, a citizen of this town. During his residence

<sup>1</sup> Chiefly obtained from a history of the church prepared by the Rev. S. S. Gilson in 1876, and published by request of the congregation.

here Dr. Dunlap preached occasionally in the old court-house. In 1816 he went to reside with his son, Rev. William Dunlap, in Abingdon, near Philadelphia, where he remained until his death, which occurred Nov. 22, 1818, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Up to 1817 the preaching was very irregular.

The Rev. William T. Wylie, a native of Washington County, came here in 1817, from the churches of Rehoboth and Round Hill, and began preaching to this church, to its great satisfaction. He is properly regarded as the first pastor. He came upon the special invitation of John Lyon, an eminent lawyer, John Kennedy, afterwards judge, and John Miller, a citizen of influence. Mr. Wylie labored here as stated supply two years, and was then formally called by the congregation.

From the records of the meeting of the Presbytery held at Long Run, April 21, 1819, this extract is made: "A call was presented from the congregation of Uniontown for the ministerial labors of the Rev. William Wylie, in which they promise him the sum of \$1000 in regular quarterly payments during the continuance of his pastoral relation with them. This call was put into his hands and he declared his acceptance, and the Rev. Messrs. Francis Herron, Robert Johnson, James Guthrie, and William Johnson were appointed to meet in Uniontown on the first Tuesday of May, 1819, at two o'clock P.M., to install the Rev. William Wylie in the said congregation." The unusually large salary is worthy of note. It is believed to have been one of the largest paid to a minister of the gospel anywhere in the United States at that time, and it is explained by the fact that then many men of wealth resided here, who identified themselves with this congregation. The explicit instruction of the Presbytery was carried out, for at the meeting at Mount Pleasant "The committee appointed to install Rev. William Wylie in the congregation of Uniontown reported they had done their duty."

Mr. Wylie continued his ministerial labors in this church until October, 1823, with varied experience. At Long Run, where the call had been presented, in 1822, "Mr. Wylie presented a request from the trustees of the Uniontown congregation, stating that in consequence of the peculiar embarrassments of the times, and the removal and contemplated removal of a number of their most efficient subscribers, the congregation were unable to engage to Mr. Wylie more than \$300 a year for one-half of his ministerial services, and that they were reluctantly constrained to desire the Presbytery to release them from their former engagements to Mr. Wylie, and the Rev. William Wylie agreeing with the request, it was granted." From this time until his resignation he also preached occasionally at Wheeling. Mr. Wylie resigned his charge here in October, 1823, and was dismissed to the Presbytery of Washington.

Mr. Wylie's pastoral services here seem to have been quite efficient. The growth of the church was steady

until near the close of his pastorate. His physical appearance was imposing. He was a tall and slender man, over six feet high. He was pleasant in conversation. He entered the pulpit with great solemnity, and was regarded in his day as a very popular and powerful preacher. He was searching and faithful in his style, bold and pointed in the denunciation of sin. He spoke without notes. He preached in the old court-house.

In 1827 a call was again made out for his pastoral services, a very unusual thing in the history of any congregation, and the only case of the kind in the history of this, but Mr. Wylie declined.

In 1820-21 he erected the house now occupied by Dr. Daniel Sturgeon, at the northeast corner of Main Street and Mill Alley. The following information in regard to the subsequent history of Mr. Wylie is furnished by James Veech, Esq.

From Uniontown Mr. Wylie went to Wheeling, thence in 1832 to Newark, Ohio, in 1854 to Port Gibson, Miss., where he married his second wife. He returned to Wheeling in 1855, and died there May 9, 1858, nearly eighty-two years of age. His first wife was a daughter of Rev. David Smith, his predecessor at Rehoboth and Round Hill. She was a sister of Rev. Joseph Smith, author of "Old Redstone," and was the child born under the circumstances related on page 57 of that book. She was a good woman, and deserves to be remembered as the mother of the Sabbath-school of this church. The only person now living who united with the church under Mr. Wylie is Mrs. Sarah Dawson, of Brownsville, then Mrs. Sarah Bryson, *née* Miss Sarah Huston.

For a period of five years after the departure of Mr. Wylie this church was supplied by the Presbytery. It was during this interval that Dr. A. G. Fairchild seems to have preached here very frequently.

In 1827 the Rev. John Holmes Agnew was called to take charge of this church, and was installed Jan. 26, 1828, by the Presbytery, which met here for that purpose. His salary was \$400 per annum. Mr. Agnew was the son of a prominent physician in Harrisburg, a graduate of Dickinson College, and a licentiate of the Presbytery of Carlisle. He was a small man with a weak voice, a fine scholar and writer, and read his discourses. He was a good pastor, according to the testimony of those now living who remember him, and as the sessional records indicate. Towards the close of his labors here he hardly came up to the standard of orthodoxy of that day, especially because he was thought to make salvation depend too largely on the human will. At the time of the disruption, in 1838, Mr. Agnew united with the New School branch of the church.

Mr. Agnew resigned here in 1831, chiefly on account of ill health, and at once accepted the chair of Languages in Washington College, and was dismissed to the Presbytery of Washington. Subsequently he was

a professor for a short time in Michigan University; conducted a Ladies' Seminary at Pittsfield, Mass.; became editor of the *Eclectic Magazine* in New York; also taught in a female seminary near Cincinnati, and died several years since at his home on the Hudson River. During his residence in Uniontown he married Miss Taylor, of Brooklyn. She was an estimable lady, earnestly desiring to aid her husband in his work.

In 1831 began the longest pastorate of this history, that of Rev. Joel Stoneroad. Another peculiarity of his pastorate is that it followed immediately upon that of Mr. Agnew, without the intermission of a single Sabbath. Mr. Stoneroad was ordained and installed here Dec. 14, 1831, by the Presbytery, on a salary of \$500, in regard to which sum he says, "Although it now appears small, it is to be remembered all other things were in proportion."

Mr. Stoneroad was born Jan. 2, 1806, in Mifflin County; graduated at Jefferson College in 1827, and at Princeton Seminary in 1830. He labored as a domestic missionary for some months at Morgantown, and without his own solicitation or expectation was invited to preach as a candidate here. Unwilling to violate his engagements with the board, the proposition was made and accepted to preach here every alternate Sabbath. After being substantially on trial for six months, a unanimous call was made out for his entire time here.

Mr. Stoneroad's labors within these bounds were singularly blessed, and his pastorate of ten and a half years was marked by an average admission, on examination, of twelve persons a year. He resigned this charge April 14, 1842, because of the impression that he could be more useful elsewhere. He went from here to the Cross-Roads Church in Washington County, and after a sojourn of eight years there was called to the churches of Laurel Hill and Tyrone. In 1861 this charge was divided, and Mr. Stoneroad took the church of Laurel Hill alone, where he still labors with a zeal and energy beyond his strength. While in Uniontown he was regarded as an orthodox preacher, and was a diligent pastor, and he deserves, as we believe he has, the esteem of this church "for his work's sake." Revs. Wylie, Agnew, and Stoneroad all went from here to Washington Presbytery.

The Rev. Andrew Ferrier, D.D., the only doctor of divinity who has ever labored in this church, came here as supply by the appointment of Presbytery in 1842. He was a minister of the United Secession Church, Scotland, a member of the Presbytery of Glasgow, but came here more directly from the Presbytery of New York. On the 29th of November, 1842, Dr. Ferrier was installed as pastor here on a salary of \$500.

He was a man of decided ability, and preached fine old orthodox sermons; but his Scotch brogue made it

difficult for many of the people to understand him. He read his sermons from phonographic notes. Dr. Ferrier resigned his charge here Aug. 6, 1844, and crossed to the Scotch Church in Canada, and of his subsequent history we have no information.

In 1845, on the 26th of June, the Rev. Griffith Owen was installed here on a salary of \$500. He was a zealous, whole-souled, off-hand Welshman, a good pastor, and a very good preacher whenever he applied himself. He was noted for his itinerary, both in preaching and visiting from house to house.

He resigned here Nov. 11, 1847, being called to the Third Presbyterian Church of Baltimore, thence removing to Philadelphia, where, after laboring a few years, he died.

The Rev. Moses Allen Williams was installed pastor of this church Nov. 20, 1849, on a salary of \$500. He labored here as stated supply from February until this date.

He was the son of a ruling elder in the Mingo congregation, and was born Sept. 20, 1811. He was partly educated for the ministry by the donation of a sum of money for this purpose by the great-grandmother of one of the present members of this church. He is the brother of Dr. Aaron Williams, a well-known minister, now living near the city of Pittsburgh. He resigned his charge here in 1852.

Mr. Williams was a godly man and an excellent pastor, but only a moderate preacher. He wrote all his sermons out at length and read closely, claiming it was impossible for him to speak without notes, or even commit his discourses. The following information is condensed from a letter received in October, 1876, from Mr. Williams, who was then preaching at Jacksonville, Oregon:

"After leaving Uniontown I went to South America, and lived three years in Valparaiso, Chili. I left Valparaiso in the fall of 1856, arriving in San Francisco after a delightful voyage of forty-two days. In December I crossed Washington Territory by a trail through dense forests until I arrived at Cowlitz Landing, at the head of navigation on the Cowlitz River. In the spring of 1857 I was engaged by the secretaries of the board to explore for the cause of home missions. I preached in Sacramento awhile, organized a Presbyterian Church in Napa City, and made my way north through California to Red Bluffs and Shasta, thence by mule-back over high ranges of mountains, almost buried sometimes in the deep, melting snows, and brought up at Yreka, in Shasta Valley, and explored and preached all over Scott's and Shasta Valleys.

"I organized a Presbyterian Church in Jacksonville, returned in the fall over the mountain ranges, through deep snows, to San Francisco, revisited Sacramento and Napa City, and near the latter place married one of the best and handsomest women the

Lord ever made. In the fall of 1858 I returned to Roger's River Valley, where I have been laboring ever since. I scarcely ever see the face of a Presbyterian minister. This valley is surrounded with high, grand mountains, and possesses the finest climate in the world. I am sixty-five years of age, and can ride all day almost as well as ever. Uniontown was technically my first and last pastoral charge."

In 1853, April 27th, the Rev. James H. Callen was installed as pastor, on a salary of \$500. He was an Irishman, with a pleasant manner in conversation. His discourses were brief, finished in a bright style, and were always read with a fair delivery. As a pastor he was ordinary. He was a man of medium height, with a good appearance in the pulpit. He gave fair satisfaction during his pastorate, and resigned April 10, 1855, because he received a call to a church in the East, which region seemed to be more congenial to himself and family. A note received from Mr. Callen, now (1876) an evangelist in Brooklyn, having received the title of D.D. since leaving here, says, "I cannot recall any facts now which would be worthy of note."

The Rev. William Furguson Hamilton was installed pastor May 13, 1856, having served the church, under call, from October, 1855, to that time. His pastorate was the second in length of any in the history of this church.

Mr. Hamilton was born in Washington County, graduated at Washington College in 1844, at the age of twenty, studied theology at the Western Theological Seminary, was licensed by the Presbytery of Ohio in 1849, and ordained and installed, in 1850, pastor of Centre Church, near Canonsburg, where he labored a little over two years.

Mr. Hamilton was a man of far more than average talents and ability. He was a fine writer, with a keen, pointed style. He usually wrote and read his discourses. He had a hesitancy in his delivery somewhat unpleasant to the ear, and which slightly diminished the effect of his sermons. He was regarded as a better preacher than pastor. Mr. Hamilton resigned his work here May 31, 1866, after a pastorate of ten years. In 1868 he took charge of the churches of Salem and Livermore, in the Blairsville Presbytery, and labored there with acceptance for seven years. He then resigned, resided in Blairsville a short time, and thence removed to Washington, acting as stated supply to the Mount Pleasant Church, and also as Professor of Intellectual Philosophy and Ethics in the college.

From the time of Mr. Agnew until that of Mr. Hamilton the minister's salary was \$500 per annum. Mr. Hamilton was called upon a salary of \$600, which was subsequently raised to \$800, owing to the increased price of living during the war.

The Rev. Walter W. Ralston was installed pastor

of this church April 28, 1867, on a salary of \$1200, in quarterly payments in advance. The congregation also paid his house-rent during his residence here. He was a native of Ohio, a graduate of Jefferson College and Princeton Theological Seminary, and was called here from his first charge at Churchville, Md. He was a good preacher, with an excellent, melodious voice, and fine appearance and manner in the pulpit. He usually read his discourses. He was a fair pastor. He resigned his charge here Oct. 1, 1873, on account of a call to the church of Xenia, Ohio, which gave him a larger support than he was receiving here, and which he believed would furnish him a little relief in ministerial labor. He left Xenia in 1875, for a short time acted as financial agent for Washington and Jefferson College, and in 1876 accepted a call to the church of Bridgewater.

The Rev. Samuel S. Gilson was born Oct. 28, 1843, in Westmoreland County, graduated at Washington and Jefferson College in 1866, at the Allegheny Theological Seminary in 1869, and took a fourth year's course at Union Theological Seminary, New York. He preached two summers at Garrison's, on the Hudson. He was called to Bowling Green, Ky., April 1, 1871, and after laboring there precisely three years, was called to Uniontown and installed pastor May 1, 1874. Rev. J. P. Fulton presided and preached the sermon, Rev. J. M. Barnett delivered the charge to the pastor, and, by special invitation, Dr. George Hill, of Blairsville, the charge to the people. Mr. Gilson resigned his work here in June, 1879. The Rev. A. S. Milholland, the next and present pastor, was installed June 15, 1880.

There have been few elders in this church, but, with two or three exceptions, they were able and excellent men, devoted to the solemn duties of their office. That they were efficient and useful, especially in giving advice and administering discipline, is the testimony of former pastors and of the records of the church. In discipline their patience and wisdom were wonderful.

At the first meeting of the session of which there is any record the only business attended to was a case of discipline, the charge being improper conduct and the use of profane language towards a citizen of this town. There is no record of any other meeting of the session during the year 1826. In 1829 a serious case of discipline came up, when a member of the church was tried for inhumanity to a negro. This case was promptly and prayerfully prosecuted, and the long and full record assures us of the wisdom and piety of the first session of this church.

From this time on, for a quarter of a century, a case or more of discipline was under consideration at almost every meeting of the session. Some of these were exceedingly difficult to manage, and two or three are as complicated and mysterious as ever come

before the civil courts. The charges are for all kinds of offenses: for profanity, drunkenness, improper conduct, unbecoming language, slander, imposing a wrong ticket on a voter, neglecting the ordinances of religion, and for other sins. In those early days the elders frequently brought about reconciliations and adjusted differences which in modern times are more apt to find their way into the civil courts. A remarkable thing is that in almost every instance the accused was found either wholly or partially guilty. Very many members of this church became subject at some time or other to discipline.

It is quite certain that at least some of the offenses committed in the earlier history of this church by the professed followers of Christ are not committed now. Still, in those days there were many godly men and women who walked spiritually minded, in an orderly way, and brought no reproach upon the cause of Christ.

The session of this church has always been prompt, when occasion required, to express its judgment on doctrinal and moral subjects. In 1834 the following resolution, appropriate to an agitation then in progress, was adopted:

*"Unanimously Resolved,* That this session believes that genuine revivals of religion are not the results of human devices, but of the plain, practical, and zealous preaching of gospel truth, of which truth we believe our standards contain an admirable summary.

*"Resolved,* That common honesty, to say nothing of Christian sincerity, requires that those who do not believe the Confession of Faith in the plain, obvious, and common-sense construction of its doctrines should at once candidly declare their opinions and withdraw from the communion of the Presbyterian Church."

The session, by its declarations and discipline, has uniformly lifted up its voice against intemperance and its causes. In 1833 this resolution was adopted, "That this session is fully persuaded that the use of ardent spirits as a drink is a great evil and crying sin, and we are convinced that every pursuit which tends directly to perpetuate the evil or throw obstacles in the way of its suppression is immoral, and we believe it to be the duty of the Church at large to avoid all participation in the guilt of its continuance." Forty-three years afterwards, in 1876, the session expressed the meaning of this resolution in more explicit terms, and "Affirm their conviction of the censurable complicity in the guilt of the traffic in intoxicating liquors on the part of those who knowingly rent their property for such purpose or indorse licenses that legalize it, and we affectionately admonish the members of this church to commit no offense of this kind." In 1868 the session unanimously adopted a long and able paper on the subject of worldly amusements, admonishing the people against dancing, card-playing, and theatre-going.

Up to 1830 only those were admitted to the communion-table who had tokens, but in that year the custom was unanimously abolished. In the same year it was resolved, "That those persons who move within our bounds from other churches and fail to obtain their letters of dismission within six months should be refused the privileges of the church." The pastor was frequently requested by the session to preach upon particular subjects, especially Sabbath observance and family worship. During the pastorate of Mr. Agnew the congregation was districted for quarterly visits, "The whole care of the country members to be left to the pastor." It is not stated whether he chose this portion of the field because it was most pleasant, or because it needed especial oversight. Until 1837 the session is said to meet in the "meeting-house," about which time there is a gradual transition to the use of the word "church." The meetings of the session, however, have been usually held in private houses, and almost always at the home of Mr. Espy during his residence in town.

In the old session-book of this church the first record, made in 1825, is signed by Joseph Kibler, Thomas Lewis, and S. Y. Campbell. These men were the first elders of this church. Before this date, when the communion was administered here, assistance was rendered by elders from adjoining churches,—for instance, Benjamin Laughead, of the Tent, and Judge Finley, of Laurel Hill.

Joseph Kibler is spoken of as a godly and active man. He was diligent in tract distribution and Sabbath-school work, and was the first agent of the first Bible Society of this county. He was exceedingly regular in his duties as an elder, and according to the record was only absent from two or three meetings of the session until his departure to Ohio, Oct. 8, 1832, where, in the church at Hillsboro', he was a ruling elder until the time of his death.

Thomas Lewis was regular in his attendance upon the services of religion in public and private, and also upon the meetings of the session; and was the stated clerk from the beginning of the records until March 27, 1832. In 1839 he removed within the bounds of the Tent Church, still retaining his membership here until 1841, until he was dismissed to the Tent congregation, within whose bounds he died, Dec. 21, 1849, aged sixty-one years. S. Y. Campbell appears to have acted as elder about two years, until 1827.

In 1829, September 28th, John Kennedy Duncan and Dr. Hugh Campbell were ordained to the sacred office. Mr. Duncan was born and raised in Carlisle, admitted to this church upon certificate, and at once elected elder, and served faithfully for one year, and was dismissed in 1830 to the Tent Church. Thence he removed to Springhill, thence to Iowa City, thence to Dubuque, where he died in 1869.

October the 9th, 1825, is a date long to be remembered by this congregation. It was then that the two

young men, Dr. Hugh Campbell and Nathaniel Ewing, Esq., came for the first time to the Lord's table. Together they followed Christ with reverence and godly fear for almost half a century. These men were properly regarded as the pillars of the church in their day, and it is hardly possible now to unduly exalt their influence as Christian citizens. They were also exceedingly useful in the higher courts of the church, to which they were so frequently delegates. Indeed, it came to be said in the Presbytery, in regard to the commissioners to the General Assembly, "It was Dr. Campbell one year and Judge Ewing the next."

Dr. Campbell was stated clerk of the session from 1851 to 1864. He was a member of a large family of Scotch descent, and all Presbyterians. His father was a member of this church, and died at the advanced age of ninety-five. Dr. Campbell was born in Uniontown, May 1, 1795. In September, 1823, he married Miss Susan Baird, of Washington, who died in 1824. He married the second time in 1828, Miss Rachel Lyon, of Carlisle.

Dr. Campbell was ordained an elder in this church Sept. 28, 1829. In 1865 he was appointed warden of the Western Penitentiary. The following tribute was prepared by his lifelong friend, Nathaniel Ewing, and offered and adopted in the session: "For more than thirty-five years Dr. Campbell has exercised continuously the office of ruling elder in this church with uniform acceptance and eminent ability and faithfulness. During this long period his exemplary walk, the abundance of his benefactions, exertions, and prayers, and his diligent and scrupulous discharge of official duty contributed largely to the maintenance, growth, and establishment of the church. By the eminence of his gifts, also, he was enabled to perform effective service for the general interests of the Master's cause by sitting on frequent occasions as a member in each of the superior judicatories."

Dr. Campbell was a commissioner to several General Assemblies. He was chosen principal delegate from the Redstone Presbytery in the years 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, and again in 1847, 1854, 1858, and was an alternate nine times, and probably attended occasionally under this appointment. He was a member of the famous General Assembly which met in Pittsburgh in 1838, at the time of the disruption. A man of far more than ordinary ability, he made his influence felt in that body. During a discussion he arose and made a remark or two which attracted attention. Some Doctor of Divinity combed him a little, and wanted to know who is "This young David?" The doctor arose and said, "I am a very humble Elder from a very humble church and a very humble Presbytery, but I thank God I have the same rights on this floor as the most learned Doctor of Divinity or the greatest lawyer here." He then proceeded to score his unfortunate antagonist in a speech of wonderful keenness, which electrified the Assembly. By the appointment of the General Assembly, he represented the Presby-

terian Church of this country in the Scotch Assembly at Edinburgh in 1869, passing that year traveling in Great Britain and Ireland.

He was an excellent and impressive speaker, debater, and orator. In the judgment of one well qualified to give testimony on this point, "He was one of the smoothest and most pleasant speakers, in his best days, I have ever heard. The words fell from his lips like oil." His addresses on the subject of temperance were very eloquent. Dr. Campbell was a man of great will power, and it was not safe to come in his way where right and morality were involved.

In 1868 he again took up his residence in Uniontown, although he never again resumed his duties as elder here. He died in this place Feb. 27, 1876, continuing to the close of his life to take a deep interest in the prosperity of the church and in the public worship of God. He was rarely absent from the sanctuary or the prayer-meeting, and was a man of remarkable felicity in prayer. He was a close student of the Bible all his life, and a few days before his death he incidentally told his pastor that he had recently completed reading the Bible through for the sixth time. His faith was strong to the end, and he died triumphant in Christ. Among his last words were, "I feel it is by the Grace of God I am what I am." Almost the last words he wrote are worthy of record, not only because of their intrinsic excellence, but because they manifest the character of the man. "I have always disapproved of the display and extravagance of modern funerals as being useless for the dead, and in many instances excessively burdensome to the living, and tempting such as cannot afford it to follow the example of those who can. It looks to me like aping those who occupy high places in the world. As a matter of wordly policy, it may be well for kings and others, but it is very unbecoming for the humble Christian. Possibly my example may have a good influence on others. Let it be tried."

On Christmas-day, 1831, Mr. Hugh Espy was elected elder in this church, and received by the session as one of its members. He was stated clerk from March, 1832, until 1851. Mr. Espy was born September, 1792, within the bounds of Tyrone Church, where he made a profession of religion at an early age. About 1812 he removed to Rising Sun, Ind., and at the organization of the church there in 1816 was ordained a ruling elder. On account of poor health he returned to Pennsylvania in 1822, and died at his home here on Christmas-day, 1852. He was a most excellent man, and is remembered with great affection by many persons still living. For twenty years he served the Master here faithfully as a Christian and an office-bearer in the church of God, and as stated clerk of the session.

In 1833, February 3d, Nathaniel Ewing, Esq., was ordained to the office of elder in this church by the

pastor, Rev. Joel Stoneroad. Feb. 8, 1833, he first acted as a member of the session, and continued to exercise the functions of the sacred office until removed by death, Feb. 8, 1874, in the eightieth year of his age, and precisely the forty-first of his service as elder. Judge Ewing, in 1822, married Jane Kennedy, the second daughter of the late Judge Kennedy, a most estimable lady, who died in 1825. She was the mother of John Kennedy Ewing, one of the present elders of this church. In 1830 he married Ann Lyon, daughter of the late Rev. David Denny, of Chambersburg.

When a young man Mr. Ewing cordially embraced the doctrines and order of the Presbyterian Church. He was baptized in June, and communed in October, 1825. In a few years he was elected and ordained elder, and the period of his service in this office was longer than that of any other man who has been an elder here. He received an unusual compliment in the meetings of the session at his house when, by reason of sickness, he was confined to his home, and the remainder of the session felt the great importance of his counsel.

He was frequently a member of the General Assembly, being elected principal delegate from the Presbytery of Redstone in 1836, 1837, 1839, and 1850, and alternate six times. In the higher courts of the church, his legal attainments enabled him to expound ecclesiastical law satisfactorily, and he acquired great influence over the Assembly. Perhaps the most important service of this kind ever rendered was a report which he made on the decision of Judge Rodgers, of the Nisi Prius Court at Philadelphia, against the Presbyterian Church. This report is recorded in full in the large minute-book of the Presbytery, covering six pages.

Judge Ewing acquired large wealth, and gave liberally to the Lord, without letting his right hand know what the left did. As an illustration of his quiet way of contributing to the Lord's cause, in 1866 he gave \$1000 to the Board of Education, and his contribution was not known even by the members of his own family until some years afterwards. He gave his benefactions while he lived, and was personally attentive to the wants of the poor of this community who were brought to his notice. To the very close of his life there was no apparent weakening of his powerful intellect. Up to within ten days of his death his opinion on a principle of civil or ecclesiastical law might have been relied upon. In the last hour of his life he seemed to realize that God was the strength of his heart and his eternal portion. On a Sabbath morning he quietly breathed his last on earth and began his eternal Sabbath in heaven.

William Redick and Charles Brown were ordained elders Feb. 3, 1833, by the Rev. Joel Stoneroad. Mr. Redick served as elder until 1856, when he removed to the State of Illinois. He was born in Venango County in 1799. He was a good man, and served

here with acceptance to the people. Mr. Brown ceased to act as elder by his own desire and the will of the congregation and session. He left here in 1848.

In 1845, on the 13th of January, David Veech was elected elder here. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, born in this county June 6, 1781. He removed to Greene County in 1812, and was ordained elder in the New Providence Church. In 1832 he settled within the bounds of the Dunlap's Creek Church, and served as elder there. In 1839 he came to Uniontown. He served faithfully and acceptably here from 1845 until 1861, when, because of old age, he was no longer able to attend the meetings of the session. He held the office, however, until his death on the 14th of February, 1866. Part of a long resolution adopted by the session at that time states, "We hereby testify our sense of his Christian character and fidelity as a ruling elder in the Church of God." Mr. Veech was a good man, and the memory of his influence and works is still fragrant. He was the father of James Veech, Esq., who was long a resident of this community.

On the 15th of April, 1866, Simon B. Mercer was installed, and Benjamin Campbell installed and ordained, elders in this church. Mr. Mercer was formerly an elder in the church of Bridgewater. He served here about one year, and then removed to Saltsburg. Mr. Campbell acted as stated clerk from June, 1866, until June, 1873. Mr. Campbell was the son of Dr. Hugh Campbell, and still resides in Uniontown.

That this church has informally existed for a century is highly probable for reasons already assigned. The following is the first notice made of this church in the records of the Presbytery: "At the meeting at Georges Creek, Oct. 11, 1799, application was made for supplies by the vacant congregation of Uniontown, and the Rev. James Powers was appointed for one Sabbath and Rev. Samuel Porter for another."

In the old session book of this church the first record is made in 1825, and states, over the signatures of the first three elders: "In making out the report of the Uniontown congregation, we have given it according to the most correct information we could collect, as the congregation was never organized until the 24th of February last." One item of the report referred to is, "Total in communion before the organization of the congregation, unknown." Dr. Fairchild preached here frequently about 1825, and held the first election of elders and organized the church.

The growth of the church from the earliest time of which we have any statistics has varied, and yet in the main been steadily onward. In 1825 the membership was fifty-three persons, of whom only one is now (1876) living,—Mrs. Sarah Dawson, of Brownsville. Of these members, forty-two were women. There were about one-fourth as many men as women. Beginning with the year 1826, the roll of members

runs as follows; 60, 61, 69, 77, 81, 86. Beginning with 1832, the first year of Mr. Stoneroad's pastorate, during the ten years of his labors here, the membership is as follows: 103, 133, 170, 186, 215, 217, 240, 201, 206, 209, 157.

In regard to this period it should be observed that the large increase was reached by the reception of many who lived at Mount Washington and Petersburgh and Sandy Creek, and indeed but few were received from the congregation here. The largest addition the church has ever received in one year was at the beginning of Mr. Stoneroad's labors, when there were forty-eight added. The annual additions during the history of the church vary from this number down to one, which was the report for the year immediately preceding Mr. Agnew's ministry. The rapid decrease in the membership of this church towards the close of Mr. Stoneroad's pastorate was owing chiefly to the organization of the churches at Mount Washington and Petersburg, and also somewhat to the severe discipline of the session. About this period some cases of discipline were up at almost every meeting, the offenders being chiefly in the mountain regions. Discipline seems to have been eventually the death-blow of the Petersburg Church, for it soon became extinct.

Beginning with the year 1843, the roll of the church runs as follows: 157, 150, 141, 149, 154, 155, 151, 135, 120, 121, 131, 127, 127, which brings the report to the close of Mr. Callen's pastorate. In 1856, Mr. Hamilton took charge of the church, and, beginning with this year, the report runs as follows during the ten years of his labors here: 121, 107, 108, 124, 114, 109, 112, 113, 118, 117, 130. The largest addition to the church during this pastorate was in the last year, when there were twenty-nine received.

Beginning with 1867, the report is: 134, 137, 138, 149, 157, 156, 154, 148. It will be noticed that during two periods of four years each in the history of the church the decrease was regular. The membership reported in 1874 was 148, in 1875 it was 181, and in 1876, 195. The present membership of the church is 203.

The five oldest members of this church whose names are now upon the roll are the following, given in the order in which they united with the church:

Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis, received by baptism and confession, June 26, 1825.

Mrs. Ann L. Ewing, widow of Hon. Nathaniel Ewing, united by certificate, Nov. 13, 1830.

Mrs. Eliza Wilson, united by certificate, Oct. 6, 1833.

Mrs. Catharine Dicus, united by examination, Oct. 6, 1833.

Miss Agnes Dutton, united by examination, Aug. 12, 1836.

Of the benevolent work of the church in the earliest times we have no statistics. The first record of a con-

tribution is that in 1829,—three dollars were given for the commissioners' fund. In 1838, \$325 were contributed to the general work of the church; in 1842, \$160; in 1843, \$66; and in 1845, \$440, and in 1849, \$102. These are the only statistics recorded in the session-book up to 1850. For the last quarter of a century the statistics are quite full, being given annually. The figures just cited furnish a very good idea how the benevolence of the church varies with the most astonishing and unaccountable irregularity until near the present time.

The five years in our history that are marked by the highest contributions to the general work of the church are the following: 1866, \$1132, of which was the special contribution of \$1000 by Judge Ewing; 1867, \$1291. These two years were during the pastorate of Mr. Hamilton. In the year 1872, of Mr. Ralston's pastorate, \$1066 were contributed; in 1875, \$1203, and in 1876 \$1129 were given to the boards of the church. From 1876 to the 1st of May, 1881, \$13,464 has been contributed.

During the period covered by the statistics that are quite full this church has contributed as follows to the various causes which have been presented: Home missions, \$3240; foreign missions, \$2942; church erection, \$1380; relief fund, \$660; publication, \$549; freedmen, \$247; sustentation, \$187; miscellaneous, \$3951; congregation, \$41,000, or more than two-thirds of the whole. In all, over \$50,000 have been given according to the statistics, and much has been contributed of which there is no record.

In February, 1875, a missionary society on a somewhat extended scale, including the foreign work, was organized, and in the course of the year attained a membership of one hundred, and gave a contribution of \$100 to the foreign missionary cause.

The following were the officers for the first year; President, Mrs. Eleazer Robinson.

Vice-Presidents, Mrs. S. S. Gilson, Mrs. Dr. Fuller, Mrs. Ewing Brownfield, Mrs. M. M. Browning, Mrs. William Carothers, Mrs. C. M. Livingston.

Secretaries, Miss Mary B. Campbell, Mrs. Susan Allison.

Managers, Mrs. Daniel Kaine, Mrs. J. K. Beeson, Misses Lizzie Reynolds, Sadie Cope, Lizzie Moreland, Annie Williams, Maggie Francis, Lida Harah, Laura Beeson, Lou Hatfield, Sallie Gaddis, and Sarah McDowell.

Treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Baily.

The germ of the Sabbath-school of this church, the first Sabbath-school of Uniontown, was a class taught by the wife of the Rev. William Wylie in her own home. A school was formally organized about 1820. Dr. Hugh Campbell, who was then present, is the chief authority in regard to the earliest history of the Sabbath-school. The following statements are from a written document prepared by himself:

One of the teachers at the time of the organiza-

tion was Miss Elizabeth Hadden, "Betsy" Hadden, as she was called, who gave her time incessantly to the interest of the school, sometimes conducting it for long periods entirely alone, never giving up the school in its darkest days. Two others of the early teachers deserve especial notice,—Mr. John Lyon and Mr. John St. Clair. Mr. Lyon was a lawyer of unusual ability, an orthodox Presbyterian, and no ordinary theologian. He was fond of children, and apt to teach. He died a member of the State Senate of Pennsylvania. Mr. St. Clair was the prothonotary of the county. Few men excelled him in the imparting of knowledge.

Rev. William Wylie superintended the school until his removal to Wheeling. Col. Ewing Brownfield still has in his possession a reward-of-merit card, signed in their own handwriting by William Wylie, superintendent, and Andrew Stewart, secretary.

After Miss Hadden's death the school was superintended successively by Nathaniel Ewing, Joseph Kibler, Ethelbert P. Oliphant, Dr. Hugh Campbell, W. H. Baily, and A. W. Boyd. Mr. Oliphant was elected superintendent in January, 1847, and J. K. Ewing, Esq., assistant.

In 1848, Dr. Campbell was elected superintendent, and held the office until 1865, the longest period of service ever given by one man. Up to 1848 the average annual attendance of scholars was about eighty. During the period of Dr. Campbell's superintendency the contributions to the cause of missions were about one hundred and twenty-one dollars. The school has always been supported by the church, and the contributions of the children have gone to the general work.

The present superintendent of the Sunday-school is Nathaniel Ewing; average attendance of scholars, one hundred and twenty; number of volumes, one hundred and seventy-five.

William and Samuel Campbell, sons of Dr. Hugh Campbell, are the only ones who have entered the gospel ministry from this church.

**HOUSES OF WORSHIP.**—Before the erection of a church building the congregation worshiped in the old court-house, which stood on the site of the present one. About the year 1824 a church edifice was begun, which after various difficulties was finally completed and dedicated in January, 1827. It stood on the public ground, near the southwest corner of Morgantown and South Streets, a little south of the site of the present town hall. It was a plain, neat one-story brick, about thirty by fifty feet in size, without steeple or ornament, with the gable end fronting Morgantown Street, and standing a little back from the street. There was but one room, which was substantially pewed in the ordinary manner, each slip having the high, old-fashioned back and rectangular end. The building cost about three thousand dollars.

On account of objections which were subsequently

raised to this occupancy of public ground, the lot upon which the present church stands, on the south side of Church Street, just at the point of the angle made by its deflection northward, was purchased in the year 1836, and a second building, considerably larger and more pretentious than the first, was erected thereon. This building, of which Elder William Redick was the architect, contractor, and builder, stood a few feet back from the street, though not as far as the present building. It was a two-story brick, with high windows answering for both stories, with vestibule, steeple, and bell; open on the front, with large wooden columns extending as high as the square and supporting the gable. The lecture-room on the first floor was occupied in the fall of 1837, and the audience-room above in the following spring. This building cost about five thousand five hundred dollars. This structure, though sufficiently large and intended to be imposing, failed to satisfy the taste of the congregation, and after an occupancy of only some nineteen years, in April, 1857, a fire, originating from a stove-pipe, somewhat damaged the interior. This was generally hailed as a pretext for erecting a new church, and the enterprise was at once set on foot and generously and heartily carried out. Thus the present church edifice came to be constructed. It was dedicated to God April 10, 1860. It occupies nearly the identical spot covered by the previous building. It is forty-seven by seventy-five feet in size, of brick, two stories, semi-gothic in style, with a belfry surmounted with a spire. The walls and ceiling of the lecture-room are neatly painted. The audience-room is handsomely frescoed. The windows are of stained glass. The whole house is lighted with gas. The entire cost, exclusive of the value of the lot, was about ten thousand dollars, a sum much less than it would have cost at any time since, and the economy of its construction is largely because of the excellent financial management and close attention of the building committee, especially of J. K. Ewing, chairman. The handsome and substantial iron fence along the front of the lot was erected about 1865. The material of each of the old buildings, as far as suitable, was used in the construction of the subsequent one, so that at least some of the bricks of the first edifice form a part of the present church building.

The memorial fund raised by the congregation was set apart for the construction of a parsonage. This work was undertaken in September, 1875, and completed in September, 1876, and stands as a monument of the centennial year. The erection of the parsonage at a very reasonable cost is due chiefly to the building committee, which consisted of Messrs. Jasper M. Thompson, Wm. H. Baily, and Daniel F. Cooper. It is a handsome, commodious, and convenient two-story brick house, located north of the town, a few feet outside the borough line. It is situated on about half an acre of ground, on the west side of Gallatin Avenue, with a fine view of landscape and mountain

scenery, and also a good view of the town. The cost of the house alone was four thousand two hundred dollars.

## CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF UNIONTOWN.

"A brief narrative<sup>1</sup> of the rise and organization of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Union Town, Penna.:

"In that vast series of events arising in the administration of Divine Providence, such events occurred as directed the labors of the Cumberland Presbyterian missionaries to this place. In the month of December, 1831, a protracted meeting was held by the Rev. A. M. Brien and Milton Bird, which continued five days. Although it commenced under very inauspicious circumstances, yet it closed with quite favorable auspices. Owing to the numerous and imperious calls elsewhere, another was not held until the latter part of January, 1832. A third was held during the month of February, both by the above-named ministers. Those two last occasions were increasingly signalized with displays of Divine influence in the conviction and conversion of sinners, and in exciting the attention of many who had hitherto been thoughtless to serious reflection and decision on the subject of Christianity.

"A desire having been and still being expressed by sundry individuals for the formation of a Cumberland Presbyterian congregation, and God in his providence having opened an effectual door in this borough and adjacent neighborhood, the above desire was complied with in the formation of a Cumberland Presbyterian congregation in 1832. It having been manifest that such an event would meet the Divine approbation, additions were made from time to time, and on the — day of —, 1832, this congregation was regularly organized, and its narrative proceeds from this date in the records of the session."

The names of the original members are not given in the record. The first names that appear with dates are Sabina Campbell, Lewis Marchand, Sarah Marchand, and Ann Maria McCall, who appear to have been admitted as members on the 23d of December, 1832. The first pastor of the church was the Rev. Milton Bird. The following names are those of persons admitted to membership in the church during the year 1833:

Jan. 20, 1833:	Nancy Cannon.
Eliza Minor.	Matilda Aldridge.
William Wood.	David Campbell.
George Meason.	William S. Cannon.
Mary Meason.	Isaac Beeson.
James Piper.	Louisa C. Beeson.
Mary Lewis.	Van Rensselaer Taylor.
Margaret Boyle.	Ann Morris.

<sup>1</sup> These extracts are from a narrative written by Isaac Beeson at the commencement of the church record.

John Miller.	Samuel Hudson.
Mary McClean.	Christian Lechrone.
James Gaddis.	Catharine Lechrone.
Ann M. Wood.	Daniel Brubaker.
Priscilla Springer.	Ephraim D. Kellan.
Nancy Taylor.	Lucinda Payne.
Ann Dawson.	Jane Osborn.
Jane Todd.	Mary Dougherty.
Samuel Yarnell.	Mary Snelling.
Ausley Gaddis.	John King.
John McDowell.	James Collins.
John Minor.	Jesse Payne.
Louis F. Wells.	Thomas Stewart.
Caleb Woodward.	Rebecca Rager.
Phebe Woodward.	Catharine Cornell.
Hannah Johns.	Catharine Payne.
Perry Tautlinger.	Priscilla Wiggins.
Henry H. Beeson.	Elizabeth Yarnell.
Adaline Shelcart.	Nancy Kean.
April 21, 1833:	Mordecai Yarnell.
Nancy Abrams.	Margaret Bowers.
David Hess.	Eliza Dougherty.
Catharine A. Balsinger.	Susan Roderick.
Hannah Downard.	Nancy Carrol.
Isaac Vance.	Elizabeth Desmond.
Mary Vance.	Sarah McCubbins.
Ruth Downard.	John L. Dicus.
Rachel Downard.	John Lazure.
Charlotte McClelland.	Nancy Holley.
Mary Hess.	Sept. 16, 1833:
Priscilla Shotwell.	Samuel Swearingen.
Mirah Whitmire.	Sarah Williams.
Malinda Hall.	Sept. 17, 1833:
William Scott.	Hannah Stewart.
Juliet Seaton.	Mary Fulton.
Elizabeth Beeson.	John Blackford.
Sabina Malaby.	Mary Walker.
John Whitmore.	Edward Richards.
Conrad Ritchard.	Susan Sharrar.
Ann Scott.	Mary McCormick.
Mary Scott.	Nancy Deselms.
Elizabeth Young.	Dec. 21, 1833:
Mary Derolff.	Elizabeth Boyle.
Mary Sullivan.	Elizabeth Richart.
Aug. 4, 1833:	Mary Springer.
Henry Dougherty.	Susan Bright.
Eleanor Kaine.	Dec. 29, 1833:
Sept. 15, 1833:	Margery Vanhook.
Mary Scott.	Rebecca Dixon.
Elizabeth McCormick.	Mary Collins.
John Beatty.	Jane McCleary.
Ann Mariah Beatty.	Hannah Turner.
Hannah Wolten.	Elizabeth Clark.
Elihu Gregg.	Ann Carson.
Sarah Law.	Elizabeth Kurtz.
Joseph Price.	Thomas D. Miller.
George Wiggins.	Barbara Bevier.
John Jackson.	Feb. 23, 1834:
Joseph Rockwell.	Jacob Beeson.

The first report to the Presbytery, in April, 1833, gave the membership as two hundred and sixteen. From Dec. 23, 1832, to April 1, 1833, thirty-eight were admitted, leaving one hundred and seventy-eight who had been admitted prior to the former date. A list of ruling elders is given in the record of the church without date. The names of William Nixon, James Boyle, and Joseph Pennock appear before the names of Isaac Beeson and William McQuilken, who were chosen June 8, 1833. At the same time James Piper was chosen clerk. As trustees the names of Robert C. Wood, Daniel Kellar, Isaac P. Minor, and Dr. Lewis Marchand appear before those of H. H. Beeson and George Meason, who were elected Sept. 30, 1833.

On the 11th of July, 1833, at a meeting of the male members of the congregation, "it was agreed that the congregation hold a protracted camp-meeting on the farm of Brother William Nixon, in George township, to commence on the second Tuesday of September next."

On Monday evening, Aug. 5, 1833, the record says, "The congregation this evening held their first meeting of monthly concert of prayer."

"Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1833.—The corner-stone of our church edifice in Uniontown was this day laid, in which was deposited a copy of the Old and New Testaments, a copy of the Confession of Faith, an enrollment of the members' names in communion with the church, together with a brief narrative of the rise and organization of the church in this place. The ceremonies were closed with a few pertinent remarks suited to the occasion and prayer by the Rev. Brother Bird." And under date of Sept. 13, 1834, is recorded, "The new church was this day dedicated to the use of Almighty God, an appropriate address being delivered by the Rev. John Morgan."

The camp-meeting proposed at the meeting on the 11th of July, as before noticed, was held at the place designated, beginning on Sunday, the 15th of September. The ministers present were the Revs. Milton Bird, John Morgan, Aston, Sparks, and Wood, and a licentiate named Robinson. On the first day of the meeting twenty-five persons were added to the church, of whom fourteen were baptized. On the second day seventeen were examined and admitted, and on the third day eight more were added. The meeting closed on the 17th, having resulted in the conversion of fifty persons.

On the 18th of September, 1833, a report of the condition of the church was made to the Presbytery at Washington, Pa., showing that the number of persons added to the church since the 1st of April of the same year was seventy-eight.

"Nov. 4, 1833.—The congregation, in pursuance of the request of the Pennsylvania Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, this evening formed a society auxiliary to the Presbyterian Society, for the more effectually extending the bounds of the

church by building up and supplying new and vacant congregations and sending out missionaries, to be known by the name of the Union Town Congregation Auxiliary Missionary Society. Officers, George Meason, president; James Piper, secretary; Richard Beeson, treasurer." On the 7th of the same month: "This day the church formed a Sabbath-school, the following officers being duly elected: Isaac Beeson, Dr. Lewis Marchand, and Robert C. Wood, superintendents; Archibald Coulter, secretary; William McQuilken, treasurer."

The Rev. Milton Bird served this church as missionary till September, 1834, when the Rev. John Morgan became its pastor. On the 15th of that month, "In pursuance of a public notice, the congregation met in the church. Brother R. Beeson appointed moderator. Rev. Brother Morgan stated the object of the meeting, the destitute condition of a number of the brethren in the region and neighborhood of Connellsburg, they having no ruling elder among them. Lutellus Lindley was nominated and elected. It was resolved that this congregation give their consent that the Rev. Brother Morgan labor one-fourth of his time in Connellsburg and vicinity, and that one-fourth of his salary be secured to him by that people."

The Rev. Mr. Morgan continued as pastor until 1841, when he was compelled by disease (of which he died in Uniontown on the 15th of October in that year) to send in his resignation. On the 22d of June in that year, "By reason of the ill health of the pastor, the Rev. John Morgan, the session was directed to wait upon the Rev. James Smith, and inform him that it is the desire of the church that he should assume the pastoral charge, and promise him a salary of five hundred dollars." Mr. Smith's answer was favorable, and on the 27th of July following a formal call was extended to him, but for some reason which does not appear the matter fell through, and on the 21st of November a letter was addressed to the Rev. Isaac Shook, inviting him to the pastorate. He accepted the call, and assumed the charge Jan. 1, 1843, but resigned soon after. In March, 1843, a call was extended to the Rev. J. T. A. Henderson, who accepted, and became pastor of this church May 15, 1843.

The increase of membership from 1834 to 1842 is shown by the reports made to Presbytery from time to time, giving the number of members at different dates as follows: April, 1834, 318; September, 1834, 342; March, 1835, 391; October, 1835, 425; April, 1836, 432; August, 1837, 442; August, 1838, 494; March, 1840, 504; April, 1842, 520.

The Rev. Mr. Henderson remained pastor of the church until 1847, then the Rev. Milton Bird served for a time as a supply. The Rev. L. H. Lowry succeeded as pastor on the second Sabbath of April, 1847, and held the pastorate at a salary of four hundred dollars a year until the spring of 1849. About

this time the Rev. A. D. Bryce frequently occupied the pulpit as a supply. On the 1st of July, 1849, the Rev. Hiram A. Hunter became pastor, and remained till Nov. 1, 1852, then came Rev. S. E. Hudson, whose term of service dates from April 1, 1853, to April 1, 1854. He was succeeded without an intermission by Rev. John Cary, who preached until Jan. 17, 1857.

Aug. 30, 1858, a call was extended to the Rev. Isaac N. Biddle, who became the pastor in November of that year at a salary of \$400 per year (afterwards increased to \$600), and remained till Aug. 1, 1866, when he resigned. He was immediately followed by Rev. A. D. Hail, who served until May 26, 1869. A year later, in the spring of 1870, Rev. George A. Flower accepted the pastorate, whose functions he discharged until his resignation in May, 1872. Rev. J. H. Coulter acted as supply until February, 1873, when Rev. Henry Melville was permanently installed. Mr. Melville resigned April 1, 1879, since when the church has been without a regular pastor. Rev. Walter Baugh is now acting as supply. The membership of the church is now one hundred and seventy.

On the 26th of February, 1873, to consider the propriety of erecting a parsonage a building committee was appointed to select a location and superintend the work of building. A site was selected on Red-stone Street, and a parsonage erected on it at a cost of \$2500.

The Sabbath-school in connection with this church numbers one hundred and thirty scholars and fifteen teachers, with James Hadden as superintendent.

Recently the congregation have decided to build a new house of worship. The following article, from the *Republican Standard* of May 26, 1881, is of interest in its reference to the demolition of the old edifice and its history :

"The Cumberland Presbyterian Church, now undergoing demolition on Church Street, was built in 1833 and dedicated Sept. 13, 1834. At that time the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination was one of the most flourishing in this section of country. Last week there was found under the pulpit a box containing bids, contracts, receipts, memoranda, reports, etc., written at the time the church was building. They give the price of labor and material then, and show exactly what the church cost, which was, including the lot, \$3190.79. These papers were wrapped up in a copy of the *Genius* of 1835. The committee appointed by the congregation to supervise the building of the edifice consisted of Isaac Beeson, George Meason, Dr. Louis Marchand, James Boyle, and John Dawson. Among the bids was the following from George D. Stevenson: 'I propose to find all materials and plaster your house in a good and workmanlike manner (with a vestibule) for \$208.50; without vestibule or lobby, for \$187.50.' John Harvey offered to build the foundation wall, 40 by 60 feet, the committee to find the materials, for

53 cents a perch; or find the materials himself and do the work for \$1.56 $\frac{1}{2}$  a perch. David Jones' bid for the stone-work was \$1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$  per perch and find the materials himself. Thomas Prentice offered to furnish 'good stone for the foundation at 75 cents a perch, or stone raised at the quarry at 48 cents a perch, the committee to haul the same.'

"Hague & Meredith offered to lay 85,950 bricks for \$287.78 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Reuben Hague's bid for the same work was to find the lime, sand, scaffolding, tenders and boarding, and lay the bricks for \$2.80 a thousand. Joseph Brashear, of Franklin township, proposed under the conditions laid down by Hague to do the work for \$2.75 a thousand. Edward Hyde wanted \$3.75 a thousand. John P. Sturgis and Benjamin Riddle proposed to furnish and deliver 100,000 bricks at \$5.50 a thousand. James McCoy underbid them 50 cents a thousand and got the contract. William Maquilken offered to do the painting for \$37.94. Ephraim McLean proposed to furnish 42 locust posts, 4 by 5, good butts, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet long, at 31 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents each, delivered. Absalom White offered to find all the materials and do all the carpenter-work for \$1240; or find no materials and do the work for \$650. On his consenting also to furnish the glass and do the necessary priming his bid was accepted. Following is a copy of the report of the committee appointed to audit and close the accounts of the building committee:

"The committee appointed by the congregational meeting held in November last, for the purpose of closing the accounts of the building committee, met at the house of Isaac Beeson on the 25th of November, 1835, and proceeded to an examination of the accounts of said committee, as per documents here-with inclosed:

We find that Isaac Beeson has paid out.....	\$3061.09
And has received and assumed.....	2702.78
Leaving a balance due to Isaac Beeson, for which we gave him a certificate for.....	358.31
Also a certificate to Hague & Meredith for.....	25.00
" " William McQuilken for.....	18.94
" " James Boyle for.....	85.76
Making the cost of said building, including lot.....	3190.79
Leaving a balance due from congregation to individ- uals.....	488.01

"There remains uncollected subscriptions to the amount of \$127.29 $\frac{1}{2}$ , which in all probability cannot be collected.

"HENRY H. BEESON,  
"JOHN CANON,  
"CHARLES PEACH,  
"Committee.

"DEC. 28, 1835.

"A gentleman who has a retentive memory recently remarked to the writer that to the older residents of the town a considerable degree of interest attaches to the old church. John Quincy Adams spoke there once. He was on his way back from Cincinnati, where he had attended the laying of the corner-stone of an observatory, and the people of

Uniontown of course gave the distinguished traveler a reception. The address of welcome was delivered by Dr. Hugh Campbell, and according to our informant, brevity was not one of its merits. Famous discussions on temperance and baptism also took place in the church. On the former question there was a division of opinion between the advocates of total abstinence and teetotal abstinence, and the wordy warfare was waged night after night with great vigor and intensity. One of the speakers is remembered as having declared, in the warmth of debate and as a presumptuous advertisement of his own acquirements and habits, that he knew more law than Blackstone, more medicine than Dr. Blank, and was more temperate than Christ himself. One of the principal participants in the discussion of baptism was the well-known Rev. Dr. Fairchild. The debates on this subject were not confined to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, but were held alternately in all the churches in town. When the body of Col. Roberts was brought home from Mexico, where he was killed in battle, the funeral services were held in the Cumberland Church."

#### METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

In the fall of 1830 several members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Uniontown withdrew from it, and at a meeting held by them at the court-house were organized into a class of the Methodist Protestant denomination by the Rev. Zachariah Hagan. The class was composed of the following-named members, viz.: John Phillips and Polly, his wife; Joseph Phillips, Rebecca Phillips, his wife, and Mary Ann Phillips, their daughter; Mary Lewis (now Mrs. Mary Clemmer), William Ebbert, Walter Ebbert, Howell Phillips, and his wife, Eliza Phillips.

In March, 1840, a lot was purchased of John Phillips, located on the corner of Bank Alley and Church Street, and on this the present brick edifice of the society was erected soon afterwards. The first preacher was Moses Scott. He was succeeded by James Robinson, William Marshall, Joseph Burns, and others, while the society was yet served by circuit preachers. The Rev. John Scott was appointed to the charge when it was first made a station. Among others who became pastors were George McElroy, George Brown, —— Ball, George Conaway, William Wallace, —— Brinnell. The church is at present without a pastor. Its membership is one hundred and ten.

#### ST. PETER'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

St. Peter's Church edifice at Uniontown was built in 1842, and being furnished with temporary seats and benches (the legs of which were made of spokes from old stage-wheels), was opened and consecrated in October of the same year by Bishop Onderdonk. Before that time services were held periodically, first in the (old) court-house, and next in the Reformed Methodist Church, the walls of which the Episcopala-

lians plastered, and furnished in part with the aforesaid temporary seats, the Rev. W. W. Arnett officiating for the Episcopalians, and continuing rector of the parish till December, 1844, when he resigned. Capt. John Sowers and Hon. R. P. Flenniken were at a vestry-meeting held March 21, 1842, appointed wardens of said St. Peter's Church, then building, and L. W. Stockton, Daniel Smith, Daniel Huston, Dr. A. H. Campbell, and William P. Wells were the other vestrymen. On Mr. Arnett's resignation Rev. S. W. Crampton accepted a call, but resigned in May, 1845, after which Mr. James McIlvaine (then a vestryman) held services as lay reader once every Lord's Day till March, 1846, when Rev. Norris M. Jones took charge of the parish, and resigned in October, 1848, and in November of the same year Rev. Mr. Lawson was appointed to the parish by the bishop (Potter). Rev. Mr. Lawson resigned in 1849, and Rev. Dr. Rawson had charge of the parish till 1851, when Rev. Theodore S. Rumney succeeded him, and resigned the charge in the fall of 1855, when Rev. Hanson T. Wilcoxson took charge of the parish, but was compelled to resign on account of impaired health in November, 1856, and in July, 1857, Rev. Faber Byllesby (then a deacon) took charge of the parish, which he resigned in October, 1859, after which occasional services were held by Revs. John Seithad, Jubal Hodges, and others till April, 1862, when Rev. R. S. Smith took charge of the parish, of which he is still (March, 1881) the rector.

The present vestry are Messrs. Alfred Howell, Judge Wilson, James A. Searight, Dr. A. P. Bowie, John N. Dawson, George Morrison, William H. Playford, Charles E. Boyle, John Thorndell, and Thomas H. Fenn, of which number Mr. Alfred Howell and Thomas H. Fenn are the wardens.

There are eighty-seven communicants, eleven Sunday-school teachers, and eighty Sunday-school scholars.

For a period of nearly thirty-five years from the erection of the edifice of St. Peter's Church, in Uniontown, there hung in its tower an ancient bell, bearing the device of a crown and the date 1711, it having been cast in England in that year, during the reign of Queen Anne, and by her presented to Christ Church of Philadelphia. It was used by that church for almost fifty years, and in 1760 was transferred to St. Peter's Church of that city, where it remained more than eighty years, being displaced in 1842 by a chime of bells which had been presented to that church. At that time St. Peter's Church building in Uniontown was about being completed, and as the congregation had no bell, it was proposed by the secretary of this church, Daniel Smith (who had lived in Philadelphia, and was acquainted with the fact that St. Peter's of that city had a bell not in use) that this church should make application for the loan of it, to be returned when wanted. The suggestion was acted

on, the application made, and favorably considered by the Philadelphia church, and the bell given in charge of the Uniontown church, under the following agreement, viz.:

"November 28, 1842.—We, the undersigned, composing the Wardens and Vestry of St. Peter's Church, Fayette County, Pa., hereby covenant, agree, and bind ourselves and members of said vestry hereafter to return to the vestry of St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, at any time they may demand it a bell which we have asked of them the favor of borrowing until such time as they ask the return of it. [Signed] John Sowers, H. V. Roberts, M.D., Wardens; W. P. Wells, John Dawson, L. W. Stockton, Daniel Huston. Daniel Smith, Sec'y."

The bell was accordingly taken to Uniontown and used by St. Peter's Church for almost thirty-five years as above stated. In 1877 the owners requested its return, and on Monday, May 21st of that year, it was taken down and shipped to Philadelphia.

#### ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

About the year 1850 a Roman Catholic house of worship was erected on Morgantown Street, in Uniontown. The first mention which is found of its congregation is in the communication of the Rev. Malachi Garvey in 1856, when he reported sixteen families and forty-two communicants at the Easter Communion in that year. On the 5th of September in the same year Bishop O'Connor, of this diocese, administered confirmation to fifteen persons.

In June, 1881, the Uniontown Mission and adjacent districts were set off as the Uniontown District, with the Rev. C. T. McDermott as pastor. At the present time about sixty families are in connection with the church.

#### AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In the year 1822 a class of colored Methodists was formed at Uniontown, under charge of the Rev. George Bollar, a regular minister, sent out by the Annual Conference of the African M. E. Church. The members of that class were Mrs. Hannah Burgess, John Woods, Henrietta McGill, John Webster, Sarah Woods, Sarah Griffin, David Lewis, Betsey Pritchard, Hannah Webster, and Barney Griffin. Meetings were held in the house of Mary Harman for two years, when they moved to Joseph Allen's house, on the same street.

A lot was bought for \$75, June 10, 1835, of Zadoc Springer, and on this lot a log building was erected as a place of worship. In 1855 the old building was demolished, and their present brick edifice was erected on the same site.

Their preachers have been the following: Rev. —— Boggs, 1825; Noah Cameron, 1826; Charles Gray, 1827; Paul Gwin, 1829; Samuel Clingman, 1832; Thomas Lawrence, 1835; A. R. Green, 1838; Charles Peters, 1841; S. H. Thompson, 1843; —— Coleman; —— Hargraves; Fayette Davis; J. Bowman; Wil-

liam Muman, 1855; S. H. Thompson, 1857; N. H. Turpin, 1859; William Ralph, 1861; Severn Grace, 1864; R. A. Johnson, 1866; C. R. Green, 1867; Daniel Cooper, 1868; J. W. Asbury, 1869; W. C. West, 1871; W. J. Phillips, 1872; S. T. Jones, 1874; W. S. Lowry, 1880, to the present time.

The church has now 133 members.

#### ZION CHAPEL OF THE AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH.

A colored class of this denomination, composed of five persons, was organized by the Rev. Isaac Coleman in the fall of 1848. The class was under a mission charge, and for several years was supplied by the Rev. Isaac Coleman, J. B. Trusty, and T. S. Jones. It became a separate charge under Rev. Charles Clingman. His successors have been J. P. Harner, William Burley, Charles Wright, William Johnson, N. H. Williams, D. B. Matthews, William J. McDade, H. H. Blackstone, W. A. McClure, and J. W. Tirey, the present pastor. The church has at present fifty-five members.

In February, 1857, a lot was purchased of Joseph Benson, on the National Road, east of Redstone Creek, and an old building standing on it was fitted up as a house of worship during the following summer. This was done while the church was under charge of the Rev. Charles Wright. On the 27th of April, 1869, additional land was purchased and added to the lot, and the present brick church edifice of the society was erected on it soon afterwards.

A branch of this church was organized at Georges Creek, and a church building was erected for its use on the Baxter farm. It is still under charge of the Zion Chapel.

#### BURIAL-GROUNDS.

In the old Methodist churchyard on Peter Street (the most ancient burial-place in Uniontown) the oldest slab which bears a legible inscription is that which stands "Sacred to the memory of Suky Young, who departed this life the 20th of Sept., A.D. 1790, aged 2 yrs., 1 mo., 17 days." It has been stated, however, that a son of Jacob Murphy was buried here some years earlier. In this ground was buried John Wood, who was for many years a justice of the peace, and who died Nov. 12, 1813. Among other inscriptions are found those of the following-named persons:

Rev. Thornton Fleming, an itinerant preacher in the M. E. Church for sixty-one years, died Nov. 20, 1846, aged 82 years.

Hannah, wife of the Rev. Mr. Blackford, died Oct. 16, 1845.

Daniel Limerick, for eighteen years in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died April 28, 1837.

Rev. Alfred Sturgis, died Nov. 4, 1845. He had been for fourteen years an itinerant preacher of the Methodist Church.

The "Oak Hill Cemetery" is a burial-ground lying on the northeast side of Redstone Creek, and formed

of a graveyard fully ninety years old, with a later addition. The original ground was set apart for the purpose of burials by Henry Beeson some time before 1793. An addition was afterwards made to it by Mr. Gallagher. Many of the old citizens of Uniontown were interred here, among whom were Henry Beeson, the donor of the ground and proprietor of the town; Jacob Beeson, his brother, who died Dec. 16, 1818, in his seventy-seventh year; Jesse Beeson, son of Henry, who died June 8, 1842, aged 73 years and 11 months; John Collins, died Nov. 3, 1813, aged 72 years; Capt. Thomas Collins, his son, died Nov. 1, 1827, aged 51 years; Joseph Huston, died March 5, 1824, aged 61 years; Dr. Adam Simonson, died Feb. 4, 1808, aged 49 years; Alexander McClean, the veteran surveyor, who took the leading part in the extension of Mason and Dixon's line and in the establishment of the disputed boundary between Pennsylvania and Virginia, who was born Nov. 20, 1746, and died Dec. 7, 1834.<sup>1</sup> On his headstone is inscribed, "He was a soldier in the Revolution, a Representative from Westmoreland county in the Legislature of Pennsylvania at the time Fayette county was established, and was Register and Recorder of this county from its organization until his death. In his departure he exemplified the virtues of his life, for he lived a patriot and died a Christian."

#### OLD BAPTIST CHURCHYARD.

The ground on which the old Baptist Church and graveyard are located was purchased in the year 1804, but it had been used as a burial-place several years before that time, as is shown by some of its headstones. The earliest of these which has been found is that of Priscilla Gaddis, who died Feb. 17, 1796, aged 78 years. One, marking the grave of Anna Gaddis, tells that she died, aged 17 years, on the 29th of March, 1796. Another, of Sarah Gaddis, gives the date of death Jan. 7, 1802, age 50 years, and that of James Allen records his death on the 8th of April, 1808, at the age of 37 years. Among those interred here in the earlier years of the borough were Levi Springer, died March 26, 1823, aged 80 years; Dennis Springer, died April 6, 1823, aged 75 years; Morris Morris, died Feb. 1, 1825, aged 51 years; John Gaddis, died April 12, 1827, aged 27 years; and Jonathan Downer, died June 8, 1833, aged 79 years.

The location of this old burial-ground is on Mogauntown Street, in the southwest part of the borough.

#### UNION CEMETERY.

In the year 1866 a number of gentlemen, whose names are given below, associated themselves in the purchase of a tract of nearly seven acres of land lying south of the National road, and just touching at one point the northwest corner of the borough boundary, for the purpose of laying out a cemetery

upon it. The land was purchased of Daniel Sharpnack, the deed bearing date November 5th in the year named. A stock company was organized and incorporated Feb. 12, 1867, as the Union Cemetery Company of Fayette County, with the following-named corporators: Smith Fuller, John K. Ewing, Eleazer Robinson, F. C. Robinson, William H. Bailey, Hugh L. Rankin, Alfred Howell, E. B. Wood, Daniel Sharpnack, R. M. Modisett, Eli Cope, John H. McClelland, Andrew Stewart, L. D. Beall, Daniel Kaine. The company caused its grounds to be laid out in burial lots, with walks and carriage-ways on the modern plan, and handsomely embellished with trees and shrubbery.

This cemetery is now the principal burial-ground of Uniontown. Many tasteful and elegant memorial stones are found within its inclosure, and near its northwestern corner there has been erected an imposing and appropriate Soldiers' Monument.

#### FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

The first banking institution established in Uniontown was named "The Union Bank of Pennsylvania," which commenced operations (though then unchartered) in the autumn of 1812. The promoters of the project were a number of gentlemen, whose names are embraced in the following list, it being that of the first directors of the bank, viz.: John Kennedy, Nathaniel Breading, J. W. Nicholson, Jesse Evans, Joseph Huston, Samuel Trevor, Thomas Meason, Hugh Thompson, Ellis Bailey, Jacob Beason, Jr., John Campbell, Reuben Bailey, John Miller, David Ewing, George Ebbert.

The articles of association were signed May 1, 1812, and the bank (or rather the unchartered association which so designated itself) commenced business in October of that year, in an old frame building which stood on the site of Mr. Z. B. Springer's present store. By the tenor of the following letter (copied from the old letter-book of the bank), it will be seen that the amount paid in was less than one-eighth of the nominal capital:

"UNION BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, 7th Dec., 1813.

"Sir,—The Directors of this institution have unanimously agreed to accept the Composition mentioned in the Act of Congress laying duties on notes of Banks, bankers, and certain Companies, on Notes, Bonds, and Obligations discounted by banks, bankers, and certain companies, and on bills of exchange of certain descriptions, passed Aug. 2nd, 1813, and I have been directed to write you on the Subject. As we have rec'd no letter from you we are at a loss to know precisely the information that may be required.

"This Bank went into operation in October, 1812, on a Capital of only \$60,000, and declared a dividend on the first day of May last of five per cent. An additional sale of Stock was then made of 4000 shares of \$10 each, and on the first of November last a Second Dividend was declared of five per cent. At present our capital is \$100,000 actually paid in. According to the Articles of association the directors may sell stock until the Capital shall be \$500,000, but it is not contemplated by them at

<sup>1</sup> The stone gives Jan. 7, 1834, as the date of his death, but this is a mistake. The correct date of his death is December 7th of that year, as above stated.

this time to make any addition to the present amount. Should they do so, you shall be regularly advised. Any further information you may wish, I will with pleasure communicate, and am,

"With much respect,  
"Your Obt Servant,  
"JOHN SIMS, *Cashier.*

"HON. WM. JONES,

"Acting Sec'y of the Treasury, U. S."

The institution became a chartered bank in 1814, under a legislative act of incorporation approved March 21st in that year. On the 28th of May, 1814, Cashier Sims wrote to a correspondent: ". . . We expect in a few days to move into a new banking-house now finishing for our occupation." This is found in the old letter-book of the bank. The new building referred to in the letter is the depot of the Southwest Railroad Company. It was afterwards purchased by the Bank of Fayette County.

It has been often stated, and seems to be the general belief, that the Union Bank of Pennsylvania failed and went out of business in 1817. That this supposition is erroneous is shown by the matter of the following extracts from the *Genius of Liberty* of Uniontown:

"Notice:

"A meeting of the stockholders of the Union Bank of Pennsylvania is requested at the borough of Uniontown on the 5th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A.M., in order that they may be made acquainted with the real state and responsibility of the institution.

"By order of the Board of Directors,

"JOHN SIMS, *Cashier.*

"Aug. 27, 1818."

"Ten Shares of Stock of the Union Bank of Pennsylvania for sale. Apply to the Printer.

"Aug. 29, 1818."

"UNION BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA,  
"May 3, 1819.

"The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock for the last six months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives at any time after the 13th inst.

"JOHN SIMS, *Cashier.*"

"UNION BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA,  
"Oct. 4, 1821.

"Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Union Bank of Pennsylvania to meet on the first Monday of November next, at the banking-house in the borough of Uniontown, at which time and place a statement of the affairs of said bank will be laid before them, in conformity to the 10th article in the act of incorporation, passed 21st March, 1814.

"BENJAMIN BARTON, *Cashier.*"

The exact date of the final closing of the bank has not been ascertained, but it is certain that it was not long after the date of the above notice.

#### NATIONAL BANK OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

By an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved Dec. 5, 1857, the Bank of Fayette County was incorporated. The corporators were Isaac Beeson, John Huston, Henry W. Beeson, Armstrong Hadden, Joshua B. Howell, Ewing Brownfield, Joseph Johnston, John K. Ewing, Alfred Patterson, William Bryson, Asbury Struble, Everard Bierer, Sr., Josiah S. Allebaugh, Henry Yeagley, Isaac Franks, Jacob Overholt, Thomas B. Searight, Jacob Murphy, Joseph Hare, Joseph Heaton, John Morgan, and Farrington Oglevee. The charter was dated July 9, 1858.

The first board of directors was composed of John Huston, Daniel Sturgeon, Isaac Beeson, Everard Bierer, John Murphy, James Robinson, Robert Finley, Isaac Skiles, Jr., Henry W. Gaddis, J. Allen Downer, Joshua B. Howell, Alfred Patterson, Daniel R. Davidson. President, Alfred Patterson; Cashier, W. Wilson.

The first meeting of the directors was held Aug. 16, 1858, and the bank commenced business on the first day of September following. For about a year after opening, the business of the bank was done in the building now occupied by Z. B. Springer as a hardware-store. On the 19th of October, 1859, the directors authorized a committee to purchase the old Union Bank building on Main Street, at \$1500. It was purchased of William Crawford for \$1410. While this building was in process of repair the business of the bank was done in an office where Manaway's saloon now is. In the spring of 1860 the bank occupied the Union Bank building, and its business continued to be done there for eighteen years. On the 29th of December, 1877, the directors were authorized to sell the building, and it was accordingly sold, and became the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad station as at present. After the sale, and while the bank's new building was being erected and made ready for occupancy, the business of the institution was done in a building on Broadway now owned by Dr. Smith Fuller. About the 1st of April, 1878, the bank removed to its present rooms in the fine brick building on the south side of Main Street east of Broadway.

In January, 1865, the bank was reorganized under the National Banking law, and became the National Bank of Fayette County, the first election of directors under the change being held on the 30th of that month. Authorized capital, \$150,000.

Mr. Patterson, the first president of the institution, resigned Jan. 4, 1865, and was succeeded by John K. Ewing. Mr. Wilson, the cashier, resigned Aug. 20, 1868, and A. C. Nutt became his successor. The present (1881) officers of the bank are the following:

Directors, John K. Ewing, E. B. Dawson, John M. Hadden, James T. Gorley, John H. McClelland, James B. Wiggins, Henry W. Gaddis, Smith Fuller, Daniel Downer, Alfred Howell; John K. Ewing, president; A. C. Nutt, cashier.

## UNIONTOWN BOROUGH.

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## FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF UNIONTOWN.

In April, 1854, a private banking-office was opened in Uniontown by Mr. John T. Hogg. Prior to that time, and after the closing of the old Union Bank of Pennsylvania, the financial business of the borough had been done principally with the Bank of Brownsville. Mr. Hogg's bank at Uniontown (he had also banks at Brownsville, Connellsville, Mount Pleasant, Bedford, Somerset, and other places) was opened at the place where Mrs. Smith's millinery-store now is, in the Tremont building. W. Wilson was its first cashier. In August, 1858, he resigned to accept the cashiership of the Bank of Fayette County, and James T. Redburn succeeded him in Mr. Hogg's bank. Soon afterwards the bank passed into possession of Isaac Skiles, Jr., by whom it was continued as a private institution until 1864, when, in conformity with the provisions of the National Banking law, it became the First National Bank of Uniontown, with a paid up capital of \$60,000, increased Jan. 1, 1872, to \$100,000.

The corporators of the National Bank were Robert Finley, C. S. Seaton, Jasper M. Thompson, Eleazer Robinson, William Hurford, Isaac Skiles, Jr., James T. Redburn, Hiram H. Hackney, and John Wilson; articles of association dated Jan. 2, 1864. The bank commenced business May 3, 1864, in the banking rooms which it still occupies on Main Street, west of Morgantown Street. The first board of directors was composed of Messrs. Skiles, Robinson, Seaton, Thompson, Redburn, and Finley. President, Isaac Skiles, Jr.; Cashier, James T. Redburn. In January, 1870, Jasper M. Thompson was elected president, and in the following May Josiah V. Thompson was elected cashier on the death of Mr. Redburn.

The present officers of the bank are:

Directors, Jasper M. Thompson, president; George W. Litman, Hiram H. Hackney, William Hopwood, Charles E. Boyle, Joseph M. Campbell, Charles S. Seaton, William H. Playford, John Wilson; cashier, J. V. Thompson.

A new and commodious banking-house is to be erected during the present summer (1882) for the use of this bank, the property known as the "Round Corner," on Main Street, having been purchased for that purpose.

## THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

This bank was chartered March 21, 1873, the following-named gentlemen being the corporators: S. A. Gilmore, Alfred Howell, C. E. Boyle, William McCleary, Eli Cope, J. D. Roddy, Ewing Brownfield, E. M. Ferguson, J. H. McClelland, J. A. Searight. The board of directors was composed as follows: Ewing Brownfield (president), Alfred Howell, James Robinson, James A. Searight (cashier), John D. Roddy, James Beatty.

The bank commenced business July 14, 1873. On the 12th of August in that year the cashier, Mr. Sea-

right, resigned, and was succeeded by M. H. Bowman. The banking-rooms of the institution are on the corner of Arch and Main Streets. The present officers of the bank are:

Directors, Ewing Brownfield, president; Thomas H. Fenn, William McCleary, James Robinson, Daniel Huston, James A. Searight.

Cashier, M. H. Bowman.

## DOLLAR SAVINGS-BANK OF UNIONTOWN.

This bank commenced business Jan. 1, 1870, with the Hon. A. E. Willson as president, and Armstrong Hadden as cashier. Upon the election of Mr. Willson as judge of this district in 1873 he retired from the presidency of the bank, and was succeeded by Robert Hogsett, Esq. In October, 1872, C. S. Seaton was appointed to the cashiership made vacant by the death of Mr. Hadden. Mr. Seaton remained cashier until April, 1878, when he retired, and was succeeded by Henry McClay, who had previously been teller. The business of the bank closed July 19, 1878.

## FAYETTE COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This company was organized Sept. 2, 1844, the corporators being Isaac Beeson, John Dawson, Alfred McClelland, Andrew Byers, William B. Roberts, James T. Cannon, Ewing Brownfield, John Huston, Robert T. Flenniken, Daniel Kaine, James Piper, Samuel Y. Campbell, and Everard Bierer. Isaac Beeson was chosen president, and Daniel Kaine secretary.

During the first year of the company's business fifty-three policies were written, aggregating a risk of \$107,000. The total amount of risks from the organization of the company in 1844 to Jan. 1, 1881, was \$5,259,505. Total number of premium notes taken, 3317, aggregating \$444,260.21.

The present board of managers is composed of E. B. Dawson, Thomas Hadden, William Hunt, William Beeson, John K. Beeson, Ewing Brownfield, John T. Harah, Adam C. Nutt, Edward Campbell, James S. Watson.

## UNIONTOWN BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

On the 2d of April, 1870, a number of citizens convened at Skiles' Hall, in Uniontown, for the purpose of organizing the above-named association. Officers were elected as follows: President, Jasper M. Thompson; Secretary, A. C. Nutt; Treasurer, John H. McClelland; Directors, John H. Miller, A. M. Gibson, J. A. Laughead, John K. Ewing, W. H. Bailey, D. M. Springer, and Hugh L. Rankin.

On the 18th of April a constitution and by-laws were adopted. Section 2 of the former declares that "The object of this association shall be the accumulation of money to be loaned among its members for the purchase of houses or lands, or for building or repairing the same and acquiring homesteads."

There has been no change in president or treasurer

since the organization. A. C. Nutt, secretary, resigned April 27, 1872, and was succeeded by William H. Hope, who resigned March 31, 1877, when Benjamin Campbell, the present secretary, was elected.

The association did not purchase any lands, but loaned money exclusively to members and for building purposes until December, 1876, when provision was made to make loans for other purposes, and to parties not members of the association.

Below is given the amount of loans made by the association in each of the seven years next following its formation, viz.:

From April, 1870, to April, 1871,	\$17,882.11.
" " 1871, " " 1872,	16,373.03.
" " 1872, " " 1873,	20,252.00.
" " 1873, " " 1874,	35,051.29.
" " 1874, " " 1875,	20,401.02.
" " 1875, " " 1876,	37,144.31.
" " 1876, " " 1877,	48,018.88.

Two-thirds of the last amount was cash paid to stockholders in cancellation of shares, which from 1877 to the present time have been gradually drawing to a close.

#### SOCIETIES AND ORDERS.

A Masonic lodge was chartered in Uniontown April 2, 1802, with the following-named officers: Abraham Stewart, W. M.; George Manypenny, S. W.; Christian Tarr, J. W.; John Van Houten, Tyler. This lodge continued until 1817.

#### LAUREL LODGE, No. 215, F. AND A. M.<sup>1</sup>

This lodge was instituted June 30, 1828, under charter granted by the R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, June 2, 1828. Its first officers were Thomas Irwin, W. M.; L. W. Stockton, S. W.; Gabriel Evans, J. W.; William Salter, Treas.; M. Hampton, Sec. The lodge existed for a short period only, closing its work Feb. 11, 1831.

#### FAYETTE LODGE, No. 228, F. AND A. M.<sup>1</sup>

Upon the petition of John Irons, Zalmon Ludington, James Piper, John Keffer, P. U. Hook, John McCuen, William Doran, Moses Shehan, Rev. S. E. Babcock, and Samuel Bryan, the R. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania granted a warrant or charter to open a lodge in the borough of Uniontown, to be known as Fayette Lodge, No. 228. John Irons to be first W. M.; Zalmon Ludington to be first S. W.; James Piper to be first J. W.

On the second Monday of April, 1848, the first regular meeting was held; nine petitions for degrees and membership and two for membership were presented. Of the eleven petitioners ten were admitted and one withdrew his application. From April 10th until St. John's day, Dec. 27, 1848, thirty-nine meetings were held, and during that time the E. A. degree was conferred upon thirty-eight applicants; the F. C. degree

was conferred upon twenty-nine applicants; the M. M. degree was conferred upon twenty applicants; and in addition to that four M. M.'s were admitted to membership, so that at the end of the Masonic year the lodge numbered fifty-two members. The first one entered was William Thorndell; the last one entered that year was Dr. Smith Fuller. An accession of forty-two members during the first eight months was surely encouraging to the brethren who labored earnestly for the success of the lodge.

On the 29th of July, 1850, John Irons, the W. M., died of cholera. On the afternoon of the 30th the brethren assembled to pay the last "tribute of respect" to their much-beloved Master, and with the honors of Freemasonry they consigned his body to the earth.

The labors of the lodge were continued under the control of the following brethren, who served as Masters: Robert Boyle, for the year 1851-52; James L. Bugh, 1853; Moses Shehan, 1854; Zalmon Ludington, 1855; George W. K. Minor, 1856; Thomas Semans, 1857-58; James H. Springer, 1859; Daniel Smith, 1860-62; Thomas Semans (re-elected), 1863-67; George W. Litman, 1868; Thomas Semans, 1869; Charles E. Boyle, 1870; William Hunt, 1871; William C. Snyder, 1872; P. M. Hochheimer, 1873-74; S. M. Baily, 1875-76; D. J. Hopwood, 1877.

Since the organization of this lodge there have been elected six members who served as treasurer of the lodge: S. Bryan, for the years 1848-49; R. M. Modisett, 1850-51; William Thorndell, for ten successive years, from 1852 to 1861, inclusive; John S. Harah, for the years 1862-66; Thomas Hadden, 1867; John S. Harah, 1868-75; C. H. Rush, 1876; John S. Harah, 1877, and re-elected for 1878. Fourteen members served this lodge as secretary during the period of thirty years from the organization of the lodge: John Keffer, for the year 1848; Robert Boyle, 1849; Richard Huskins, 1850-51; R. M. Modisett, 1852; William Seldon, 1853; James H. Springer, 1854-57; William B. McCormick, 1858; Jesse B. Ramsey, 1859-61; George W. Litman, 1862-63; Thomas A. Halldeman, 1864-65; William E. Beall, 1866; William R. Semans, 1867; William E. Beall, 1868-72; William H. Hope, 1873-75; P. M. Hochheimer, 1876-77. The fee for initiation and membership was \$16 until April, 1852, when by instruction of the Grand Lodge it was advanced to \$19.25, which remained unchanged until the year 1865, when \$30 was made the constitutional fee until the year 1870, when another advance of \$10 was made, making \$40 the constitutional fee. The fee for the admission of a M. M. to membership was \$2 until the adoption of the by-laws of 1868, when it was changed to \$5. The yearly dues have been \$3 until Jan. 8, 1877, when by the adoption of an amendment to the by-laws they were changed to \$4.

During a period of thirty years from the first organization there was paid into the treasury of this lodge

<sup>1</sup> Prepared by P. M. Hochheimer.

## UNIONTOWN BOROUGH.

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From initiation fees.....	\$5919.25
" admission fees.....	107.00
" dues.....	6195.82
Total.....	\$12,222.07

Of this sum was paid out

For Charter and Grand Lodge dues....	\$2898.42
" Charity, etc.....	1094.07
" Sundry expenses.....	6964.74
Total.....	\$10,957.23

and in addition to this sum there was expended the sum of \$800, of which no account can be given, making the total expenditure \$11,757.23, or \$391.91 per year.

Past Master Zalmon Ludington was the only one of the charter members whose name remained upon the roll of members at the end of thirty years from the establishment of the lodge. Redding Bunting, Thomas Semans, Charles S. Seaton, George H. Thorndell, and Robert Britt became members of the lodge in 1848.

During the Masonic year of 1858, Brother Thomas Semans, W. M., the lodge seems to have been aroused from its dormant state, and at the stated meeting March 8th twenty-six members were suspended or expelled for non-payment of dues. Since the organization of the lodge two members after due trial have been suspended for unmasonic conduct.

Fayette Lodge has furnished members for the organization of King Solomon Lodge at Connellsburg, and Valley Lodge, Masontown. Kind and fraternal feelings have ever existed among the members of this lodge toward the members of the several lodges in this county.

From information gathered from the records of the lodge and the correspondence of the different D. D. G. M. of this Masonic district, we find a continuous effort has been made on the part of these officers to impart the work and ritual as taught in the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and their labors have not been in vain; the work, ritual, and landmarks of Free-masonry as practiced in this lodge are strictly in accordance with the teachings of the Grand Lodge of this great jurisdiction.

The officers of the lodge at present (1881) are: W. M., John W. Wood; S. W., Calvin Springer; J. W., Armor S. Craig; Treas., William B. McCormick; Sec., P. M. Hochheimer. The number of members is seventy-seven.

## UNION R. A. CHAPTER, No. 165.

A petition was forwarded to the Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania, signed P. U. Hook, John Irons, S. E. Babcock, William Searight, Daniel Sturgeon, and John McCune, praying that a charter be granted them to open and hold a chapter of Royal Arch Masons at Uniontown.

The Grand Chapter, having taken favorable action upon said petition, directed S. McKinley, Esq., D. D.

G. H. P. for the Western District of Pennsylvania, to convene the petitioners and constitute them into a chapter of R. A. Masons, which he did on the 15th day of May, 1849, when Union R. A. Chapter, No. 165, was duly constituted and its officers elected, viz.: P. U. Hook, H. P.; William Searight, K.; John Irons, S.; William Thorndell, Treas.; Richard Huskins, Sec.

The work of this chapter was carried on until St. John's day, Dec. 27, 1855, after which date the chapter remained in a dormant state until the 15th day of April, 1872, when a sufficient number of members convened, and by authority from the Grand H. R. A. Chapter of Pennsylvania resuscitated Chapter No. 165, and elected officers who have successfully carried on the work. The officers for the year 1881 are Thomas Brownfield, H. P.; Andrew J. Gilmore, K.; Max Baum, S.; William B. McCormick, Treas.; P. M. Hochheimer, Sec.

## ST. OMER'S COMMANDERY, No. 3, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Organized at Uniontown, Dec. 14, 1853, under charter granted by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. The first officers were: Eminent Commander, John Bierer; Generalissimo, Andrew Patrick; Captain-General, William Thorndell, Jr.; Prelate, James Piper; Treasurer, William Thorndell, Jr.; Recording Scribe, Richard Huskins. The commandery was discontinued Oct. 17, 1854, but was afterwards revived and removed to Brownsville.

## UNIONTOWN COMMANDERY, No. 49, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

This commandery was chartered May 13, 1874. Its first officers were Nathaniel A. Baillie, Eminent Commander; Charles H. Rush, Generalissimo; William Hunt, Captain-General; William C. Snyder, Prelate; Clark Breading, Treasurer; William H. Hope, Recorder; Silas M. Bailey, Senior Warden; William T. Moore, Junior Warden; John F. Gray, Standard-Bearer; J. Austin Modisett, Sword-Bearer; Thomas Brownfield, Warden. The present officers are Philip M. Hochheimer, Eminent Commander; Thomas Brownfield, Generalissimo; Andrew J. Gilmore, Captain-General; William B. McCormick, Treasurer; William Hunt, Recorder. The present number of members is twenty-three.

## FORT NECESSITY LODGE, No. 254, I. O. O. F.

Instituted Aug. 6, 1847. The first officers of the lodge were Samuel Bryan, N. G.; M. Keely, V. G.; H. W. S. Rigdon, Sec.; M. Runion, Ass't Sec.; D. Clark, Treas. The lodge first met in Madison College building, afterwards in Bryant's building, and now holds its meetings at its rooms in Concert Hall Block. The present membership is eighty. The officers of the lodge for 1881 are C. D. Conner, N. G.; Martin L. Reis, V. G.; Joseph Beatty, Sec.; John S. Harah, Treas.

## FAYETTE ENCAMPMENT, No. 89, I. O. O. F.

Chartered July 31, 1848. The first officers of the encampment were Daniel Bryan, C. P.; James Piper, H. P.; H. W. S. Rigdon, S. W.; D. Marchand Springer, J. W.; James A. Morris, Sec.; James McDermott, Treas.; David Clark, S. The present officers are Thomas Thorndell, C. P.; Alonzo Nabors, S. W.; Peter Lape, J. W.; P. M. Hochheimer, Scribe; W. H. Wilhelm, Treas. The membership now numbers thirty-five.

## TONNALEUKA LODGE, No. 365, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was chartered June 18, 1849, and organized on the 11th of July following, with the following-named officers: James Piper, N. G.; Daniel Smith, V. G.; John K. Fisher, Sec.; William Barton, Jr., Ass't Sec.; Robert T. Galloway, Treas. The lodge has now (1881) a membership of seventy-six, and its officers are Levi S. Gaddis, N. G.; John M. Cannan, V. G.; Alfred Howell, Treas.; W. H. Wilhelm, Sec.

## ROYAL ARCANUM COUNCIL, No. 388.

Organized in September, 1879; chartered May 3, 1880. The officers for 1881 are P. M. Hochheimer, Regent; Stephen E. Wadsworth, V. R.; D. H. Backus, Sec.; M. H. Bowman, Treas. The number of its members is thirty-four.

## MADISON LODGE, No. 419, K. of P.

The charter of this lodge dates Dec. 10, 1873. The charter members were G. W. K. Minor, H. Delaney, J. M. Hadden, J. W. Wood, J. S. Roberts, J. S. Breadning, G. B. Rutter, L. Francis, J. D. Moore, and George H. Thorndell, Sr. The present membership of the lodge is forty-six. The officers for 1881 are Florence Barnett, Chancellor Commander; William Jeffries, V. Chancellor; R. S. Reis, Prelate; Joseph M. Hadden, M. of Exchequer; Albert G. Beeson, Master of Finance; George B. Rutter, Keeper of Records and Seals; Levi Francis, Past Chancellor.

## WILL. F. STEWART POST, No. 180, G. A. R.

This post of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized May 20, 1880, with twenty charter members. The membership at present numbers forty-three. The officers are Henry White, Past Commander; Albert G. Beeson, Post Commander; James Collins, James C. Whalley, Vice Commanders; John H. Marshall, Chaplain; A. M. Litman, Quartermaster; George B. Rutter, Adjutant; John Nicholson, Quartermaster-Sergeant. The post meets in the hall in Miller's building.

## RISING STAR LODGE, No. 533, I. O. G. T.

This lodge was organized June 21, 1880, by George Whitsett, and the following-named officers were then elected and installed: W. C. T., P. C. Baxter; W. V. T., Miss M. V. Jackson; W. Secretary, Joseph B. Jackson; W. F. Secretary, Susan Moxley; W. Treasurer, William Albert Henry; W. Chaplain, C. A. Jenkins;

W. Marshal, Eli Truly; Inner Guard, Samuel Miller; Sentinel, James Carter.

The present (August, 1881) officers are: W. C. T., William A. Henry; W. V. T., Mary E. Truman; W. Secretary, Joseph B. Jackson; W. F. Secretary, Mary V. Baxter; W. Treasurer, James Carter; W. Chaplain, Eli M. Cury; W. Marshal, Thomas J. Brooks; Inner Guard, D. F. Baxter; Sentinel, Dennis Carter.

## MILLS AND MANUFACTORIES.

One of the oldest landmarks, as it is also the most ancient of all the manufacturing establishments of Uniontown, is the old mill building, still standing, in the western part of the borough, near the Main Street bridge over Beeson's Run. This building, known in later years as the Phenix Cement Mill, was built in or about the year 1784, and fitted up as a grist-mill with the machinery and fixtures of the older mill of Henry Beeson, which stood near the present Gallatin Avenue bridge, and which was then discontinued.

The mill (built, as above mentioned, about 1784) was continued as a grist- and flouring-mill for more than eighty years, but finally, in 1868, was discontinued as such, and converted into a mill for the manufacture of hydraulic cement. The old building is in a much better state of preservation than could be expected from its great age.

The flouring-mill of W. & J. K. Beeson, located near the confluence of Campbell's or Beeson's Run and Redstone Creek, is on the site of Nathaniel Mitchell's old tilt-hammer shop and scythe-factory, which have been mentioned in preceding pages. The property came into possession of Isaac Beeson, who put in machinery for the manufacture of cement from material quarried on the north side of Campbell's Run. It was operated for this purpose by him and his son Charles until the death of the latter. In 1867 it was sold to Henry R. Beeson, who changed it to a flouring-mill. Afterwards it passed to William Beeson, the present owner.

A woolen-factory was erected on Campbell's Run, on the site of the John Miller tannery, in the southwest part of the borough, and was in operation for some years under the proprietorship of C. C. Hope and others, but was never very successful financially, and was finally destroyed by fire.

The Uniontown Flouring-Mill, now owned and operated by L. W. Reynolds, is the successor of a mill built about 1838 by Mr. Huston, from Maryland. It was afterwards used for several years as a distillery, and was finally destroyed by fire, being at that time the property of Col. Israel Painter. The present flouring-mill was erected by Jacob Murphy and William S. Barnes. In 1863 it was purchased by L. O. Reynolds. After his death in 1879 it came into pos-



*Daniel Steverson*

session of his son, Lyman W. Reynolds, its present owner.

The Union Foundry, located at the corner of Morgantown and Foundry Streets, was started in 1840 by E. Robinson. In 1861 it passed to the proprietorship of Jaquett & Keffer, by whom it was operated till October, 1877, when the present proprietor, Mr. Thomas Jaquett, assumed entire charge and management. The business of the establishment is the manufacture of stoves, plows, grates, and castings of nearly every description. The store-room and office of the foundry are located on Morgantown Street.

The Redstone Foundry and Machine-Shop, located on Pittsburgh Street, was established by Richard Miller in the year 1846. Some time afterwards Mr. Miller admitted his son as a partner, and the firm of Miller & Son carried on the business till 1875, when it was succeeded by Henry Delaney. In 1879 the establishment passed to the management of Frankenberry & Moore, the present proprietors. They manufacture coke-oven fronts, car-wheels, stoves, grates, hollow-ware, and all kinds of castings and light machinery. Their foundery has a capacity of melting and casting about twelve thousand pounds of metal weekly. The building occupied is two stories in height, having a depth of one hundred and ten feet, and width of thirty-six feet. A twenty horse-power engine is used, and a number of skilled workmen are employed.

The planing-mill and wood-working factory of Laughead, Hadden & Co. is the largest and most important of the manufacturing establishments of Uniontown. It was built and put in operation in October, 1867, by Fuller, Laughead & Baily. On the 28th of June, 1870, the firm of Fuller, Laughead, Baily & Co. succeeded to the business. In May, 1875, the firm-name of Fuller, Laughead & Co. was adopted. The present firm, composed of James A. Laughead, Thomas Hadden, John W. Sembower, and Dr. Smith Fuller, all members of the old firm with the exception of Hadden, succeeded to the business, adopting the style and title of Laughead, Hadden & Co.

The mill building, fitted up throughout with new and improved machinery, is two stories in height, and covers an area of ground forty by sixty feet. Attached to this is a wing twenty-two by forty feet. The boiler-house and engine-house are each twenty-two by twenty feet. A forty horse-power engine is used, and from forty to eighty workmen are employed in the manufacture of doors, sash, blinds, etc., and in the erection of buildings, etc. During the past summer this company erected sixty-one buildings. As both the Southwest Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads pass over the five acres of ground owned by the company, they enjoy excellent shipping facilities, and are constantly shipping lumber, etc., to all sections of the country. In connection with their

mill, Messrs. Laughead, Hadden & Co. conduct a general store in a two-story building twenty by seventy feet.

#### UNIONTOWN GAS-WORKS.

The Uniontown Gas and Water Company was incorporated by an act passed March 26, 1859. This act was supplemented by one approved April 2, 1868, and in June of the latter year the company was organized, with Dr. Smith Fuller as its president, and T. B. Searight, secretary and treasurer. Dr. Fuller, Col. T. B. Searight, and E. B. Downer were constituted a committee to open books and receive subscriptions. The amount of fifteen thousand dollars was subscribed, and at a meeting of stockholders held on the 10th of July, T. B. Searight, Alfred Howell, J. H. McClellan, E. B. Woods, and Ewing Brownfield were chosen managers, and a constitution and by-laws adopted.

After organization, the subscriptions to the stock not being paid in, John H. Miller, Jr., of Grafton, W. Va., proposed to build gas-works at his own expense, provided the company would transfer its powers and franchises to him. This offer was accepted, and legislation was procured (March 26, 1869) authorizing the transfer to Mr. Miller, with the proviso that he should not charge for gas a price exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per thousand feet, unless he was compelled to purchase coal at a price above twelve dollars per one hundred bushels. He soon after built the works (located on the creek near the Broadway bridge) as proposed, and operated them for the manufacture of gas until May 8, 1872, when Eleazer Robinson, of Uniontown, purchased the works. He carried on the business till 1875, when his son, William L. Robinson, assumed charge and still continues to supply gas to the people of Uniontown.

#### POPULATION.

The population of Uniontown borough by the United States census of 1880 was:

East Ward.....	1582
West " .....	1683
Total.....	3265

Since the taking of that census, however, the remarkable business activity and prosperity of the town and surrounding country has brought a corresponding increase in the population of the borough, which at the present time (January, 1882) is estimated to be fully four thousand.

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#### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

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##### HON. DANIEL STURGEON.

Hon. Daniel Sturgeon, "the Silent Senator," who was born in Adams County, Pa., Oct. 27, 1779, and died at Uniontown, Fayette Co., July 2, 1878, in the eighty-ninth year of his age, was of Scotch-Irish

Presbyterian stock, his grandfather having come from the north of Ireland and settled in Adams County some time early in the eighteenth century. He graduated at Jefferson College, Washington County, and moved to Uniontown in 1810 to study medicine with Dr. Benjamin Stevens, a man of note in his day. After finishing his studies in medicine he commenced practicing his profession in Greensboro', Greene Co., and remained there a year, after which, Dr. Stevens meanwhile dying, Dr. Sturgeon returned to Uniontown to take his place, and went into practice there. He was chosen by his fellow-citizens to represent them in the Legislature of the State in its session of 1819, and was continued in his capacity of representative for three terms. In 1825 he was elected a member of the State Senate, and served in the important position of Speaker during the years 1827-29. His manly bearing and strict integrity of character secured him the post of auditor-general of the State under Governor Wolf in 1830, at which he served for six years. He was State treasurer in the years 1838-39, and was in 1840 elected United States senator for the term commencing March 4, 1839 (the Legislature having failed the session before to elect in consequence of "the Buckshot war"). He was re-elected in 1845, and served till 1851. In 1853 he was appointed by President Pierce treasurer of the United States Mint in Philadelphia, and held that responsible trust until 1858, when he retired from public life. Among Dr. Sturgeon's contemporaries in the United States Senate were Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Benton, Wright, Buchanan, William Allen, and Simon Cameron.

Dr. Sturgeon was a man of commanding stature, of majestic presence,—

"The combination and the form indeed  
Where every god did seem to set his seal  
To give the world assurance of a man."

He was a sturdy actor rather than talker, and though a fluent and graceful colloquist, made no pretense even, as a public speaker. In the Senate, where he did good work on the committees, and commanded high regard for sterling good sense and integrity, he made no speeches, and received the sobriquet "the Silent Senator." He was a man of great decision of character, and in 1838, while State treasurer, broke up "the Buckshot war" by stubbornly refusing to honor Governor Ritner's order on the treasury for \$20,000 to pay the troops, setting guards about the Treasury and personally overseeing them.

In 1814, Dr. Sturgeon married Miss Nancy Gregg, a daughter of James Gregg, of Uniontown, a merchant, and Nancy Gregg, who survived her husband about fifty years, reaching the age of eighty-seven years. Mrs. Dr. Sturgeon died in 1836, at the age of forty-two, the senator never remarrying, leaving five children, four sons and a daughter, of whom three sons are dead. Of these, one took part in the Mexican

war under Gen. Scott, being Lieut. John Sturgeon, of Company H, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, who died in Pueblo, Mexico, in the campaign, on the 18th day of July, 1848.

#### COL. EWING BROWNFIELD.

Among the venerable men of Fayette County, identified particularly with Uniontown for a period extending from 1805, when, as a child of two years of age, he was brought by his parents to Fayette County, to the year of this writing (1882), a period no less than seven years more than what is commonly counted "the allotted age of man," stands Col. Ewing Brownfield, in the vigor of well-preserved old age, and, if his old-time neighbors are to be credited, without a stain upon his character for general probity and uprightness in his business dealings through life. He was born near Winchester, Va., Sept. 7, 1803, of Quaker parentage. Thomas Brownfield, his father, brought his family to Uniontown in the year 1805, and at first rented and afterwards bought the White Swan Tavern, which he conducted till he died in 1829. Ewing grew up in the old tavern, enjoyed the advantages of the common schools of that day, and when become of fitting years assisted his father as clerk and overseer of the hotel until the father's death, when, in 1830, he and his brother John, now a prominent citizen of South Bend, Ind., formed a partnership in the dry-goods business, of which more further on.

In early manhood Col. Brownfield conceived a great love for military discipline and display,—"the pomp and glory of the very name of war,"—and in a time of profound peace, when he was about twenty years of age, was one of the first to join a Union volunteer company at that time organized. It is one of Col. Brownfield's proud memories that upon the occasion of Gen. Lafayette's visit to Albert Gallatin, at New Geneva, in 1825, he, with several of his companions in arms, went on horseback, as military escort, to the residence of Mr. Gallatin, and were delightedly received by the latter gentleman and his renowned guest. About that time there came into Uniontown a certain Capt. Bolles, a graduate of West Point, who formed a military drill squad, of which Brownfield was a member. Under the tutelage of Capt. Bolles, Brownfield became proficient in company drill, also in battalion and field drill, etc. After the formation of the First Regiment of Fayette County volunteers, about 1828, Col. Brownfield, then a private, became an independent candidate for major of the regiment, and was elected over three strongly supported candidates. Holding the position for two years, he was thereafter, on the resignation of Col. Evans, elected colonel himself without opposition, and continued in the colonelcy for five years, receiving from Maj.-Gen. Henry W. Beeson, at that time a military authority of high repute, the distinguished compli-



*Ewing Brownfield*



*Joseph Fawcett*

ment implied in the following voluntary plaudit bestowed upon his regiment, namely, "The First Fayette County Regiment of volunteers is among the very best field-drilled regiments in the State."

In 1832 he and his brother dissolved the partnership before referred to, Ewing continuing the business till 1836, when he "went West," and settled in Mishawaka, Ind., again entering into the dry-goods business. But owing to the malarial character of the locality in that day, he decided to leave the place after a few months, and returned to Uniontown, where, in 1837, he resumed the dry-goods business. In the same year he bought a house and lot on the corner of Main and Arch Streets, tore away the old building, erected a new one, and there conducted his favorite business, continuing in the same from that date to 1862. In the latter year he disposed of his dry-goods interests, and from that time to 1872 was engaged, for the most part, in the wool business. In 1873 he was elected president of the People's Bank, which position he now holds.

Col. Brownfield was married in 1842 to Miss Julia A. Long, daughter of Capt. Robert Long, of Springfield township, Fayette Co. They have had three children,—Robert L., Anna E., and Virginia E. Robert, a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, New Haven, Conn., is now a prosperous merchant of Philadelphia; Anna E. graduated at the Packer Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., and is the wife of William Huston, a wholesale merchant of Pittsburgh; Virginia died on the 14th of May, 1872.

#### SMITH FULLER, M.D.

Dr. Fuller, a gentleman of high repute in his profession, on all hands conceded to be the leading physician and surgeon of Uniontown and a wide district thereabouts, as well as a manly man among the manliest in the various walks of life, is the son of the late John Fuller, of Connellsville, a tanner by trade, and a leading politician of his locality. He was three times a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of the State in 1838, and died in 1865, at the age of seventy-nine.

Dr. Fuller's mother was Harriet R. Smith, a daughter of the distinguished physician, Dr. Bela B. Smith, a native of Hartford, Conn., and who practiced medicine at West Newton, Westmoreland Co., for fifty years, and died about 1835, having accumulated a large estate, principally landed property, through the practice of his profession.

Dr. Fuller was born in Connellsville in 1818, and in early childhood attended the common schools of Connellsville (then a town of about 1000 inhabitants), till about the age of fifteen, when he was sent to Washington College, an institution then embracing about one hundred students, and the chief seat of learning

in Western Pennsylvania. He remained at college three years, and leaving it went to West Newton to study medicine with Dr. John Hasson, a leading physician of Westmoreland County. He read medicine with Dr. Hasson for two years, and then took a course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, concluding which he located in Uniontown in the spring of 1840, and entered upon the practice of medicine, which he pursued, developing great skill and laying the foundation of his exceptionally enviable reputation as a physician until 1846, when he returned to Jefferson Medical College, took further courses of lectures, and graduated in 1847. The eminent Robley Dunglison and Prof. Pancoast were prominent professors of the college at that time.

Dr. Fuller returned to his Uniontown home, where he has ever since been located, enjoying an extensive practice. In his early practice physicians were few in Fayette and adjoining counties, and he was often called on to visit patients twenty-five miles distant from Uniontown.

In early life a Democrat, Dr. Fuller co-operated actively with the National American party in 1856, and on the organization of the Republican party united with it. In 1860 he was a member of the National Convention at Chicago which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President. In the same year he was elected to the State Senate from Fayette and Westmoreland Counties; and after the expiration of his term as senator was nominated by the Republicans as representative in Congress; ran against Hon. John L. Dawson, then running for a second term, Dawson being declared elected by a majority of sixteen (in a strongly Democratic district). Dr. Fuller contested the seat, but unsuccessfully.

Aside from his profession, he has been largely engaged in business, notably in tanning for the wholesale trade in Georges township, Fayette Co. He has never united with any sectarian religious organization, though looking with favor upon all practical means of promoting good morals.

Dr. Fuller was twice married. His first wife was Miss Elvina Markle, of West Newton, whom he married in 1839, and who died in the early part of 1848.

He next married, in 1849, Miss Jane Beggs, of Uniontown, with whom he is now living. By his former wife he had three children,—a son and two daughters, —all of whom are now living. By his second wife he has had five sons, three of whom are now living. Three of his sons are practitioners of medicine and one of law.

#### ROBERT HOGSETT.

Robert Hogsett is the most remarkable man in Fayette County in this, that he has wrought out by his own unaided efforts a larger fortune than any other citizen of the county. Others may possess more wealth, but cannot say as Hogsett can, "I made it all myself."

Robert Hogsett was born in Menallen township, March 2, 1820. His father, James Hogsett, was a north of Ireland man, and emigrated to America some time during the early part of the present century. There was nothing about him to distinguish him from his fellow-men, and he died in North Union township, near Uniontown, about the year 1850, going out of the world as he had lived in it, a poor but honest man. He did not live to see his son take as much as the initial step towards that distinguished rank in business and financial affairs which he now admittedly holds, but he left the world peacefully for all that, confidently believing that all his children would be able to hold their own in life's great battle. Robert Hogsett's mother was a daughter of Robert Jackson, of the old Jackson family of Menallen township, who organized Grace Church, near Searight's, the oldest Episcopal Church in the county. At the early age of twelve years Robert was hired out to work for such persons as would employ him, and for such wages as could be obtained for him. His first engagement was with Job Wheatley, a farmer, living about one and a half miles northwardly from Searight's. He remained with Wheatley but a short time, doing such work as is within the scope and power of a twelve years old boy. Upon quitting Wheatley's service he went to breaking stones on the old National road, a common thing with boys, and men as well, at that day. There are many old men in Fayette County who when boys and young men broke stones on the old pike. Young Hogsett remained on the road wielding the well-remembered little round napping-hammer every day for five years, and until he reached the age of seventeen, breaking from two to five perches of stones a day, at twelve and a half cents (called a "levy") per perch. Becoming tired of the monotony of the napping-hammer, he entered into an engagement with Joseph Strickler, who was running "the old Evans mill" on the farm, or rather large plantation of Col. Samuel Evans, in North Union township. Besides running the mill Strickler farmed a portion of the Evans land. Strickler was quite a prominent and active business man in his day, and was among the first men of Fayette County who gave attention to the feeding of cattle for the Eastern markets. The Evans mill was destroyed by fire while Robert Hogsett was serving for Strickler, but at the time of the burning Hogsett was not working in the mill, but on the Evans farm at farm-work. While in the mill, Hogsett for the most part had charge of the engine, but his duties were multifarious, and he did many things in and about the mill, such as carrying bags of grain from wagons, placing grists on the backs of horses and tossing boys upon them, and starting them home to gladden their parents' hearts with fresh No. 1 flour and the usual allowance of bran and shorts to make slop for the cows. After the Evans mill burnt down Strickler bought Vance's mill, on Redstone Creek, three miles

below Uniontown, which he refitted and operated. This mill is still standing and doing work. Robert Hogsett went with Strickler to Vance's mill. He drove the team that hauled the machinery from the burnt mill to Vance's, a work that occupied him many days. Joseph Strickler had the misfortune to lose his eyesight. After he became blind he removed to the State of Missouri and died there. Mr. Hogsett always speaks in kind terms of Joseph Strickler, and says he was a good man.

While engaged in the milling business, Mr. Hogsett, by reason of exposure to all kinds of weather, contracted quinsy, a complaint that pains him with periodically recurring attacks to this day. He remained with Strickler eight years, and until he reached the age of twenty-five. During this period his wages never exceeded one hundred and twenty dollars per year, a rate, however, which at that day was considered high for labor. After quitting the service of Strickler he went to work for Mrs. Sampey, the widow of James Sampey, of Mount Washington. His duties under this engagement were to manage the large mountain farm upon which old Fort Necessity is located; to make all he could out of it for his employer, and likewise to superintend the hotel at that place, over which Mrs. Sampey presided as landlady and hostess. This hotel was a stage-stand at which the "Good Intent" line of stage-coaches, running on the National road, kept relays of teams, and passengers frequently stopped there for meals. There were nine stage-teams standing at the Mount Washington stables all the time. Mr. Hogsett engaged but for a single year with Mrs. Sampey, and in the year cleared for her and paid over to her the handsome sum of four thousand dollars. Now Hogsett had reached an age at which he was ambitious to own something himself. His first thought after resolving to make a home for himself that he could call his own was to obtain a good wife. And here the genius of good luck first perched upon his banner, and led him to woo and wed a daughter of John F. Foster, of North Union township. Mr. Foster owned a small but productive farm near Uniontown, and Robert Hogsett, soon after his marriage, rented this farm and set up for himself and his wife. He operated this farm as tenant of his father-in-law for about two years, and then bought it. It contained one hundred acres, and was the first real estate that Robert Hogsett ever owned, and he owns it to this day, and lives within a few steps of its boundaries. This purchase was made about the year 1848.

It will be seen that at this date, while Mr. Hogsett had displayed indomitable energy and industry, as well as close economy, his earnings were inadequate to the purchase of a farm even of small proportions and at a small price, the best average farm in Fayette County at that time rating only at about fifty dollars per acre; and that was the price he paid for the farm of his father-in-law. But owing to the relationship



*Robert Hoggatt*

between the grantor and grantee, the latter, of course, obtained favorable terms. His industrious and economical habits, however, soon enabled him to acquire a sufficient sum of money to pay for this farm in full, when he got his deed, and stood forth for the first time a freeholder. When he commenced farming for himself as lessee on his father-in-law's land, his whole outfit consisted of two poor horses and one old sled. As he pushed along he added to his stock, and soon became the owner of an ordinary farm team. It was his practice at this period to haul the grain he raised into the mountains and sell it to the tavern-keepers on the old National road, which was then a crowded thoroughfare; and such indeed was the practice of nearly all the farmers in the neighborhood of Uniontown and many portions of Fayette County.

The National road furnished a ready market for all kinds of farm produce, and the mountains being remote from the rich agricultural lands better prices were obtained there than "in the settlement," as the region west of Laurel Hill was called. After disposing of a load of grain the farmer proceeded with his team to Cumberland, and returned with a load of merchandise to Brownsville or Wheeling, for the transportation of which he obtained remunerative prices, and thus was enabled to make profitable trips. It was always considered an indispensable matter to secure what was called a "back load." Farmers thus employed were called "sharpshooters," a term used to distinguish them from the "regulars," as those were called who made transportation a regular business. Robert Hogsett was therefore called a "sharpshooter," but he little heeded "nicknames" so long as he pursued an honest calling and obtained an honest living. He was utterly oblivious to everything but the accomplishment of his aims and purposes, always pursuing them, however, with the strictest regard for honesty and propriety.

It may be said that the turning-point of Mr. Hogsett's wonderfully successful career was his marriage with Miss Foster and the purchase of her father's farm. After that he moved forward slowly and cautiously at first, but always making his points with certainty. Honesty, industry, and frugality were his dominant characteristics, and these when combined, rarely fail to bring success to any man who has the good fortune to possess them.

For many years after he became settled on his own homestead Robert Hogsett devoted himself exclusively to legitimate farming and stock-raising pursuits, which brought him large profits, owing mainly to his judicious management. In 1858-59, when the first railroad was built to Uniontown, called the Fayette County road, he took a contract for construction, and completed it with characteristic energy and promptitude; and upon the completion of the road, at the urgent solicitation of the directors, he consented to serve as superintendent, a position he held but a short time, not fancying the railroad business, and possessing too much

business talent to be wasted on a twelve-mile branch. He is now, however, a director in the Southwest Railroad Company, a position he has held from the first organization of that company. Soon after the construction of the Fayette County road, above mentioned, he purchased the Isaac Wood tract of land, near Mount Braddock, a large farm underlaid with the nine-foot vein of coking coal. He moved on to this farm and lived on it a number of years, leaving the old Foster farm in charge of one of his now grown-up sons. He subsequently purchased the Jacob Murphy farm, adjoining the Wood farm, and also underlaid with the big vein of coking coal. Here he erected coke ovens, and operated them a number of years with his customary success. He recently sold these works and the coal adjacent for a large sum of money, sufficient of itself to constitute an ordinary fortune. He next bought the Judge Nathaniel Ewing farm, one mile north of Uniontown, on which he at present resides. Altogether, he is at this time the owner of four thousand eight hundred acres of land, twelve hundred of which lie in the county of Logan, Ohio, of excellent quality for farming and grazing. He has three thousand six hundred acres in Fayette County, all of the best quality of farming land, and underlaid with the celebrated Connellsville vein of coking coal, except eight or nine hundred acres of mountain range.

He is also the owner of a one-half interest in the Lemont Furnace, which has a daily capacity of forty tons, and he personally manages the affairs of this furnace, in addition to bestowing careful attention upon his extensive farming and stock-raising interests. And this colossal fortune was made in a few years by a man who started out in the world with nothing to assist him but willing hands, a clear head, and an honest heart. Robert Hogsett is small in stature, and wears a full beard. While he is not a member of any church, he is temperate and exemplary in his habits. He never indulges in profanity, nor does he use tobacco in any form. All his life he has followed the precept of the maxim, "Early to bed and early to rise;" and if the practice of this precept has not made him healthy, it has at least made him wealthy and wise. Without opportunity of going to school in early life, as has been seen, his education is limited to the rudiments of book learning, and he has probably never seen the following lines, although his career is a perfect illustration of the truthfulness of the sentiment they contain, viz. :

"The heights by great men reached and kept  
Were not attained by sudden flight,  
But they, while their companions slept,  
Were towering upwards in the night."

Robert Hogsett is utterly indifferent to the gilded signs of fashion and fancy. A brass band on the street makes no more impression upon him than the murmurings of the rivulet that threads its course through one of his rich meadows. He pays no attention to "side-shows," but never misses the "main

chance." It must not be inferred from this, however, that he is lacking in hospitality or generosity. On the contrary, he lives well, and no man greets or entertains his friends with warmer cordiality. When at home, released from the anxious cares of business engagements almost constantly pressing upon him, he delights in receiving the calls of his neighbors and friends, and derives pleasure in talking with them on the common topics of the hour. With all his good fortune he has suffered one sad misfortune, the death a few years ago of his wife, Jane Foster. But Providence, as if unwilling that the even current of his successful life should seem to be broken or perturbed, sent him another wife in the person of Susan Allen, one of the most excellent ladies of Fayette County.

#### JASPER MARKLE THOMPSON.

The character and remarkable career of Jasper Markle Thompson, now and since 1870 president of the First National Bank of Uniontown, may, perhaps, be best illustrated by a brief recital of the history of his immediate progenitors, from whom he evidently inherited the elements of the vigorous but modest character which he has manifested throughout his career in life. He comes of an ancestry on both the paternal and maternal sides—the one Scotch-Irish, the other Pennsylvania Dutch—who were driven from the lands of their birth because of their religious convictions, and found a refuge in the colonies of America, in the province of Penn, early in the eighteenth century. His paternal grandfather, like many other of the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians of the Cumberland Valley, desiring to stand upon the frontiers of civilization, drifted westward to Westmoreland County prior to the Revolutionary war, and took up a tract of land in the vicinity of Mount Pleasant. His wife was Mary Jack, a daughter of John Jack, a gentleman who was prominent, with others of his family, in drafting and uttering the Hannastown Declaration of Independence in 1775. A new field of operations was about that time opened to men of strong arms and unflinching courage, and he determined to meet the red man on his own battlefield. Inclination, if not duty, pointed to the choice soil of Kentucky, and Mr. Thompson's grandfather, together with his wife, and about a half-dozen families, nearly all immediate relatives, pushed their way through the wilderness, and joined Boone in his aggressive conflict, and continued companions in the struggle till possession was established. There the grandfather of Mr. Thompson passed the remainder of his life, dying in Mason County, where his youngest son, Andrew Finly Thompson, father of Jasper Markle, was born in 1791. Andrew and his three older brothers served through the war of 1812, Andrew being taken prisoner on the occasion of Hull's surrender. Being released, near the present site of

Detroit, Mich., he traveled on foot to his relatives in Westmoreland County, Pa. Here he married Leah Markle, the youngest of the twenty-two children of Gasper Markle, who settled in Westmoreland prior to 1760, coming from Berks County, Pa., where his father had settled in 1703, having upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes fled from Alsace in 1686 to Amsterdam, where he engaged in business until he took ship for America.

After his marriage A. F. Thompson returned with his wife to his Kentucky home, where his youngest son, Jasper Markle Thompson, was born, near Washington, Mason Co., Aug. 30, 1822. Mr. Thompson's father and mother both dying before he was three years old, he was taken to Mill Grove, Westmoreland Co., Pa., and lived several years with his grandmother, Mary Markle (whose maiden name was Rothermel, of which family is P. F. Rothermel, who has achieved a national reputation as an artist through his great painting, the "Battle of Gettysburg"). After her death, in 1832, he lived with his cousin, Gen. Cyrus P. Markle, for eighteen years. While with Gen. Markle he worked on the farm, at the paper-mill, in the store, sold goods, kept books, etc., till April, 1850, when he moved to Redstone township, Fayette Co., and purchased part of "the Walters farm," two miles from New Salem, and lived there until September of the same year. He then removed to the farm on which he now lives, two miles and a half from Uniontown, in Menallen township, and farmed and dealt in live-stock until 1862, when he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania, the largest district in the State except those of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. He was afterwards appointed receiver of commutation money for the same district, and in this capacity collected and paid over to the government over \$450,000, in addition to some \$2,000,000 collected as internal revenue, having collected over \$100,000 tax on whisky in one day. He held two commissions as collector from President Lincoln, and resigned his post under the latter one after holding it for over four years.

He was one of the original stockholders (1863) of the First National Bank of Uniontown, of which he is now president, and has been a director since the organization of that institution. He was nominated as the Republican candidate for representative to the Legislature in 1873, but hesitated to accept the nomination, as it was generally thought there was no chance of electing a Republican candidate in a county which usually gives one thousand Democratic majority, but finally consenting, was elected by one thousand and thirty-one majority, his opponent on the Democratic ticket being Col. Alexander J. Hill. He was one of the first directors of the Uniontown and West Virginia Railroad Company, and after the resignation of G. A. Thomson was elected president. He has also been president of the Uniontown Building and Loan

A large, flowing cursive signature in black ink. The signature reads "J.W. Thompson". The "J.W." is on the left, and "Thompson" is written below it and to the right, with a long, sweeping flourish at the end.



*A. Patterson*

Association from its organization to the present time, it having a capital of two hundred thousand dollars; also was one of the originators of the Fayette County Agricultural Association, and has been president thereof from its organization. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church of Uniontown for over thirty years, a ruling elder for about twenty years; was commissioner from Redstone Presbytery to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church which met in Albany, N. Y., in 1868, and again at Madison, Wis., in 1880, and is a director in the Western Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church at Allegheny City, Pa.

Mr. Thompson was married in 1846 to Eliza Caruthers, youngest daughter of Samuel Caruthers, of Sewickly township, Westmoreland Co., Pa., a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church of Sewickly, and whose mother, Catharine Potter, was the daughter of Lieut. John Potter, and sister of Gen. James Potter, the intimate and trusted friend of Gen. Washington in Pennsylvania during the Revolutionary war. Mr. Thompson has two daughters, who received their education at the Female Seminary in Washington, Pa. The oldest, Ruth A., was married in 1875 to Dr. J. T. Shepler, now of Dunbar. The second, Lenora M., was married to John A. Nicolls, a merchant, in 1873, and resides at Irwin Station, Westmoreland Co. He has also two sons,—William M. and Josiah V.,—who graduated together from Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington, Pa., in 1871. William lives with his father, and manages his farm of over six hundred and fifty acres. The younger, Josiah V., was chosen teller in the First National Bank of Uniontown in April, 1872, and elected cashier in 1877, when twenty-two years of age, and now holds this position, this bank doing the largest banking business done in the county, and being one of the most successful.

Mr. Thompson was one of the successful presidential electors (on the Republican ticket) in the campaign of 1872, resulting in Gen. Grant's second election.

Mr. Thompson in his youth attended only the common schools, but with a sagacity and foresight commendable, as his success in life has demonstrated to the consideration of the youth of the present day, improved his spare hours of daylight, and occupied most of his nights not devoted to sleep to acquiring what knowledge he could through books.

#### ALFRED PATTERSON.

Among the now departed sons of Fayette County the lives of whom shed upon her a special lustre, was the eminent lawyer and cultivated gentleman, Alfred Patterson, who died in Natchitoches, La., when on a visit to his daughter there, Dec. 16, 1878, he having reached her residence only three or four days before his death.

Mr. Patterson was born in Menallen township, Dec.

24, 1807, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. His remote immigrant ancestor settled in Lancaster County, Pa. His grandfather was John Patterson, who came into Fayette County from Dauphin County at an early day and took up his abode in Menallen township. He had a large number of children, most of whom eventually became scattered in the then far-off, growing West. But John, the father of Alfred, remained upon the old homestead until Alfred was several years old, when he sold the farm and purchased a plantation near Wellsburg, West Virginia, whereon he lived until his death.

John Patterson, who married Rebecca Oliphant, had four sons and four daughters. Of the sons, Andrew O. Patterson became the once-noted Rev. Dr. Patterson of the Presbyterian order; and Thomas M. a physician, who settled in Louisiana and acquired great wealth; John E. died young; and of Alfred we are to speak more specially farther on. The daughters all married and died in middle life.

Alfred was brought up in boyhood on the farm in Menallen and on the plantation near Wellsburg, and was carefully instructed and finally sent to Jefferson College, Washington County, and graduated from that institution about 1828. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Westmoreland County, and soon after moved to Uniontown, where he entered upon the practice of his profession, which he pursued with such zeal and marked ability that he rapidly rose to the leadership of the bar of the county, which he continued to hold during his residence in Fayette County. Having while residing in Uniontown acquired large business interests in Pittsburgh, he removed to that city about 1865 and organized the Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, and was elected its first president, and was chosen president at all its successive elections of officers while he lived.

Mr. Patterson was as distinguished as a business man as he had been as a lawyer. No eulogy here could add to the brightness of the fame he enjoyed when living, or monody fitly sound the regret with which all who knew him received the announcement of his sudden death.

In 1834, Mr. Patterson married Miss Caroline Whiteley, daughter of Col. Henry Whiteley, of Delaware, and who died May 7, 1869. They were the parents of seven children,—Henry W., who in 1866 married Miss Louisa C. Dawson, daughter of Hon. John L. Dawson, of Fayette County, and who died in 1875, leaving a son, Henry W., and in January, 1880, married Miss Anna T., daughter of George P. Hamilton, Esq., of Pittsburgh; Mary C., wife of George Dawson, a native of Fayette County, now residing in Louisiana; Catharine W., who died in infancy; John Russell, who was drowned in the Monongahela River while skating about 1858, aged twenty-two years; Virginia, wife of William H. Baily, residing in Minneapolis, Minn.; Elizabeth, wife of Samuel H. Jacobus, of Allegheny City; and Ella R., of the same city.

**ALFRED HOWELL, Esq.**

Prominent among the lawyers of Fayette County stands Alfred Howell, for a period of thirty-five years identified with the interests and progress of Uniontown, where he resides. Mr. Howell is a native of Philadelphia, and was born in the year 1825, of Quaker stock, both his paternal and maternal ancestry tracing their lines through the time of William Penn back for an indefinite period among the Quakers of Wales. Benjamin B. Howell, his father, then a merchant, removed with his family to New York City in the year 1830-31, where young Howell was sent to preparatory school, and eventually, at the age of fourteen, entered Columbia College, and there continued until well advanced in the sophomore class. Meanwhile his father had quitted merchandise and entered upon the development of iron and coal industries near Cumberland, Md., having enlisted with himself several English capitalists. Having occasion to visit England on business, he took passage, in March, 1841, on board the ill-fated ocean steamer "President," which foundered at sea, no tidings of her or any of her human cargo having ever been had. The sudden and great calamity of the loss of his father necessitated young Howell's withdrawal from college, after which he soon entered as a student at law in the office of Graham & Sandfords, counselors-at-law and solicitors in chancery, a distinguished firm, the Sandfords afterwards having been both elevated to the bench. With these gentlemen, and their successors in partnership with Mr. Graham, Messrs. Murray Hoffman and Joseph S. Bosworth (both subsequently becoming judges), Mr. Howell remained till 1845, enjoying the good fortune of the eminent tutelage of this remarkable combination of legal talent, when he migrated to Uniontown, and finished his legal studies in the office of his uncle, Joshua B. Howell, then a leading lawyer, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. In 1851 he entered into partnership with Mr. Howell, and continued with him until the fall of 1861, when Mr. Howell, having raised the Eighty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and being commissioned its colonel, entered into the war of the Rebellion, wherein he became exceptionally distinguished, and was killed near Petersburg, in September, 1864, by being thrown from his horse in the night-time.

After Col. Howell's entry into the army, Mr. Howell succeeded to the business of the partnership, and has ever since continued the practice of the law, conducting a large and laborious business with conscientious fidelity to his clients, earning honorable distinction and a goodly fortune.

He has been more or less engaged in important business enterprises, among which may be mentioned the projection, in 1866, about what was then known as Dawson's Station, on the line of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, of a village, now incorporated as the borough of Dawson, on a tract of land there lying, and of which he about that time

came into possession. He caused the tract to be duly surveyed and laid out into building lots, and so conducted his enterprise as in the course of a few years to erect a prosperous and desirable village, with churches, public schools, etc., upon what was before, and but for his business foresight and energy would have remained, merely an uninhabitable portion of an old farm. He has occasionally engaged in the purchase and sale of real estate, particularly dealing in coal lands, with profitable results, and taken active part with others in supplying the county with local railways, which have been the means of developing the treasures of rich coal-mines and of otherwise enhancing the wealth of the county.

Mr. Howell became a communicant, in his early manhood, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and has ever since continued active connection therewith, and occupies the position of senior warden.

Mr. Howell was, in the year 1853, united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Jennings Dawson, daughter of Mr. George Dawson, of Brownsville, Fayette Co. Mrs. Howell died in 1869, leaving six children, one of whom, a daughter, died in 1878. Of the five now living, the elder son, George D., is at this time (1882) a member of the senior class of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., intending, after his graduation there, to study law with his father.

**HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE.**

Charles E. Boyle, one of the most prominent members of the Fayette County bar, was born in Uniontown, Feb. 4, 1836, and is the son of Bernard Boyle, whose father, also Bernard Boyle, emigrated from Ireland. Mr. Boyle, the father of Charles E., died near New Market, in Virginia, when Charles was only three years old, leaving a family of four children, of whom Charles E. was the youngest. In his boyhood he attended the common schools, and also for a time Madison College, and thereafter took a course of studies in Waynesburg College, Greene County.

While attending school Mr. Boyle spent somewhat of his time in and about the printing-office of the *Cumberland Presbyterian*, and picked up the art of setting type at nine years of age, and thereafter followed the business of printing at times previous to attending Waynesburg College, on his return from which he engaged in the same business in the office of the *Genius of Liberty*. At twenty years of age he became owner of a half-interest in that paper, and three years later the sole owner, and alone conducted it for a year, and sold it to E. G. Roddy in February, 1861. While proprietor of the paper Mr. Boyle was entered as a student at law in the office of Hon. Daniel Kaine, and was finally admitted to the bar in December, 1861, and immediately entered into partnership with Mr. Kaine, continuing with him till the spring of 1865. The firm enjoyed a practice second in importance to none in the county.



G.E. Boyle



Alfred H. Cowell



N. H. Playford

In 1862, Mr. Boyle was elected district attorney for Fayette County for the term of three years, before the expiration of which he was elected by the Democratic party a representative to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and re-elected the following year, serving in the sessions of 1866-67. In the latter session he was placed upon the Committees of Ways and Means, the General Judiciary, and Federal Relations, the leading committees, the House being then two-thirds Republican. The session was a stormy one. Legislation in Pennsylvania at that time, just after the war, ran wild. Laws were enacted *en masse*. Mr. Boyle strenuously opposed that kind of legislation, and at the close of the session his Democratic fellow-members presented him with a complimentary service of silver, a testimonial of his acknowledged political leadership. For several years after the close of his legislative services in 1867, Mr. Boyle suffered constant ill health, but nevertheless paid diligent attention to the practice of his profession, and was active in politics. He had been a member of several State Conventions of his party prior to that of 1867, of which latter he was made president. This convention nominated Judge Sharswood, now chief justice, for judge of the Supreme Court. In 1868, Mr. Boyle was nominated by his party as its candidate for auditor-general of the State, the Republican party at that time having put in nomination Gen. Hartranft. Hartranft was declared elected by a majority of about nine thousand in a vote of six hundred and fifty thousand. Mr. Boyle was temporary chairman of the Democratic State Convention in 1871. In 1872 he was a candidate for nomination to Congress from the Twenty-first District, composed of the counties of Westmoreland, Fayette, and Indiana; and also in the years 1874-76, and 1878-80, for the same numerical district, then composed of Fayette, Westmoreland, and Greene Counties, and on each occasion carried against earnest opposition his own county, Fayette, by majorities successively increasing, but failed to secure the nomination of the district, it going to one or other of the other counties. Mr. Boyle was a member of the Democratic National Conventions at St. Louis in 1876, and at Cincinnati in 1880, in both of which he supported the nomination of Gen. Hancock.

In avocations of life other than professional, Mr. Boyle has also had his full share of duties to perform and received his meed of honor. He is one of the State managers of the West Pennsylvania State Hospital, appointed by a Republican Governor; has for a number of years been a vestryman of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, and a director of the First National Bank.

In 1871, Judge A. E. Willson, Hon. W. H. Playford, and Mr. Boyle became the owners of a body of valuable coal land in Tyrone township, where they erected works and engaged in the manufacture of coke until the spring of 1880, when they sold a part of the property to H. C. Frick & Co., realizing by the

sale, as is generally understood, a considerable fortune each. Mr. Boyle is a solicitor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and retained counsel of nearly all the great coke and furnace companies of Fayette County, which companies operate capital of millions of dollars.

Mr. Boyle was married in 1858 to Miss Mary Hendrickson, of Uniontown, by whom he has had seven children, six of whom are living,—four sons and two daughters.

#### WILLIAM H. PLAYFORD.

William H. Playford, who in addition to the reputation of being an excellent counselor and advocate, enjoys popular distinction as the ablest criminal lawyer at the Fayette County bar, is the son of Dr. Robert W. Playford, who practiced medicine at Brownsville, Fayette Co., for a period of over forty years, being very successful, particularly as a surgeon, his practice extending into adjoining counties. Dr. Playford was a native of London, and a graduate of Eton College, England. He died in 1867, at the age of sixty-eight. About ten years after his arrival in this country he married Margaret A. Shaw, of Fayette County.

William H. Playford, who is one of three children, —one of whom, Dr. R. W. Playford, is now practicing medicine in Venango County,—was born in Brownsville, Aug. 31, 1834, attended the common school of his town, and at about fifteen years of age was sent to Dunlap's Creek Academy for two years, where he made studies preparatory to entering the sophomore class of Jefferson College, Canonsburg, in 1851, and graduated from that institution with honors in 1854. In the fall of the same year he went South, and took charge of Waterproof Academy, Tensas Parish, La., for one year, on conclusion of which he returned home, and entered the office of Judge Nathaniel Ewing, of Uniontown, under whose direction he studied law until September, 1857, when he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of the law. In 1859 he was elected by the Democratic party district attorney of Fayette County for the term of three years, wherein he distinguished himself. Including the war years 1861-62, as it did, the term was an unusually laborious one.

Since 1862 he has been connected with nearly every important criminal case in the county. His first important case after 1862 was the widely noted one of Henry B. Mallaby, charged with murdering Joseph Epply at a political meeting in Smithfield, Fayette Co., in 1863, important on account of the political partisanship evinced in the trial. Mr. Playford aided the Commonwealth.

A remarkable case in which Mr. Playford was engaged for the defense was that of Mary Houseman, charged with the murder of her husband in 1866, Mr. Playford securing her acquittal after a confession in

open court by one of her accomplices, Richard Thairwell, who was convicted and hung.

Mr. Playford has taken an active part in politics, and was elected in 1867 a representative to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania for Fayette County, and re-elected in 1868. In 1872 he was elected to the State Senate for the district composed of Fayette and Greene Counties, and served the period of three years, being placed on the General Judiciary Committee and the Committee on Finance. In 1874 he was commissioned by the Governor of Pennsylvania, in connection with Chief Justice Agnew, Hon. W. A. Wallace, now ex-United States senator, Benjamin Harris Brewster, now Attorney-General of the United States, and others, to consider and propose amendments to the present, then new, constitution of the State. The commission reported to the Legislature a number of amendments which ought, it is generally admitted, to have been, but have not yet been, submitted to the people, it being then considered that the constitution as it stands should be further tested. He was a delegate in the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore in 1872, at which Horace Greeley was nominated for President, and opposed his nomination throughout the session as bad policy for the party. He has frequently been elected delegate to State Conventions, and was chairman of the Democratic State Convention which met at Lancaster in 1876, and was a candidate for Presidential elector-at-large for the State of Pennsylvania on the Democratic ticket in 1880.

He was married in October, 1861, to Ellen C. Krepps, daughter of Hon. Solomon G. Krepps, of Brownsville, a leading citizen of that place.

#### HON. THOMAS BENTON SCHNATTERLY.

One of the most active public men of Fayette County, and at present and for some years past a successful leading politician, and now having perhaps more promise than any other man of his party in his district, State, senatorial, or congressional, of a sure and distinguished career in the future is Senator Thomas B. Schnatterly. Mr. Schnatterly as a politician has the good sense to follow through opposition and over obloquy the dictates of his better manhood, and boldly and bravely place himself upon the platform of the old-time genuine Democratic principles, and wage war for the laboring classes, and consequently for the best interests of all classes at last, against the great corporations, with their unlimited exchequers at ready command for any scheme of remunerative corruption, and with their autocratic aspirations, instead of following the course of too many leading Democrats, as well as Republicans, who either covertly, or openly and shamelessly, sell their talents and consciences to capital in its cause *versus* righteousness among men. His political foes denounce his course as demagogism. That was to

be expected, but the more of that kind of "demagogism" Fayette County and Pennsylvania enjoy the better; the sooner, therefore, will the hideous wages-slavery, as base in many respects as was ever the chattel slavery of the neighboring State of Virginia, and which has made the system practiced by many of the great Pennsylvania corporations objectionable to all right-minded thinkers, be abolished, and true republican customs be substituted therefor.

Thomas B. Schnatterly comes of Dutch lineage on his paternal side. His great-grandfather with a number of brothers came from Holland prior to the Revolutionary war. A part of them settled in Eastern Pennsylvania, in Lebanon County. Two pushed westward, with the purpose of making homes near the head-waters of the Ohio, but were lost sight of and were perhaps slain by the Indians. Another, the great-grandfather of Senator Schnatterly, eventually settled in Fayette County, in what is now Nicholson township, and there married and became the father of a son named John, who was the grandfather of Thomas B. Schnatterly. John had by his first wife some eight children; by a second wife one child, a son. Of the first family of children was John Schnatterly, the father of Thomas B. He was born near New Geneva in the year 1805, and at about the age of twenty-two married Miss Malinda Kendall, daughter of Thomas Kendall, then living near Uniontown. Mr. and Mrs. John Schnatterly, both enjoying the peace of ripe old age, are the parents of nine children, seven of whom—four sons and three daughters—are living, and of whom Senator Schnatterly is the sixth in number, and was born July 13, 1841. He was brought up on the homestead farm, and was educated at the common schools and Georges Creek Academy (teaching school himself somewhat during this period of his life), and at Madison Institute and Waynesburg College.

After leaving college, at about the age of twenty-two, he entered the office of Col. T. B. Searight, at Uniontown, as a student at law, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1864. In October, 1865, he was elected district attorney for Fayette County for the term of three years, and entered upon official duty in December of the same year, and went out of office in December, 1868. The term was an arduous one, occurring just after the war, and comprising a reign of crime. Special sessions of criminal courts were in those days held to try offenses of high degree. After the term was over he continued the practice of law in Uniontown, and at the October election of 1869 was elected by the Democratic party a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania for Fayette County, and served in the session of 1870, and was elected in that year to the General Assembly of 1871, and served therein; and thereafter, while conducting the practice of law, engaged (in October, 1871) as a contractor in the construction of the Greensburg and Connellsville Division of the Southwest Pennsylvania



Wm. B. Schen atelij



*S. M. Bailey*

Railroad, which division was completed in 1872, the charter for which he had caused to be granted in the session of 1871. In 1872 he was defeated as a candidate for the Senate at the Democratic primary elections by Hon. Wm. H. Playford.

He continued the practice of the law, and in 1876 was again elected to the General Assembly for the session of 1877-78, and at the November election of 1878 was elected State senator for the Fortieth District, composed of the counties of Fayette and Greene, for the period of four years.

In the House he served on general and local judiciary committees; in the Senate, on local, judiciary, railroad, and corporation committees. In both House and Senate, in all legislative controversies between capital and labor, he was always on the side of the oppressed, constantly looking out for the interests of the laboring classes, and was not tenderly loved by the grasping monopolists of Pennsylvania.

He originated the bill abolishing, under severe penalties, the odious female-waiter system then in vogue, with all its iniquities, in the cities of the State. He was also the projector of the Senate bill entitled "An act to secure to operatives and laborers engaged in and about coal-mines, manufactories of iron and steel, and all other manufactories the payment of their wages at regular intervals, and in lawful money of the United States." In the session of 1880 this bill was passed, but was vetoed by Governor Hoyt; but it was introduced by Senator Schnatterly in the succeeding session of 1881, and again passed, and then received the Governor's approval, and became the law.

The struggle over this bill was a test fight between capital and the interests of labor in the State. The senator did brave work in pushing the bill on to recognition in law, and by a powerful array of facts convinced a Senate at first in active opposition to the bill of the justice of his propositions and the necessity for the act.

Another important fact in Senator Schnatterly's career as a legislator should not fail of record here, and it is this, that he has uniformly voted for the largest appropriations for the public schools and the public charities (a species of "demagogism" almost as discreditable as his legislative warfare in favor of the rights and interests of the laboring classes). He can well afford to be criticised for voting decent appropriations for the blind and the maimed. The foes who censure him for so doing are the men who also look upon the working classes of the State as unworthy a better fate than that they suffer under.

The act above referred to, looking to the emancipation of labor, is now generally evaded by those whose injustices it was intended to decrease and prevent, but in time will compel itself to be respected, when the senator, it is to be hoped, will be sustained by popular approval in all parts of the State in his efforts in the cause of humanity.

Senator Schnatterly has of late returned to railroading as a contractor in the construction of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston road, and in that of the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad, and has just completed (March, 1882) several sections of the Redstone Division of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Road.

In 1867 he married Miss Mary Morrison, daughter of George and Anna West Morrison, of Uniontown.

#### GEN. SILAS MILTON BAILY.

The late war of the Rebellion opened a field for the active exercise of talents and virtues that might otherwise have ever remained hidden in great part from the knowledge of the public under the innate modesty of men of the true heroic type. Of this type is Silas Milton Baily, now (1882) treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania, and who was born in Brownsville, Fayette Co., in 1836, and is the son of William Baily, Esq., who migrated in childhood with his parents to Fayette County from Maryland. The father of Gen. Baily, growing up, at first entered upon and for some years pursued the trade of jeweler, but turned his attention to the study of the law, and was admitted to practice in 1845, and follows his profession in Uniontown. Gen. Baily's mother's maiden name was Doreas Nixon. She was a farmer's daughter of Georges township.

Gen. Baily was mainly reared in Uniontown; attended the common schools till about seventeen years of age, and entered Madison College (now extinct), and pursued his studies there for a while. Leaving the college he entered as apprentice upon the jeweler's trade, which he practiced for about three years in Uniontown, and finally opened business for himself in Waynesburg, Greene Co., in 1858, and conducted the same with success for some three years or more, when, on the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, he "took fire," and, though without military experience, raised a company which was the first one organized in the county; but it failed to be mustered in under the first call for three months' troops. But its organization was preserved, and it became the first company which was duly mustered into the three years' service from the county of Greene. Of this company, called "the Greene County Rangers," Baily was made captain. This was Company I of the Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and participated in all the battles of the war, from Dranesville to Spottsylvania Court-House, inclusive, the period of three years.

In May, 1862, Baily was elected to the post of major of the Eighth Regiment, though not commissioned till June 4th. He took part in the fight at Mechanicsville, the first of the Seven Days' battles, and was on the second day, in the battle of Gaines' Mill, seriously wounded in the head,—his wound at

first being thought mortal,—and carried off the field. Eventually he returned home to recruit, and recovering after four months' nursing, resought his regiment, which he met in Maryland on the 13th of September, 1862, and took command, the colonel having resigned, and the lieutenant-colonel having lost his hearing during a battle. The next day was fought the celebrated battle of South Mountain, into which the major led his regiment with a gallantry and inspiring courage which the veterans love to "tell o'er" in their days of peace. The Eighth held the extreme left of the division. On Wednesday, the 17th of September, 1862, occurred the battle of Antietam, in which Maj. Baily's horse was killed under him in the famous "corn-field fight." The battle of Fredericksburg followed on the 13th of December. In this battle Maj. Baily displayed his usual gallantry, fighting at the head of his regiment, the division being almost torn to pieces. He was carried wounded from the field. Immediately after Fredericksburg, Maj. Baily was promoted to the colonelcy, his commission dating back to South Mountain, the 16th of September, 1862. The shattered division was relieved from active duty at the front and sent to Alexandria, Va., to recruit and perform provost duty. There it remained for nearly a year, Col. Baily being almost continually employed in court-martial.

With his division, Col. Baily was next called to active duty with Gen. Grant in the Wilderness, and had direct command of his regiment throughout, except for a day or two when called to command the brigade. The term of service expiring at Spottsylvania Court-House, Col. Baily was ordered to take his regiment home to be mustered out at Pittsburgh on the 24th of May, 1864. On the 13th of May, 1865, Col. Baily was breveted by President Johnson to be a brigadier-general of volunteers for gallant and meritorious conduct during the war.

After the war Gen. Baily settled in Uniontown, opened a store for the sale of jewelry, and resumed his business as silversmith,—a military hero taking on his duties as private citizen as quietly as if he had never heard the clarion of battle or even the name of war, winning universal esteem for the exceptional modesty of his every-day demeanor. Gen. Baily has never solicited political preferment. He arrived at his majority about the time the Republican party was crystallizing into effective organization and entered it upon principle, having always given it his unwavering allegiance. In 1878, without solicitation by himself, of course, or even by his special friends, the Republican Convention of the Twenty-first Congressional District, Pennsylvania, unanimously selected him to lead them against the ever-prevailing foe, the Democratic party of the Twenty-first. Knowing that the contest was hopeless, he bent to his duty, made a vigorous campaign, and led the Republican State ticket by a considerable vote. In 1880, Gen. Baily was elected to represent Fayette County in the Har-

risburg Convention which chose delegates to represent Pennsylvania at Chicago. At Harrisburg he was elected one of the delegates to Chicago, representing the Grant wing of the party. But Garfield, instead of Grant, was nominated at Chicago; and in the canvass which followed Gen. Baily gave the best of his time, talents, and means to the support of the nominee. Sept. 8, 1881, he was nominated by the Republican Convention at Harrisburg for State treasurer for the term of two years, and after a spirited campaign, in which Charles S. Wolfe, an "Independent" Republican candidate, was run by the Blaine wing of the party, diverting a portion of the Republican votes, Gen. Baily was elected treasurer in November of that year by a "plurality" vote, but a majority vote over his chief competitor, the Democratic candidate, of six thousand nine hundred and six.

#### GEN. JOSHUA BLACKWOOD HOWELL.

Gen. Joshua B. Howell, who was from the year 1828 to the time of his death on the field, during the war of the Rebellion, identified as a lawyer and a citizen, adorning the bar and distinguishedly exemplifying the amenities of social life, with the history of Fayette County, and whose final consecration as an adopted citizen of hers to service in the cause of his country, sacrificing his life therefor, reflects honor upon the county, was born at "Fancy Hill," the site of the family mansion of the Howells, near Woodbury, N. J., Sept. 11, 1806. He was educated in the academy of that place and in Philadelphia, where he studied law under the direction of Richard C. Wood, Esq., an able lawyer of that day, and after admission to the bar, removed in the fall of 1828 to Uniontown, where he commenced the practice of his profession, and where he easily won eminence. But due reference having been made to his career as a lawyer in the chapter of this work devoted to the history of the bar, this brief biographical sketch will be mainly confined to Gen. Howell's career as a soldier. Trained in the Northern school, and having studied the national constitution with a lawyer's understanding, patriotic in instinct and education, and having some years prior occupied the rank of brigadier-general in the State militia, and withal having a more than ordinary love of martial exercises and skill therein, and knowledge of military tactics, as well as the history and plans of many of the great battles of the world, Gen. Howell, though nearly fifty-five years of age at the breaking out of the war of Rebellion, and therefore unlikely to be called upon by his fellow-citizens to lead them, as a duty devolving upon him, to the field of battle in the cause of the country, nevertheless promptly offered his services to the national government, and was authorized to raise a regiment, and soon presented himself at Washington at the head of the Eighty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, of which he was commissioned colonel.



*Joshua B. Howell*

From November, 1861, until the spring of 1862 he was stationed at Washington, and meanwhile diligently trained his men for the field. As a part of Gen. Casey's division, his command was transferred to the Peninsula of Virginia, and participated in the marches, hardships, and battles of the first campaign against Richmond. His first battle was fought at Williamsburg, during the early part of which, in consequence of Gen. Keim's illness, Col. Howell commanded the brigade. On this occasion his services merited and received the distinction of special notice in the report of Gen. Peck, who commanded the division. At Fair Oaks the gallant Eighty-fifth, under his command, sustained the conflict with an overwhelming force of the enemy. In the subsequent retreat from the White Oak Swamp to Harrison's Landing its post was for a considerable part of the time in the rear of the retiring army and facing the exultant and advancing foe.

Upon the close of the Peninsular campaign, Col. Howell's health being seriously impaired, he was urged by his medical advisers to obtain leave of absence, which was granted for twenty days, which time he spent among the friends of his youth in New Jersey. Improved, but still unfit for duty, he hastened back to his command, then in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe, forming part of Gen. Peck's division. His regiment occupied Suffolk, occasionally engaging the enemy in that region, until the beginning of 1863, when, under command of Gen. Foster, he was placed, January 5th of that year, at the head of a brigade, a position which he retained until the end of his career. He was attached to the expedition organized under Gen. Hunter against Charleston, S. C. Here Howell with his brigade was the first to seize upon Folly Island, a foothold by means of which Gen. Gillmore, when placed in command, was enabled to capture Morris Island, the gateway to the harbor of Charleston. Shortly before the fall of Fort Wagner he suffered a concussion of the brain from the explosion of a ten-inch shell in a signal-station whence he was watching the effect of the firing therefrom, and which created an impediment in his speech with other symptoms of illness, constraining him to seek rest and recovery, which he did under a short furlough in New Jersey and at Uniontown.

He returned to his post greatly improved in health, although there is cause for suspecting that the concussion referred to bore a potential relation to the final catastrophe of his life. He was ordered with his brigade to Hilton Head to relieve Gen. Seymour, in command of that district, including Fort Pulaski and Tybee and St. Helena Islands, the approaches to Savannah. This command constituted in fact that of a major-general. Gen. Seymour had been ordered to Florida in command of that unfortunate expedition which resulted in the disaster of Olustee, upon the occasion of which he publicly remarked, "This would not have occurred if I had had Howell and his

gallant boys with me." Gen. Howell remained in command at Hilton Head until ordered to Fortress Monroe to join the forces of Gen. Butler in the campaign against Richmond. There his name soon became a synonym for gallantry in our own army; and his noble form and whitening head were familiarly known and distinguished above all others by the foe, by whom he was alike admired and feared. Some time in August, 1864, he spent a short furlough in New Jersey, during which he caused to be repaired and adorned the graves of his kindred there. Anticipating that the war would soon end he returned to the field, and found a part of the Tenth Corps, including his brigade, with Hancock on the north side of the James River, accomplishing that diversion which enabled Grant to seize the Weldon Road. The very day after Gen. Howell's return the rebels assailed his position with terrific fury, but were driven back upon their own works in utter disorder. Upon the return of the expedition to the south side of the James, Gen. Wm. Birney, the division commander, having obtained a temporary leave of absence, Gen. Howell was assigned to the command of the division,—the Third Division of the Tenth Corps, a major-general's command,—which he held at the time of his death.

Having occasion to visit the headquarters of the corps during the night of Monday, the 12th of September, 1864, he mounted his horse between the hours of twelve at midnight and one in the morning to return to his own quarters. At starting the horse turned into a divergent path, and being suddenly checked reared and fell back upon his rider. The general was immediately borne to the tent of the medical director, by whom he was carefully examined in search of external injuries, but none appeared. At that time he was perfectly sensible, answering the questions of the surgeon, declaring that he felt no sense of pain, and freely moving his limbs as requested. But in about fifteen minutes after his accident vomiting supervened, the blood thrown from his stomach bearing testimony to internal injury. A state of stupor immediately ensued, from which the general was never aroused, and at seven o'clock in the evening of the 14th of September he breathed his last.

In closing this brief recital of Gen. Howell's military life, it is but fitting to append the following literal extract from a late letter of Maj.-Gen. Alfred H. Terry, in reply to one which had been written him inquiring his estimate of the late Gen. Howell as a military man. Gen. Terry's letter is dated at Fort Snelling, Minn., March 3, 1882:

"At this distance of time I cannot speak of particular incidents of Gen. Howell's military career; but my recollections of him as a man and an officer are as clear and distinct as they were eighteen years ago. I have never known a more courteous gentleman; I never saw a more gallant and devoted officer. The record of his service was without spot or blemish,

"In the army corps in which he served he was widely known and universally respected and admired.

"His untimely death was lamented by all his comrades as a loss wellnigh irreparable, not only to themselves, but to the country also."

Of Gen. Howell's personal attractions, his commanding carriage and graceful manners, and of the excellencies of his character as a private citizen, they of Uniontown and Fayette County who knew him will preserve lively memory while they live, for he was greatly admired and beloved by his friends, and it is believed that he had no foes.

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JAMES THOMAS REDBURN.

James T. Redburn was born in Masontown, Fayette Co., Pa., May 19, 1822, and was the son of James Tully and Rebecca Harrison Redburn. He in early life displayed an unusual aptitude for business, and during several years of his minority was connected with Zalmon Ludington in the leather trade at Addison, Pa. In 1848 he married Harriet Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. Ludington, and shortly after removed to Washington, Pa., where he embarked in the boot and shoe trade. In 1850 he came to Uniontown and reassociated himself with Zalmon Ludington in the boot, shoe, and tanning business, which he carried on successfully for a number of years. In 1858 he was chosen cashier and manager of the Uniontown banking-house of John T. Hogg. This soon after became the banking-house of Isaac Skiles, Jr., Mr. Redburn continuing its cashier. In 1863 he became one of the incorporators of the First National Bank of Uniontown, Pa. (which succeeded I. Skiles, Jr.), which opened for business May 2, 1864. He was elected a director and cashier, to the positions of which he was unanimously re-elected year after year until his death, which occurred at his residence in Uniontown, Wednesday evening, May 23, 1877. He was also one of the originators of the Uniontown and West Virginia Railroad Company, and was its treasurer. He was also instrumental in starting the Uniontown Woolen Manufacturing Company, one of the few manufacturing establishments Uniontown could boast of and now unluckily destroyed by fire, and was treasurer of the company.

It was, however, as a bank officer that James T. Redburn was most widely known. To the position of cashier and director he brought tact and wisdom second to none in the county. He possessed in an eminent degree those sterling qualities of truth and justice, honor and temperance which drew to him by the most endearing ties of affection a large circle of friends wherever he went and wherever he was known throughout his entire life. Reserved, quiet, unostentatious, he was dearly loved and thoroughly relied upon by the numerous friends and customers that

sought his advice. A statement from his lips needed no investigation to test its accuracy. Statements or rumors that found credence through current gossip he met with thorough but not effusive detestation, and those most intimately associated with him bear testimony to the silence with which he treated subjects regarding which he had only the information of rumor. He preferred to leave the impression that he had no knowledge of a subject rather than give credence to a statement he did not know to be absolutely true. In this as well as in many other particulars Mr. Redburn exerted an influence that was manly, noble, generous, and self-sacrificing, and that bore most bountiful fruit through his many warm friendships throughout Fayette and adjoining counties. In his private and home life he was ever kind and watchful of the wants of others. He let not the cares or the worriment of the day follow him home to disturb the peace and quiet of his family. Never of a very rugged constitution, he was from boyhood subject to occasional periods of physical depression from that dread disease, consumption, which had carried away his four sisters and two brothers; yet he had that tenacity and will power which often held him to his desk when his strength would scarcely keep him on his feet. He was an earnest and consistent member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Uniontown, and in life followed the Master with reverence and godly fear. Possessed of a naturally kind and sympathetic heart, he was ever ready to assist the poor and destitute or impart consolation to a sorrowing soul. His funeral took place Friday evening, May 25, 1877, Rev. Dr. J. J. Moffitt and Rev. S. W. Davis, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, conducting the services. The pall-bearers were Eleazer Robinson, Sebastian Rush, Uriah Higinbotham, Jasper M. Thompson, Charles S. Seaton, William McCleary, John Wilson, and Alfred Howell. Mr. Redburn having lost his wife in December, 1860, did not marry again. Of his two children but one, Minnie L. Redburn, survives him.

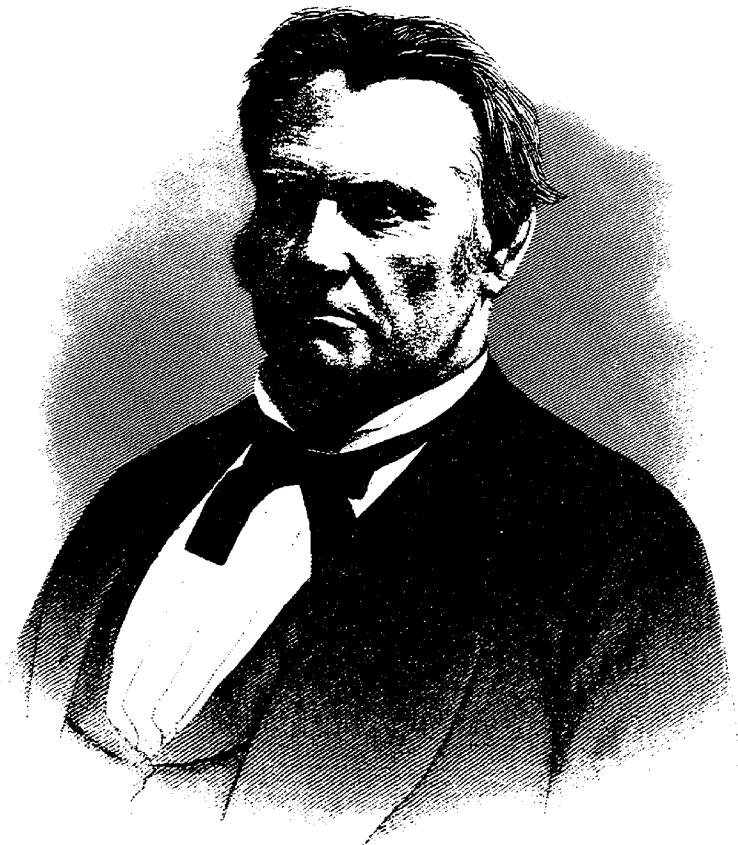
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CAPT. ADAM CLARKE NUTT.

Adam C. Nutt, present cashier of the National Bank of Fayette County, is the son of Joseph Nutt, a farmer, and Anna Randolph, his wife, and was born on the 8th of January, 1839. Although the 8th was "New Orleans day" and the elder Nutt a strong Democrat, he was also an ardent Methodist, and his Methodism then getting the better of him, the boy was named for the great commentator instead of Andrew Jackson. Both the families Nutt and Randolph migrated into Western Pennsylvania from New Jersey, and were of Quaker stock. Joseph Nutt, the father, died in California in 1851, when Adam C. was twelve years old. The boy was sent to the common schools, and for one term attended the graded school taught by L.



A cursive signature in black ink that reads "H. C. Ellburn". The signature is fluid and elegant, with a large loop on the top left and a long, sweeping line on the bottom right.



J. Huston

F. Parker, in Bridgeport, in the fall of 1855, walking to and from school daily, a distance of three miles each way. There he studied geometry and Latin. After private studies conducted at home, he entered the preparatory department of Allegheny College, in Meadville, in 1856, and, supporting himself by teaching during the winter months, graduated from the college in 1861 with the highest honors of his class as valedictorian. While connected with the college he paid much attention to general literature, and received the Woodruff prize for the best essay in the Philo-Franklin Literary Society on the subject propounded for competition, "The Western Continent as a field of laudable ambition."

In the war of the Rebellion he was connected with a three months' company in 1861. From October, 1862, to July 29, 1863, he served as a private soldier in the One Hundred and Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and from the last-mentioned date to Oct. 31, 1865, he was captain of the Third United States Colored Troops under Col. B. C. Tilghman. He participated in the siege of Fort Wagner and in operations on Morris Island until Feb. 8, 1864. He went into Florida under Gen. Truman Seymour in the Olustee campaign, being for a time in the brigade commanded by Gen. Joseph R. Hawley. After the disaster at Olustee he was engaged in the fortifications around Jacksonville, Fla., until April, 1865, and subsequently commanded the post at Lake City, Fla., until October of that year. And here may be mentioned a matter of national history with which he was connected while at Lake City, and which may otherwise escape record in connection with the history of Payne, who attempted to kill Secretary Seward at the time of the assassination of Present Lincoln. The government wishing to fix the identity of Payne, Gen. Foster sent Capt. Nutt on the delicate mission of visiting the alleged family of Payne and securing the evidence; the result of his mission being the determining of the fact that Payne's correct name was Lewis Thornton Powell, and that he was the son of a Baptist minister living about twelve miles from Lake City. Capt. Nutt returned home in December, 1865, and in April, 1866, removed to Uniontown, where he has since resided. He read law with Hon. Daniel Kaine, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1868, practiced a while, and became connected in 1871, as teller, with the National Bank of Fayette County, where he has meanwhile served, having been cashier since Aug. 20, 1878. He was Republican candidate for prothonotary of Fayette County in 1881, and was beaten by only one hundred and eighty-seven votes by Col. Thomas B. Searight, the Democratic candidate, in a proverbially Democratic County, many leading Democrats openly voting for Capt. Nutt in honor of his talents and moral worth.

Capt. Nutt holds a high place among his neighbors as a man of integrity; but, above all, he is esteemed as a gentleman of large information and accurate

scholarship. He has contributed considerably to the best literature of the day, and while enjoying enviable repute as an incisive and effective off-hand and political stump-speaker, has occasionally delivered upon history, education, and kindred subjects, public lectures of a character, both as to their embodied thoughts and rhetorical methods, which places him in the front rank of thinkers and writers.

P.S.—Since the above went to press Capt. Nutt has resigned his post as cashier of the Fayette County Bank, and has been appointed cashier of the State treasury under Gen. Baily, the State treasurer. Harrisburg will open to him a wider and more important field than Uniontown, a field which he cannot but ably fill.

#### JUDGE JOHN HUSTON.

John Huston was the son of John Huston, Sr., formerly of Fayette County, but who removed in the latter part of the eighteenth century to Kentucky, where the younger John was born, Jan. 2, 1793. At the age of nineteen he came from his native State to Fayette County on a visit to his uncle, Joseph Huston, residing in the neighborhood of Uniontown, and concluded to settle down there, his uncle taking him into business with himself as manager of a forge and furnace, the uncle conducting at that time a comparatively large business. Mr. Huston remained with his uncle a few years, until the death of the latter, when he established himself in the like (iron) business, which he carried on till the year 1840, when he turned his attention principally to farming, then owning several tracts of land. His farming was conducted with a careful eye to all the essential requirements, he being an excellent manager, yet so leisurely that he was wont to call himself jocularly "a lazy farmer." He continued this style of farming with profitable results, however, until his death on May 19, 1872.

He was a Democrat in politics, and was elected by his party as representative to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania for the large district, as then constituted, in which he resided in 1835, and about 1844 was appointed by Governor Shunk an associate judge of Fayette County for a term of five years, the duties of which office he fulfilled. He took great interest in the public schools and all general matters of public improvement, and was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Uniontown, which he joined about 1831. He was director in a bank at Connellsville for a great number of years, and in the National Bank of Fayette County from its organization to the day of his death. He was a large-hearted, generous man, and liberally aided all who sought him and whom he regarded worthy of assistance to the extent of his ability, particularly energetic and honorable young men starting out in life. Judge Huston died possessed of a large estate, which might have been much larger but for his generous disposition of his money from time to time in aid of others.

He married in 1826 Miss Susan Millhouse, who died leaving one child, Mary Ann, who became, in June, 1849, the wife of Rev. Dr. Elliot Swift, of Allegheny, Pa., and died on the 25th of July, 1850. As his second wife, who survives him, he married Mrs. Anna M. McCall, whose maiden name was King, a daughter of Samuel King, a merchant of Uniontown, by whom he had three daughters, all of whom died before him.

#### GREENBURY CROSSLAND.

Greenbury Crossland, of Uniontown, must be ranked markedly among those worthy men generally known as "self-made," strong and individuate in their characteristics, and who build their own monuments of fortune and reputation. Mr. Crossland, the son of Elijah and Catharine Smith Crossland, was born at Connellsville, June 16, 1813, and moved with his parents to Uniontown in 1822, where he has ever since resided, having occupied his present domicile thirty-four years. At twelve years of age he went to work at twelve and a half cents per day with George W. Miller on a farm, where he remained a while. His literary education was obtained from three or four short terms of schooling under the tuition of William Thompson and others long before the common schools of Pennsylvania were instituted; but his father being a butcher and horse-dealer, young Crossland got his principal training in the meat-shop and by driving horses to the Eastern cities.

On the 1st day of January, 1833, he married Sarah Stearns, with whom he has lived happily for near half a century. In April, 1833, he commenced business as a butcher on a capital of twenty-three dollars, ten of which were furnished by his wife, and has never received a dollar by bequest, or in any way save through his labor or business transactions. At the time of his early operations as a butcher it was his custom to take a wheelbarrow at one o'clock in the morning, and wheel—his wife helping him by pulling with a rope tied to the barrow—a side of beef from the slaughter-house to the market-house, where all meat was sold in those days. The first year he made three hundred dollars, and bought a log house and the lot on which it stood, the latter being the one on which now stands the house occupied by T. J. King.

He continued butchering, gradually increasing in prosperity, until about 1841, when he commenced buying cattle to sell in the Eastern market, a business he has followed mainly ever since. For about fourteen years he was a partner in business with Charles McLaughlin, late of Dunbar, but did not make the business remunerative until he engaged in it alone, about 1856, since which time his march has been steadily onward in the line of fortune.

In 1847 he bought of Charles Brown a farm of one hundred and four acres, whereon he has since lived, the first purchase of the real estate which now con-

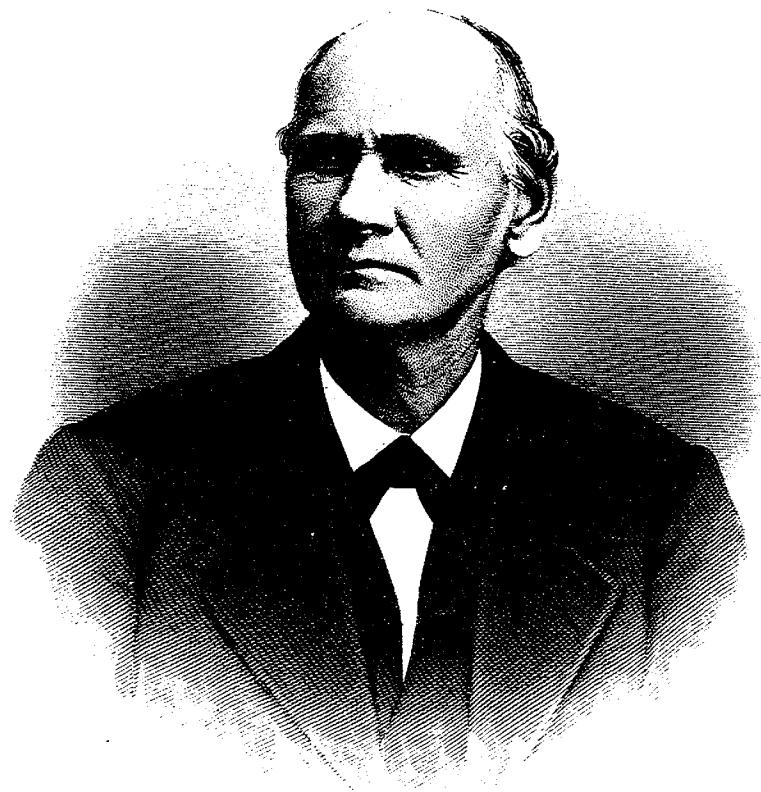
stitutes him an extensive land proprietor, his domains covering over seven hundred acres in the vicinity of Uniontown, all valuable alike for agriculture and containing vast stores of mineral wealth.

Mr. Crossland's excellent judgment of weights and measures is a matter of popular notoriety, and it is said that he can guess at any time within five pounds of the weight of a fat steer, which probably accounts for much of his success in the cattle business. His strength of purpose and moral firmness are remarkable, and he has never been led into the visionary and impracticable. His knowledge of human nature is good, he seldom erring in his judgments of men, and, it is said, never making mistakes in his investments in property.

Mr. Crossland is in religion an ardent Methodist, and it is due to him to add that his neighbors accord to him the virtue of believing the faith he professes. He and his wife joined the Methodist Church in Uniontown Jan. 1, 1845, and have both continued to this time active members thereof. He has been for twenty-five years past a liberal contributor to the support of the ministry and the benevolent enterprises of the church. Not only by his great liberality, but through his high character as a man of probity, is he a very pillar in the church. Desiring reliable information in regard to the chief characteristics of Mr. Crossland, the writer, a stranger to Mr. Crossland, sought one of Mr. Crossland's long-time acquaintances, a man of high repute, and asked him for an analysis of Mr. Crossland's character, as understood by him and the public, and received, after some delay, indicative of deliberation, the following written analysis: "Moral characteristics,—faithfulness, honor, honesty, benevolence, and regard for the rights of others. Business characteristics,—good judgment, caution, energy, perseverance, watchfulness, combined with great shrewdness and knowledge of market values. Religious characteristics,—enthusiasm, sincerity, simplicity in manners and dress, charity, and single-mindedness." This being accepted, particularly since it is the statement of a gentleman above suspicion on account of religious prejudice for, or fraternity with, Mr. Crossland, it is here recorded as an evidence of the high honor which simple straightforwardness, good sense, and energy may win for a man, even though not a "prophet" among his neighbors, in these days of irreverence and carping criticism.

#### WILLIAM HUNT.

William Hunt is the son of Isaac Lansing Hunt and Hannah Lincoln, both of a direct English line of ancestry, and both natives of Fayette County. Isaac L. was the son of Jacob Hunt, who came from Elizabethtown, N. J., and settled in East Liberty, Dunbar township, where the former was born, June 25, 1791, and died in October, 1836. Isaac is represented to



*Greenberry Croftland*



Digitized by A.E. (1997)

*Fay-West*



*E. Robinson*

## UNIONTOWN BOROUGH.

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have been a man of marked characteristics, strong common sense, and, though not tall or large in stature, a man of great physical strength and courage, and, though of quiet temperament, admirably known among his contemporaries as "plucky Ike Hunt." How he was esteemed by his contemporaries may be understood by the fact that he was twice selected by large majorities, county commissioner at the time when the caucus system was not so much in vogue and so dominant as now and every one stood upon his merits.

William was born in Dunbar township, White School District, Feb. 2, 1836, some eight months before his father's death, and is the youngest of eight children. His mother, with the children, moved to Uniontown, April, 1845, where she still (1882) resides at the age of eighty-seven. William attended the common school, and for a while Madison College, leaving which he entered upon learning the jewelers' and watch-repairer's trade in 1850 as an apprentice of Henry W. S. Rigden, of Uniontown, noted for his great mechanical abilities, and under whom he continued for four and a half years. From 1854 to 1858 he sought and procured engagement in one of the best jewelry establishments in the country, severally distinguished for excellence in the specialties of his trade, completing a course of experimental education, which has served, together with his fine natural ability, to give him a more extensive and profitable repute as a skilled mechanic in his art, and, in fact, in general, than usually enjoyed by his fellow-tradesmen. Mr. Hunt has an inventive cast of mind, and readily masters whatever mechanical subtleties are presented him for solution or difficulties to overcome.

Mr. Hunt returned to Uniontown in 1858, and opened a shop for general repair-work pertaining to his trade. His business has from the start "pushed" him. In 1860 he commenced putting in stock, and has gradually increased the amount of his purchases and sales, year after year, until he now does the chief work of the locality, and enjoys the largest trade in his line in Fayette County.

Mr. Hunt early joined the order of Freemasons, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and has filled nearly all the honorary official positions in the lodges of both orders with which he has been connected. Mr. Hunt has always been identified with the Democratic party, but he exercises independence on occasion, voting for a good man of any party, as his judgment may dictate. He has served several terms in the Town Council, and been efficient in carrying out policies at the time of their projection much objected to, but which after experience the people approved. He is decidedly a man of progress.

As recorded above, the maiden name of Mr. Hunt's mother was Lincoln, and it should be noted here that it was a Lincoln of the same stock who received Lord Cornwallis' sword at Yorktown and delivered it to

Washington. Daniel Boone, the great Kentucky hunter, was also of the same stock.

Though he has led a busy life, Mr. Hunt has found time to secure, through the medium of books, a large amount of practical, general information, and is frequently consulted by his fellow-citizens upon important matters outside of his profession. His character for veracity and business integrity is probably not surpassed by that of any other citizen of his town.

## ELEAZER ROBINSON.

Among the immigrants of Fayette County, bringing and infusing into its social and business life a then somewhat novel element, that of the "Yankee" or New England spirit, came about 1837 Eleazer Robinson, an iron-founder. Mr. Robinson was born March 4, 1804, in Bethel, Windsor Co., Vt. His parents, Eleazer Robinson and Experience Downer, were of the old New England Puritan stock. In 1810 they removed to Saratoga County, N. Y., where he enjoyed the advantages of the common schools of the times and made considerable progress in general studies. But in 1824, his parents then removing to Broome County, N. Y., young Robinson there availed himself of the opportunities offered by the academy in his neighborhood. There he devoted himself mainly to mathematics, in which he achieved marked success, leaving the academy well equipped as a civil engineer; and though he did not enter upon the profession of engineering, his studies there made have served him on many an important occasion in the avocations of life, especially in mechanical pursuits. On quitting the academy he took up the study of the law, under the direction of a leading lawyer of Binghamton, a Mr. Robinson,—not a relative, however,—and continued his legal studies until interrupted by the death of his father (who left seven children, of whom Mr. Robinson was the eldest), which threw upon him the responsible care of the family, obliging him to quit the law-office for the practical duties of the farmer, he varying these during a course of years by more or less school-teaching.

Eventually he became largely interested in the lumber business at Owego, N. Y. But there overborne by disaster, caused by a great freshet in the Upper Branch of the Susquehanna, which in a few hours swept away a fortune in lumber, he with the buoyant energy which has distinguished his whole life moved at once to Erie, Pa., and there engaged in the drug business. At this business he continued three years, within which time he made an acquaintanceship which gave direction to the course of his life since then with a Mr. Jonathan Hathaway, the patentee of a superior cooking-stove, well remembered by the older inhabitants of Fayette County, and secured control of the manufacture of the "Hathaway stoves," whereupon he moved to Pittsburgh and procured their casting there. After a while, meeting with

much loss through the destruction by fire of the foundry wherein the stoves were cast, he went to Uniontown in 1837, and there established a foundry, and eventually erected a branch foundry in Washington, Pa., and opened agencies at Carlisle and elsewhere, all of which were conducted very successfully for some years. Finally Mr. Robinson concentrated his business at Uniontown, there prosecuting it actively till 1867, when, having amassed a goodly fortune, he retired from business as a manufacturer, selling the foundry to one of his earliest apprentices and faithful co-workers, Mr. Thomas Jaquet.

Since then Mr. Robinson has been engaged in various business pursuits. In 1872 he came into possession as sole owner under a private charter of the gas-works by which Uniontown is lighted. He also controls as principal owner the gas-works of Middletown, Dauphin County.

Mr. Robinson was one of the original board of directors of the First National Bank of Uniontown, and remained a director till within a few years past. He has ever generously contributed to the upbuilding or support of such institutions in the places of his residence as commanded his respect, taking no extreme partisan cause, however, either in politics or religion, enjoying the esteem of his neighbors and the business public as a man of sterling integrity as well as clear judgment, genial sociability, and humane sentiments.

July 12, 1837, Mr. Robinson united in marriage with Miss Cornelia Wells, of York, N. Y., who died in 1845, having borne him four children, one only of whom, Mrs. Emma R. King, now (1882) survives. On Nov. 6, 1846, Mr. Robinson married again, being then united to Miss Mary Ann McClelland, of Uniontown, who died in September, 1850, leaving no children. Mr. Robinson married as his third wife, Nov. 24, 1852, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Porter, daughter of James Wilson, Esq., of German township, with whom he lived twenty-nine years, she dying in May, 1881, at the age of sixty-eight years, leaving two children,—Mr. W. L. Robinson, who has mainly succeeded to his father's business, managing the gas-works, etc., and Miss Mary E. Robinson.

#### COL. ALEXANDER McCLEAN.

Alexander McClean, the most famous land surveyor of Southwestern Pennsylvania, who passed more than fifty-five years of his life as a resident of Uniontown, and who held the offices of register and recorder of Fayette County for more than half a century, was born in York County, Pa., Nov. 20, 1746, being the youngest of seven brothers, the six others of whom were Moses, Archibald, William, Samuel, John, and James. All of them became surveyors, and Archibald (the eldest), Moses, Samuel, and Alexander were employed with the celebrated "London artists," Mason and Dixon, in running the historic line between

Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, in 1766-67, Alexander being then less than twenty-one years of age, and acting as an assistant to his elder brothers, of whom Archibald was the chief in the business.

The opening of the Land Office, April 3, 1769, for the locating of lands in the then "New Purchase," gave employment to a great number of surveyors, and among them was Alexander McClean. It was for the prosecution of this business that he first moved across the mountains, making his location at the Stony Creek Glades, in the present county of Somerset; but being then unmarried he changed his temporary residence from time to time as required by the location of the work on which he was engaged. At first he was but an assistant to his brothers, who were deputy surveyors, but after a time he was himself appointed to that office, the first survey found recorded as executed by him in the capacity of deputy surveyor within the present boundaries of Fayette County being dated in the year 1772. In 1775 he was married at the Stony Creek Glades, near Stoystown, to Sarah Holmes, and in the following spring he moved with his wife to what was then Westmoreland County (afterwards Fayette), and located at or near where his brothers James and Samuel had previously settled, in what is now North Union township, some three miles from where Henry Beeson was then preparing to lay out the town which was the nucleus of the present borough of Uniontown. It was doubtless the knowledge which he obtained of this region while engaged in surveying that induced him to settle west of the Laurel Hill soon after his marriage. He remained at his first location in the present North Union township for about three years, and in 1779 removed to Uniontown, which from that time was his place of residence till his death.

In the first Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, in 1776, Alexander McClean was one of the members from Westmoreland County. In September of the same year he was one of the justices of the peace for Westmoreland, appointed by the Revolutionary State Convention. He was also a member of Assembly for 1782-83, being elected for the purpose of procuring the passage of the act erecting Fayette County, which was accomplished in the latter year. He had early foreseen the probability of the erection of a new county from this part of Westmoreland, and had (it is said) urged Henry Beeson to lay out his town (now Uniontown), in the belief that it would be made the seat of justice of the new county, the erection of which he predicted.

In 1782 he was appointed sub-lieutenant of Westmoreland County, in place of Edward Cook, who had been promoted to lieutenant to succeed Col. Archibald Lochry, who was murdered by the Indians on the Ohio in the previous year. By his appointment as sub-lieutenant of the county Mr. McClean obtained the title of colonel, by which he was ever afterwards known.



A. Stewart

During the Revolution, from 1776 to 1784, there were no entries of land made at the Land Office, and consequently there was no work for deputy surveyors. But in 1781 Col. McClean was appointed by the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania chief surveyor for this State (to act in conjunction with a similar officer on behalf of Virginia) to run the temporary line between the two States, as agreed on in 1779. After many delays and vexatious disappointments in the execution of this work it was finally completed by Col. McClean and Joseph Neville, of Virginia, in the winter of 1782-83. The pay established by the Council at the commencement of the work was twenty shillings (\$2.66) per day and expenses, but afterwards that body resolved that, "taking into consideration the trouble Mr. McClean has had in running said line, and the accuracy with which the same hath been done, he be allowed thirty-five shillings (\$4.67) per day." This resolution of Council established the price which Col. McClean always afterwards charged for his services as surveyor.

Upon the erection of Fayette County in 1783, Col. McClean made application for the appointment of prothonotary and clerk of the courts of the county, but the office was secured by Ephraim Douglass. Col. McClean was, however, appointed (Oct. 31, 1783) by the Council to be presiding justice of the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court. He filled that office until April, 1789, when he was succeeded by Col. Edward Cook. On the 6th of December, 1783, he was appointed to the offices of register and recorder of Fayette County, and held those offices continuously through all the political changes and vicissitudes of a period of more than half a century until his death in 1834.

Col. McClean was a quiet, unobtrusive man, devoted to the duties of his office, and caring for little else than to discharge them with diligence, accuracy, and fidelity. He held office longer—from 1772 to 1834—than any other man who has ever resided in Western Pennsylvania. He was an expert and elegant penman, as will readily be admitted by any person who examines the multitudinous pages of his work, which may be seen in the court-house at Uniontown, beautiful as copper-plate, and as clear and distinct as when they were written, ninety years ago. As register, recorder, and surveyor for more than half a century he had been conversant with all the estates, titles, and lands of the county, with all their vacancies, defects, and modes of settlement; yet with all these opportunities of acquiring wealth he died in comparative poverty, a sad monument to his integrity. He wrote more deeds and wills at seven and sixpence each (one dollar) and dispensed more gratuitous counsel in ordinary legal affairs than at reasonable fees would enrich a modern scrivener or counselor. He died in Uniontown, Jan. 7, 1834. The date has usually been given as December 7th of

that year, but that this is a mistake is shown by an entry on the court record as follows:

"Jan'y 8, 1834.—At the meeting of the court this morning Mr. Austin rose and informed the court of the death of Col. Alexander McClean, which took place last night. After a few remarks, in which Mr. Austin alluded in terms of deserved eulogy to the high character which the deceased sustained as an officer and a man, and in general in all the social relations, he moved the following resolution, viz.: That when the court adjourns, it adjourns to meet at four o'clock P.M., in order to give the court and bar, grand and traverse jurors, and others attending on the court an opportunity of attending the funeral, which was adopted and ordered accordingly."

Col. McClean had ten children, viz.: Ann, born Sept. 7, 1776; Joseph, Nov. 17, 1777; Elizabeth, March 27, 1779; William, March 14, 1780; Alexander, Sept. 17, 1782; Ephraim, July 23, 1784; Stephen, Sept. 23, 1786; John, Feb. 23, 1788; Richard, May 17, 1790; Moses, July 25, 1793. All the sons settled on lands owned by their father. The eldest daughter, Ann, married John Ward, and settled in Steubenville, Ohio. Elizabeth married Thomas Hadden, a well-remembered lawyer of Uniontown.

#### HON. ANDREW STEWART.

Andrew Stewart, one of the most distinguished public men of Fayette County (which was always his home from birth to death), was the son of Abraham Stewart and Mary Oliphant, who were both natives of the eastern part of Pennsylvania (he of York, and she of Chester County), and who both emigrated while young to Fayette County, where they were married in 1783. They raised a family of children, of whom the eldest was Andrew, who was born June 11, 1791, in German township. At an early age he became self-dependent; till eighteen he worked on a farm and taught a country school, afterwards, to pay his way while going to school and reading law, he acted as a scrivener and as clerk at a furnace. In his twenty-fourth year he was admitted to the bar (January, 1815), and in the same year was elected to the Legislature; was re-elected for three years, and when a candidate for the Senate, without opposition, President Monroe tendered him the appointment of district attorney for the United States, which, preferring to a seat in the Senate, he accepted, but resigned it after his election to Congress in 1820, where he served eighteen years out of a period of thirty. He served in the 17th, 20th, 22d, 23d, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th Congresses, going in and going out with the Hon. Thomas H. Benton.

In 1848, when Mr. Stewart was a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, he declined a nomination for Congress, and in the convention in Philadelphia, after the nomination of President Taylor, it was left to the Pennsylvania delegation to nominate a candidate for Vice-President, who, after having retired to agree upon a nominee, upon the first ballot Mr. Stewart

had fourteen out of twenty-six, the remaining twelve voting for Mr. McKennan and several others, when, without taking a second ballot to make it unanimous, the chairman of the delegation hurried back into the convention and reported that they had failed to agree, whereupon Mr. Fillmore was nominated and confirmed, as was stated and published at the time without contradiction.

On the accession of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency, the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress recommended Mr. Stewart for Secretary of the Treasury; but being at the time confined to a sick-bed, he declined the appointment; and it may be stated as a remarkable fact, true of no other man living or dead, that Mr. Stewart served in Congress with every President before Gen. Grant, except the first five, and Taylor, who was never in Congress.

While in Congress Mr. Stewart served on several of the most important committees, among them as chairman of the Committee on the Tariff and the Committee of Internal Improvements, constituting together, what was well called by Mr. Clay, "The American System," in the advocacy of which Mr. Stewart commenced and ended his political life. This system, he always contended, lay at the foundation of the national prosperity, the one protecting the national industry, and the other developing the national resources. He called it the "political thermometer," which always had and always would indicate the rise and fall of the national prosperity.

Mr. Stewart belonged to the Democratic party up to 1828, when the party, at the dictation of the South, under the lead of Van Buren, Buchanan, and others, gave up the tariff and internal improvements for office; here Mr. Stewart took an independent stand. He said he would stand by his measures, going with those who went for and against those who went against them. He came home in the midst of the excited contest between Jackson and Adams for the Presidency in 1828, when his constituents were known to be more than two to one for Jackson, and in a public speech declared his intention "to vote for Adams, whose friends supported his measures, while the Democratic party, as such, opposed them. If for this they chose to turn him out, so be it, he would never surrender his principles for office. If he did he would be a political hypocrite, unworthy the support of any honest man; he would rather go out endeavoring to support what, in his conscience, he believed to be the true interests of his constituents and his country than to go in by meanly betraying them."

The Democrats took up Mr. Hawkins, of Greene County, then Speaker of the Senate, and used every means to exasperate the Jackson men against Mr. Stewart; yet, with all their efforts, although Jackson had a majority of two thousand eight hundred—more than two votes to one—in his district, Mr. Stewart was elected over the Jackson candidate by a majority of two hundred and thirty-five,—a result unprecedented, showing a degree of personal popularity on the one side, and of magnanimity and forbearance on the other, without a parallel in the history of elections. Mr. Stewart was afterwards re-elected for four terms, when he peremptorily declined a renomination.

At the age of thirty-four Mr. Stewart married the daughter of David Shriver, of Cumberland, Md., and raised a family of six children, who are all living except Lieutenant-Commander William F. Stewart, U.S.N., who was lost on the U. S. S. "Oneida," on the 24th of January, 1870, being at the time executive officer of the ship, and one of the most promising officers of his age in the service, so pronounced in letters of condolence after his death by all of the officers under whom he had served. His last heroic words on being urged to take the boat as the ship was going down were, "No! let others take the boat, my duty is on board my ship," and he went down with her.

Mr. Stewart carried into private life the same devotion to these measures that distinguished him while in the public service, and until the time of his death he was found among the foremost in advocating railroad improvements which will in the near future make his native county one of the richest and most prosperous in the State. To show his constant zeal and restless activity in the cause of domestic industry and home manufactures, it may be stated that he erected a blast-furnace, rebuilt a glass-works, built eleven saw-mills, four flouring-mills, planing-mills, etc., besides more than two hundred tenant and other houses; he bought and sold over eighty thousand acres of land, and had between thirty thousand and forty thousand acres still left at his death, much of it in the West; and yet twenty-one years of the prime of his life were devoted to the services of his country in her State and national Legislatures.

Mr. Stewart died in Uniontown, July 16, 1872, in his eighty-second year. His sons, Col. Andrew Stewart and D. Shriver Stewart, reside in Stewart township, which was so named in honor of their illustrious father, and where they have large landed interests which belonged to his estate.