

CHAPTER XIV.

THE BAR OF FAYETTE COUNTY—FAYETTE CIVIL
LIST—COUNTY SOCIETIES.

THE first business done by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Fayette County at its first term (December, 1783) was the admission of attorneys, of which the following is the record: "Thomas Scott, Hugh M. Brackenridge, David Bradford, Michael Huffnagle, George Thompson, Robert Galbraith, Samuel Irwin, and David Redick, Esquires, were admitted attorneys in the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas in this County, and took the oath accordingly." The attorney's roll shows the subsequent admissions to have been as follows, viz.:

1784.	1795.
Thomas Smith, March.	Parker Campbell, March.
John Woods, March.	Geo. Henry Keppel, Sept.
David Semple, March.	James Morrison, Sept.
James Ross, December.	Thomas Hadden, Sept.
	Paul Morrow, Sept.
1786.	1796.
James Carson, June.	Abram Morrison, March.
	John Simonson, March.
1787.	James Allison, June.
Alex. Addison, March 20.	Samuel Selley, Sept.
1789.	1797.
David St. Clair, Sept.	David McKeehan, March.
John Young, December.	Thomas Collins, March.
1790.	Thomas Bailey, June 20.
H. Purviance, Sept. 22.	J. Montgomery, June 20.
	John Lyon, June 20.
1792.	Thomas Nesbitt, Sept.
Hugh Ross, December.	Samuel Meghan, Sept.
1793.	1798.
Jos. Pentecost, Dec. 18.	Joseph Wrigley, June.
	John Kennedy, Sept.
1794.	Thomas Meason, Sept.
Arthur St. Clair, June.	James Ashbrook, Sept.
George Armstrong, June.	William Ayres, Sept.

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1799.	1816.	Rice G. Hopwood.	1846.
George Heyl, June.	Richard Becson, Nov.	Daniel C. Morris, Oct. 29.	Frederick Bierer, March.
1800.	James B. Bowman.	John H. Wells, Oct. 29.	Charles H. Beeson, Dec.
Robert Callender, June.	Nath'l Ewing, Nov. 19.	1831.	William Beeson, Dec.
1801.	1817.	Alex. W. Acheson, Oct.	Edgar Cowan, Sept.
Sam'l S. Harrison, June.	W. M. Denny, April 17.	Robert P. Flenniken, Oct.	John K. Ewing, March.
Rizen Davidge, Sept.	1818.	C. Forward.	Amzi Fuller, March.
Daniel Duncan, Dec.	John Bouvier, Dec. 11.	Alfred Patterson, Oct.	John Sturgeon, March 6.
1802.	John H. Ewing, Aug. 21.	William P. Wells.	1847.
James Mountain, Sept.	James Hall, April 13.	James Veech, October.	A. W. Barclay, Sept. 7.
1803.	Wm. S. Harvey, April 13.	1835.	G. T. Greenland, June 9.
Isaac Meason, Jr., Sept.	Jacob Fisher, Aug. 17. ¹	John H. Deford, Sept. 9.	Samuel Gaither, June 8.
1804.	1819.	John L. Dawson, Sept. 9.	Alfred Howell, March 9.
M. Sexton, June.	Wm. Kennedy, March 5.	D. S. Todd, June.	A. D. McDougall, Mar. 9.
Wm. A. Thompson, Sept.	James Piper.	James Wilson.	Wm. Parshall, Sept. 7.
1805.	1820.	1838.	S. D. Oliphant, Sept. 7.
Elias E. Ellmaker, June.	James Herron, March.	Wm. E. Austin, Jan. 4.	1848.
William Ward, Dec.	Hiram Heaton, March 7.	Samuel B. Austin, June 7.	Everard Brierer, March 8.
1806.	1821.	Thos. R. Davidson, Jan. 4.	John Fuller, March 8.
Geo. P. Torrence, April.	Samuel Evans, Sept.	1839.	John B. Krepps, Dec. 12.
1808.	John H. Hopkins, Oct. 16.	Hiram Blackledge, June.	A. O. Patterson, March 8.
John B. Alexander, Aug.	W. G. Hawkins, March 6.	James A. Morris, Sept. 5.	1849.
John B. Torr, November.	Jacob B. Miller, Nov. 5.	James J. Moore.	Thos. W. Porter, Mar. 5.
1809.	Thomas G. Morgan, Sept.	1840.	1850.
John Marshall, Sept.	Joshua Seney, June 5.	Robert D. Clark, March 4.	John McNeal, June.
1810.	1822.	R. T. Galloway, March 4.	J. N. H. Patrick, Dec. 2.
John M. Austin, Aug. 10.	J. D. Creigh, June 6.	N. B. Hogg, Sept. 18.	Thos. B. Searight, June.
Thos. H. Baird, Aug. 21.	1823.	1841.	Alpheus E. Willson.
John H. Chapin, Aug. 21.	Thos. L. Rogers, Jan. 11.	M. W. Irwin, Dec. 15.	William McDonald.
Richard Coulter.	James Todd, Oct. 30.	1842.	1852.
Thomas McGibben, Nov.	1824.	Geo. W. Bowie, March 18.	Wm. L. Bowman, Dec. 7.
1811.	A. Brackenridge, June 17.	Daniel Kaine, March 18.	A. H. Coffroth, Sept. 6.
Frederick Beers, Aug.	Rich. W. Lane, April 1.	Amzi McClean, June 10.	W. W. Patrick, June 7.
Thomas Irwin, April.	J. C. Simonson, Oct. 28.	1843.	John D. Roddy, Sept. 6.
1813.	1825.	Edward Byerly, Sept. 5.	1853.
Joseph Becket, April.	Richard Bard, Nov. 1.	Ellis B. Dawson, June 6.	Seth T. Hurd, Oct. 24.
John Dawson, Aug. 17.	Sam'l Cleavinger, Jan. 4.	J. C. Flenniken, Sept. 5.	1855.
1814.	1827.	Michael B. King, Sept. 5.	1856.
T. M. T. McKennan, Nov.	Alex. Wilson, June 13.	1845.	Rich'd H. Austin, Jan. 8.
1815.	1828.	Wm. Bayley, March 4.	Cyrus Myers, Jan. 15.
Andrew Stewart, Jan. 9.	E. P. Oliphant, March.	R. D. Burd, March 5.	1857.
Charles Wilkins, April.	1829.	John Bierer, Sept. 2.	A. J. Colbourn, Sept. 7.
	Joshua B. Howell, Jan. 5.	Daniel Downer, Sept. 2.	Henry C. Dawson, June 2.
	Moses Hampton, March 3.	A. S. Hayden, Sept. 2.	Peter A. Johns, Dec. 7.
		S. Addison Irwin, June.	G. W. K. Minor, Dec. 18.
		Job Johnston, Sept. 7.	H. W. Patterson, Mar. 2.
		A. M. Lynn, March 4.	
		J. A. Stevenson, March 4.	

¹ Name ordered by the court to be struck from the roll of attorneys March 2, 1819.

Wm. H. Playford, Sept.	1869.
J. H. Sewell, March 4.	Albert D. Boyd, March 1.
1858.	James K. Kerr, March 2.
John Collins, June 7.	1870.
1859.	G. R. Cochran, June 30.
Edward Campbell, Sept. 5.	John Lyon, June 30.
Geo. F. Dawson, Sept. 5.	Wm. B. Pusey, Dec. 10.
John Gallagher, Dec. 5.	1871.
Jos. C. Thornton, Dec. 17.	N. Ewing, Jr., Sept. 4.
David H. Veech, Mar. 7.	Wm. Snyder, June 6.
1860.	1872.
John W. Deford, Sept. 3.	J. J. Hazlitt, June 5.
Jas. G. Johnston, Mar. 5.	S. L. Mestrezat, Dec. 7.
Geo. S. Ramsey, Mar. 5.	1873.
1861.	Eli Hewitt, Dec. 1.
Isaac Bailey, Dec. 3.	1874.
Charles E. Boyd, Dec. 2.	Wm. H. Coldren, Sept. 9.
J. Munday Clark, Dec. 3.	1875.
Sam'l A. Gilmore, Dec. 2.	Lucius H. Ruby, July 2.
Peter T. Hunt, June 5.	J. Rogers Paull, Sept. 9.
Julius Shipley, Dec. 9.	N. Lyman Dukes, Sept. 9.
T. B. Schnatterly, Dec. 9.	And. B. Gonder, Sept. 6.
1863.	1876.
Herman S. Baer, Sept. 18.	W. A. Davidson, Sept. 4.
H. Clay Dean, Sept. 11.	I. Lee Johnson, June 7.
James Darby.	S. Evans Ewing, Sept. 4.
T. B. Graham, Sept. 11.	1877.
Jos. M. Ogilvie, Dec. 7.	Alonzo C. Hagan, Mar. 5.
Henry T. Schell, Sept. 17.	M. M. Cochran, June 5.
1865.	W. E. Dunaway, Mar. 12.
W. H. Hope, Dec. 5.	H. F. Detwiler, Mar. 8.
1866.	James P. Grove, Mar. 24.
Harry Black, Sept. 4.	1878.
Jas. D. Ramsey, March 6.	Paoli S. Morrow, Sept. 2.
1867.	David M. Hertzog, Sept. 2.
William Baer, June 6.	G. B. Hutchinson, Sept. 4.
A. M. Gibson, Dec. 2.	1879.
A. C. Nutt, Dec. 2.	F. M. Fuller, June 2.
1868.	R. P. Kennedy, Aug. 26.
C. P. Dunnoway, Mar. 2.	1880.
W. G. Guiler, Sept. 7.	L. H. Thrasher, March 1.
Geo. W. Miller, Mar. 17.	A. H. Wycoff, Aug. 31.
W. A. McDowell, Mar. 17.	Ash. T. Downs, Aug. 31.
E. C. Pechin, Dec. 10.	Geo. B. Kaine, Dec. 6.
M. Hamp. Todd, Sept. 7.	William McGeorge, Jr., Feb. 19.

Among the earliest lawyers practicing at the Fayette bar and resident within the county were Thomas Meason and John Lyon, whose names have come

down to the present generation in traditions of kindest recollection. Both of them seemed to have military tastes, and the ardor of Gen. Meason to serve his country in the field led to his death at the comparatively early age of forty years. In the winter of 1812-13 he left his extensive practice to offer his services to the government in the war against Great Britain, and traveling from Uniontown to Washington City on horseback, the exposure of the journey brought on an attack of fever which resulted fatally soon after he reached the capital.

Thomas Meason was born on the extensive estate of his father, Col. Isaac Meason, at Mount Braddock. He read law in the office of James Ross, Esq., at Pittsburgh; was admitted to the bar of Fayette County, Sept. 25, 1798, and very soon acquired a practice equal to that of any lawyer in the county. In 1802 he was married to Nancy Kennedy, a sister of the Hon. John Kennedy. Personally he was a man of fine presence, and his popularity was such that it very nearly secured him an election as member of Congress, though he ran on the Federalist ticket against Isaac Griffin, in a district (embracing Fayette County) which was strongly Democratic.

John Lyon was born in Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Pa., Oct. 13, 1771, and graduated at Dickinson College. He came to Fayette County for the first time, with a musket on his shoulder, as a private soldier in the army that was sent to suppress the "Whiskey Insurrection" in 1794, and returned east with the troops when the "war" was over. But he was strongly attracted by the beauty and prospects of the country which he had seen west of the mountains, and it was not long before he came back to Fayette County and located in Uniontown, where he was admitted to the bar, June 23, 1797. He married Priscilla Coulter, of Greensburg (sister of the Hon. Richard Coulter), and resided in Uniontown in the practice of his profession during the remainder of his life. His residence was a house on Main Street (adjoining the office of Gen. Meason), which is still standing. His extensive learning and amiable manners secured for him the confidence and good will of all who knew him. No lawyer stood higher in his profession, and his tombstone, erected by the bar of the county, bears testimony to the high character he ever sustained among his professional brethren. He died Aug. 27, 1837.

Another of the prominent early lawyers of Fayette County was John Kennedy, afterwards a judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He was born in Cumberland County, near Shippensburg, and was a son of Thomas Kennedy, a prominent public man in that section of the State. Graduating at Dickinson College, in the same class with Roger B. Taney (afterwards chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States), he studied law under Judge Hamilton, and after completing his course married a daughter of Judge Creigh, of Carlisle, and removed to

Uniontown, where he was admitted to the Fayette County bar in 1798, and soon became one of the most prominent lawyers of this section of country. On the 23d of November, 1830, he was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, which high office he held until his death in 1846. At a meeting of the Philadelphia bar on the 28th of August in that year, the following resolutions were adopted on motion of John M. Read, attorney-general of the State:

"Resolved, That the members of the bar of Philadelphia have heard with feelings of deep sorrow of the decease of the Hon. John Kennedy, one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

"Resolved, That by indefatigable industry, unremitting devotion to the study of law, united with a sound judgment, a calm temper, and uniform courtesy of manner, this able judge has left behind him a reputation which will long live in the recollections of the bench, the bar, and the community."

Upon the passage of these resolutions on the death of Judge Kennedy, Chief Justice Gibson said,—

"As the presiding officer of the court, it is my business as it is my pleasure to express its satisfaction at the tribute of respect paid by the bar to the memory of our lamented brother. It was my good fortune to know him from boyhood, and we all knew him long enough at the bar or on the bench to appreciate his value as a lawyer and as a man. My brother Rogers and myself sat with him in this court between fifteen and sixteen years, and we had ample reason to admire his industry, learning, and judgment. Indeed, his judicial labors were his recreations. He clung to the common law as a child to its nurse, and how much he drew from it may be seen in his opinions, which by their elaborate minuteness reminds us of the over-fullness of Lord Coke. Patient in investigation and slow in judgment, he seldom changed his opinion. A cooler head and a warmer heart never met together in the same person, and it is barely just to say that he has not left behind him a more learned lawyer or a more upright man."

John M. Austin was a native of Hartford, Conn., born in 1784. He studied law with Judge Baldwin, of Pittsburgh, and practiced his profession in that city for some time. He was admitted to the Fayette County bar in August, 1810, from which time for many years he was ranked with the prominent lawyers of the county. He was the leading one among the attorneys whose names were stricken from the roll by Judge Baird in 1834, as hereafter noticed. His death occurred in April, 1864.

Thomas Irwin was born in Philadelphia, Feb. 22, 1784. He studied law in that city, and removed to Fayette County in 1811, and settled in Uniontown, where he was admitted to the bar in April of that year. In 1812 he was appointed district attorney. Soon afterwards he was elected to the Legislature

from Fayette County, and served in that body with fidelity to his constituents and honor to himself. He represented this district in the Twenty-first Congress of the United States, and in 1831 was appointed by President Jackson judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, a position which he held for nearly thirty years, resigning it during the administration of President Buchanan, and being succeeded by Judge McCandless. Judge Irwin was a man of noble impulses and unswerving honesty, and was always greatly admired and beloved by his friends and acquaintances in Fayette County. He was a steadfast Democrat, but took little part in politics in his later years. He was a zealous member of the Episcopal Church, "and through his long life his Christian virtues shone conspicuously in all his various callings." He was an able and fearless lawyer, always true to his client and as just to his opponent. He was an honest legislator and a faithful and impartial judge. He died in Pittsburgh on the 14th of May, 1870, at the age of eighty-six years.

John Dawson was one of the most prominent lawyers of Uniontown, where and in its vicinity he passed almost seventy years of his long and useful life. He was born in one of the northwestern counties of Virginia, July 13, 1788, and when about twenty years of age removed to Uniontown, Pa., where in 1810 he commenced the study of law with Gen. Thomas Meason. After the death of Gen. Meason he finished his studies with Judge John Kennedy, and was admitted to the bar as a practicing attorney of the courts of Fayette County in August, 1813. He practiced his profession successfully for more than thirty years, and was considered a sound lawyer and safe counselor, standing in the front rank among the members of the Fayette County bar. He was an agreeable companion, and possessed a fund of pleasing anecdotes, with which he frequently entertained his friends. He was remarkably kind in disposition and liberal in his benefactions, ever ready to assist others.

In 1820 he was married to Miss Ann Bailly (only daughter of Mr. Ellis Bailly, of Uniontown), by whom he had thirteen children.

In 1851 he was appointed associate judge of Fayette County by Governor William F. Johnston, and served in that capacity with honor and distinction, and to the entire satisfaction of the members of the bar and the people of the county. His term of office continued until the constitution of Pennsylvania was changed, making the office of associate judge elective. After he retired from the bench his principal business was farming, which he superintended until about 1865, after which time he resided with his children in Uniontown. His sight for several years was so defective that at times it amounted to total blindness. He died in Uniontown on the 16th of January, 1875, in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

On the 19th, at a meeting of members of the Fayette County bar, convened in the court-house, it was

"Resolved, That in the death of the Hon. John Dawson the bar has lost a member whose ability, learning, and integrity adorned the profession; the community an upright and intelligent citizen, who ever executed with fidelity and zeal the many honorable trusts confided to him; the church a friend, who propagated faith by example, and proved it by works; and his family a fond and devoted father, whose practice of the domestic virtues illustrated a character as noble as it is rare. No tribute to his memory can speak too warmly of the manner in which he discharged the duties of every relation in life."

Andrew Stewart, a prominent member of the Fayette County bar, and the most distinguished man in political public life that the county ever produced, was born in German township in 1791, and passed the early years of his life on the farm of his father (Abraham Stewart) and as a school-teacher and clerk in an iron furnace. He received his education at Washington College, and immediately after his graduation at that institution, studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Uniontown in January, 1815, soon after which he was elected to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and served in that body for three years. He was appointed United States District Attorney by President Monroe, but resigned the position in 1820, on his election to Congress from this district. During the period extending from that time to 1850 he served in Congress for eighteen years, and by his constant and stanch advocacy of the system of protection to American industry received, in political circles throughout the United States, the sobriquet of "Tariff Andy" Stewart. At the age of thirty-four years he married a daughter of David Shriver, of Cumberland, Md., and they became the parents of six children. He died in Uniontown on the 16th of July, 1872, in his eighty-second year. More extended mention of the events in the life of the Hon. Andrew Stewart will be found in the history of Uniontown.

Nathaniel Ewing, son of William Ewing, one of the early settlers in Luzerne township, Fayette Co., was born in that township, near Merrittstown, in 1796, he being the second in age of a family of ten children, all of whom were born in this county. His early years were passed on the farm of his father until he entered Jefferson College, at which institution he graduated with the highest honors of his class. After leaving college he spent a year teaching school in Newark, Del. He studied law in Washington, Pa., with Thomas McGiffin, and was admitted to the bar at Uniontown in November, 1816.

The next year he began practice permanently in Uniontown, where his commanding talents and superior legal attainments soon secured him an extensive and lucrative practice, and before many years he became the acknowledged leader of the bar in this place. In several instances he succeeded in obtaining from the Supreme Court of this State a reversal of their previous decisions.

In February, 1822, he was married to Jane, daughter of Judge John Kennedy. She died in 1825, and in 1830 he married Anne, daughter of David Denny, of Chambersburg. On the 15th of February, 1838, he was appointed by Governor Joseph Ritner president judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Thomas Baird. He served the constitutional term of ten years, and left the bench with the increased confidence of the people in his integrity and legal qualifications, and without a stain on his judicial ermine. He never again returned to the practice of law, except in occasional cases in the interest of old friends, but such was the confidence of his legal brethren in his ability and sound judgment that his advice was often sought in important cases. As a citizen, Judge Ewing was ever ready and anxious to promote the interests of the community in which he lived. An evidence of this is found in the early history of the Fayette County Railroad. At a time when none could be induced to join him in the enterprise, he gave his time, his talents, and pecuniary and personal aid to carry it through, and it is quite certain that it could not have been built at that time but for his energy and influence. He died on the 8th of February, 1874.

John Bouvier was a resident of Fayette County for about nine years, during a part of which time he practiced as an attorney in Uniontown. He was a native of the department of Du Gard, in the south of France, and born in the year 1787. At the age of fifteen he emigrated with his parents to Philadelphia, where in 1812 he became a naturalized citizen of the United States, and about that time erected a building in West Philadelphia, which he used as a printing-office, and which is still standing. Two years later he removed to Fayette County, and located in Brownsville, where he established the *American Telegraph*, a weekly newspaper. While publishing this paper he was also engaged in the study of law, and in December, 1818, he was admitted to the Fayette County bar at Uniontown, to which borough he had removed in the same year, and united his *Telegraph* newspaper with the *Genius of Liberty*, being associated in the editorship with John M. Austin. Bouvier, after his admission to the bar, gave his attention principally to the law, and in July, 1820, sold his interest in the paper. At the September term of 1822 he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and in the following year removed to Philadelphia. He was appointed recorder of that city in 1836, and in 1838 was commissioned associate justice of the Criminal Court. He continued to reside in Philadelphia until his death, which occurred in 1851.

During the period of his residence in Uniontown, Mr. Bouvier conceived the idea of compiling a law dictionary for the use of his brethren of the American bar. He labored assiduously and constantly to accomplish the work, and in 1839 published two oc-

tavo volumes, which he presented "to his brethren and the world at large" for approval, and which received commendation in the highest terms from Chief Justice Story and Chancellor Kent. From 1842 to 1846 he produced a revised edition of the work, comprising ten royal octavo volumes. In 1848 he published the third edition, in which many of the articles were carefully revised and remodeled, and more than twelve hundred others added. After his death it was found that he had partially prepared a large amount of additional and valuable material, and this was put in the proper form by competent persons, and incorporated in the fourth edition, which was published in 1852. At the same time that he was engaged on the "Dictionary," Mr. Bouvier commenced the preparation of another work, entitled "Institutes of American Law," which was completed in 1851. Both these works have received the highest encomiums from the bench and bar for the extensive research and legal knowledge exhibited in their pages, and it is acknowledged that they rank among the best contributions to the legal literature of the country.

Jacob B. Miller was the son of John Miller, a tanner, and an early settler in Uniontown, where Jacob was born on the 21st of February, 1799. He studied law with Parker Campbell, in Washington, Pa., and was admitted to the Fayette County bar in November, 1821. He was the founder of the *Pennsylvania Democrat* (now the *Standard*), at Uniontown. He served in the Legislature of Pennsylvania in the years 1832 and 1833. A just estimate of the character and standing which he sustained as a lawyer and a man during the many years of his life is summed up in a resolution adopted by the Fayette County bar at his death, viz.: "That we regarded Mr. Miller as a man of ripe scholarship and character, of earnest convictions, and of rare independence. What he believed to be the right he upheld, and what he believed to be wrong he opposed, regardless of consequences. Although a lifelong and active party man, when his party's action did not coincide with his own views it found in him a determined and able foe." Mr. Miller died Dec. 6, 1878, in the eightieth year of his age.

James Todd, who was for almost half a century a resident of Fayette County, and an able member of its bar for many years during that period, was of Scotch descent, and born in York County, Pa., Dec. 25, 1786. In the early part of 1787 his parents removed to Fayette County, where his mother died during the same summer. His father survived her only a few months, but previous to his death intrusted his infant child to the care of Duncan McLean, a Scotchman and an elder in the Presbyterian Church. In this family he was reared, and became an indentured apprentice. Until after the expiration of his apprenticeship his education had been of the most limited character, such only as could be afforded by a year and a half of attendance at the common

schools in a neighborhood recently settled. Being very desirous, however, of improving his education, he availed himself of every opportunity that presented itself, reading such books as were to be found in a new settlement, and studying late at night after the completion of his day's labor. He joined a debating society, and was so successful in their contests and developed such ready powers in debate that his attention was directed to local politics and (eventually) to the study of law. In the fall of 1815 he was appointed one of the county commissioners (to fill a vacancy by death) of Fayette County, and was in 1816 elected for three years. While commissioner he began the study of law with Judge John Bouvier. Upon the expiration of his term as commissioner (in 1819) he was elected to the State Legislature, and was afterwards re-elected for four additional successive terms, taking an active and leading part in its proceedings. Having continued his studies with Judge Bouvier four years, he was admitted to the bar in Fayette County, Oct. 30, 1823. He met with immediate success, which continued through his whole professional career. In September, 1825, he was appointed by Governor Shultze prothonotary and clerk of Fayette County, but having been an active Adams man in 1828, and a zealous advocate of the election of Governor Ritner in 1829, he was in February, 1830, removed by Governor Wolf.

During his tenure of these offices his practice as a lawyer was necessarily restricted to the adjoining counties of Somerset, Greene, and Washington. In December, 1835, he was appointed attorney-general of the State by the late Governor Ritner, and thereupon removed to Philadelphia. This position he held until early in 1838. The same Governor appointed him president judge of the Court of Criminal Sessions of the city and county of Philadelphia, in which position he remained until 1840, when the court was abolished by the Legislature. He then resumed the practice of the law in Philadelphia, and at once took a front rank among the leaders of the bar.

He continued there until 1852, when failing health and the death of a son (David) induced him to remove to Westmoreland County, where he continued to reside, in the quiet and easy pursuit of his profession and of agriculture, until his death, which occurred on the 3d of September, 1863, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. No better summary of the life and character of Judge Todd can be given than that embodied in the resolution offered by the Hon. Edgar Cowan, and adopted at a meeting of the Greensburg bar, on the occasion of his death, viz.:

"Resolved, That while we lament the death and do honor to the memory of Judge Todd, the example of his life, so eminent for ability, integrity, and patriotism, ought not to be lost to the young, but be held up for encouragement and imitation. He was the architect of his own fortunes, and, subsisting by his labor, without the aid of schools or masters, he won

his way to the Legislature, to the bar, to the cabinet, and to the bench, acquitting himself in all with distinction. He was also an ardent lover of his country, a temperate and just man, and a sincere Christian. His years were as full as his honors, and extended almost to fourscore years."

Joshua B. Howell was a native of New Jersey, and pursued the study of the law in Philadelphia, where he was admitted to the bar. In the latter part of 1827 he removed to Fayette County, and made his residence in Uniontown, where he was admitted to the bar Jan. 5, 1828. In 1831 he was appointed district attorney by Attorney-General Samuel Douglass, and served to and including the year 1833. He formed a law partnership with Judge Thomas Irwin, and later with Judge Nathaniel Ewing. Mr. Howell was a careful and able lawyer, a man of fine address, a good speaker, and very successful in his pleadings before juries. In 1861 he raised a regiment (mustered as the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania), and entered the service as its colonel in the war of the Rebellion. He served in command of the regiment until the 14th of September, 1864, when he was killed by a fall from his horse, on the lines in front of Petersburg, Va.

Moses Hampton was an eminent lawyer, but only a few years a resident of Fayette County. He was a native of Beaver County, Pa., born Oct. 28, 1803. He graduated at Washington College, and soon after removed to Uniontown to accept a professorship in Madison College at that place. He continued in that position for about two years, during which time he commenced the study of law in the office of John M. Austin. In 1827 he married a daughter of John Miller, and sister of Jacob B. Miller, of Uniontown. He was admitted to the Fayette County bar in March, 1828, and in 1829 removed to Somerset County, where he became associated in business with the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black and Charles Ogle. In 1838 he removed to Pittsburgh, which was his place of residence during the remainder of his life. He was a member of the Congress of the United States in 1847-49. In 1853 he was elected president judge of the court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County. He died June 24, 1878.

James Veech was one of the most widely-known and able lawyers of Fayette County or of Western Pennsylvania. He was a native of this county, born near New Salem, Sept. 18, 1808. After graduating with the highest honors at Jefferson College he came to Uniontown, and became a law-student in the office of Judge Todd. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1831, and commenced practice in the Fayette County courts, where by unswerving integrity and close application to the business of his profession he soon took rank among the leading practitioners of that day. A just tribute to the admirable qualities of Judge Veech, together with a brief sketch of some of the leading events of his life, is found in the record of the proceedings of a meeting of members of the Pittsburgh bar, convened upon the occasion of his

death, which occurred Dec. 10, 1879. From that record is taken the following, viz.:

"The departing year takes with it James Veech, whose threescore years and ten are now closed, years of labor, honor, and professional excellence. Before he is committed to that narrow house appointed for all living men let us pause and estimate his worth and character, and make an enduring record of the virtues that adorned his long life and gave him that high place in the profession and the State to which his ripe learning and unvarying integrity entitled him.

"In stature, mental and physical, nature had marked him as one born to brave the battle of life with unflagging courage and tireless industry, and to secure a triumph not more honorable to himself than useful in good deeds to his fellow-men. He graduated at Jefferson College, being the youngest member of his class, and acquired an education which in subsequent years he greatly improved, keeping up his study of the classics during his professional labors and becoming familiar with the standard Greek and Latin authors. There were with him at college many who have risen to places of honor and usefulness, and, like him, added to its long roll of distinguished men.

"After leaving college he went to Uniontown, Pa., and in 1829 began reading law under the direction of the late Judge Todd, who was then one of the prominent lawyers of the western part of the State. In October, 1831, he was admitted to the bar, and began a career which has shed lustre on his name and his profession. There were then in full practice Andrew Stewart, John M. Austin, John Dawson, of Fayette County, now all gone. Thomas M. T. McKennan and Thomas McGuffie appeared among its members at times,—men whose reputations are yet fresh in the recollection of many persons now living. Surrounded by such men, and inspired by their influence, Mr. Veech became an ardent student in the true meaning of the term, and read and loved the common law, because it laid open to his view the foundations of those great principles upon which the most sacred rights of persons and property rest.

"After some years of constant and continued application to his professional duties, he was appointed deputy district attorney of Allegheny County by James Todd, the attorney-general, and removed to Pittsburgh. In this new sphere he faithfully and creditably discharged all its duties, and by his learning and honorable deportment advanced still higher his professional reputation. He resided in Pittsburgh for several years, but was compelled by failing health to remove to Uniontown. There he remained until 1862, becoming the leader of the bar, enjoying the fruits of a lucrative practice, and rising to a degree of excellence in his profession which the ambition of any man might prompt him to attain. He prepared his cases with great care, and tried them with a degree of power which few men possess.

"His manner before a jury was not engaging, nor his voice pleasant, but the strength and directness of his logic and the cogent earnestness with which he made his pleas covered all such defects. His strong common sense and good judgment carried his case, if it could be won, and Fayette County juries attested his abilities by not often going against him. His arguments in the Supreme Court were clear, well digested, and forcibly presented.

"He trusted to decided cases, and was not inclined to leave the well-worn ways of the law, or distrust the security of those principles upon which are based its most sacred rights. He looked upon a reformer as a trifle with long settled questions, battering down, without the ability to erect, a portion of the temple of justice itself.

"In 1862 he returned to Pittsburgh, and again commenced to practice, and continued an arduous and able following of his profession until 1872. His success at the bar was rapid, and his business of a character that required great care and constant labor. He took rank as an able, reliable, and formidable lawyer, and found his reward in the confidence bestowed by a large circle of leading business men in the management of their important cases. As a counselor, he was cautious and safe, and he so thoroughly studied the facts upon which an opinion was to be given that he reached his conclusions slowly, but with a degree of mature thought that made them valuable. Although pressed with business, he found leisure, however, to indulge a taste he acquired early in life for studying the history of the first settlement of this country around us. No man in Western Pennsylvania has more patiently and accurately collected the names of the hardy pioneers who came to the western slope of the Alleghenies, and with rifle and axe penetrated the dense forests that then lay along the Monongahela and its tributaries. Every spot memorable in the French and Indian war was known to him. He collected many valuable manuscripts of men like Albert Gallatin on subjects of State and national importance, gathered information from all quarters of historical value, and intended to publish them, but the work was never done.

"His contributions in pamphlet form on many subjects of local interest were read with great interest, and will be useful to the historian who may seek to place in durable shape what occurred at an early day in the settlement of Western Pennsylvania.

"In 1872 he retired from practice after a life spent in exacting labor, to find relief from the cares of professional duties in the happiness of a home to which he was deeply attached. In it he enjoyed the companionship of his friends, to whom he was warmly attached, and dispensed his hospitality with a genial nature, which made intercourse with him both pleasant and instructive. Up to the very hour of his death his mental faculties were unimpaired, and his spirits full of almost the fervor of his youth. He died at

his home on the Ohio below Pittsburgh, surrounded by all that was dear to him on earth."

Robert P. Flennikin was a law-student in the office of Andrew Stewart, at Uniontown, and admitted to the bar in October, 1831. He practiced his profession for a number of years in Fayette County, of which bar he became a leading member. He was also an influential citizen and a prominent politician. He served three terms in the Pennsylvania Legislature, commencing in 1841. In 1845 he was appointed minister to Denmark by President Polk, and he was made Governor of the Territory of Utah by President Buchanan. In 1872 he retired from active pursuits, and removed to San Francisco, Cal., where his son Robert was a successful merchant. Another son of his is J. W. Flennikin, and Mrs. Thomas B. Searight, of Uniontown, was his only daughter. He was an uncle by marriage to the late Col. Samuel W. Black, and brother-in-law of Judge Thomas Irwin. Mr. Flennikin was born in Greene County, Pa., and died in San Francisco in October, 1879, aged seventy-five years.

Alfred Patterson, at one time a school-teacher in Uniontown, was admitted a member of the Fayette County bar in October, 1831, and soon secured a large and lucrative practice. Close, knotty points in law and intricate matters pertaining to land titles were his specialties. He was an easy, plausible speaker and a good and successful lawyer. About 1870 he removed from Uniontown to Pittsburgh, where he devoted his time to the care of his property, and to the duties of his position as president of the Bank of Commerce. He died in December, 1878, while on a visit to his daughter in Louisiana.

John L. Dawson was born Feb. 7, 1813, in Uniontown, but removed very early in life to Brownsville, which was his place of residence during the greater part of his subsequent life. He received his education at Washington College, and soon after his graduation at that institution entered the office of his uncle, John Dawson, at Uniontown, as a law-student. He was admitted to the bar of Fayette in September, 1835, and at once commenced practice. He was a good attorney, but soon entered political life, and became much more prominent in that field than in the practice of his profession. In 1838 he was appointed deputy attorney-general of Fayette County, and in 1845 United States District Attorney for Western Pennsylvania, under President Polk. He was elected to Congress in 1850, re-elected in 1852, again elected in 1862, and re-elected in 1864. At the close of the latter term (1867) he left public life and retired to the estate known as Friendship Hill (the former residence of Albert Gallatin), where he passed the remainder of his life, and died Sept. 18, 1870. A more extended biographical notice of Mr. Dawson will be given in the history of Brownsville.

Thomas R. Davidson was a son of William Davidson, of Connellsville. He was educated at Kenyon

College, Ohio, and soon after graduation became a law-student in the office of Robert P. Flennikin, of Uniontown. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1838. He located in Connellsville, and continued in the practice of his profession until his death, though he was also engaged extensively in other business. He was one of the prominent members of the Fayette bar, and was regarded as one of the best counselors in Western Pennsylvania. He was also an active and energetic politician, but would never accept a public appointment, nor consent to become a candidate for office. The date of his death has not been ascertained.

Samuel A. Gilmore was born in 1806 in Butler County, Pa., where he was admitted to the bar, and continued as a practicing lawyer until his appointment as president judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District, in February, 1848, when he removed to Uniontown. Under the change of constitution he was elected to the same office in 1851, and served on the bench until the December term of 1861. He was again elected in October, 1865, and continued in office until his death, May 15, 1873. On that occasion a meeting of members of the Fayette County bar was held, at which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.:

"1st. That after more than twenty years' service on the bench, Judge Gilmore lays down his important trust unsuspected that it has on any occasion been violated, and leaving an excellent reputation for legal and general learning, for sterling integrity as man and judge, for strict impartiality in the discharge of his official duties, for patriotism as a citizen, as a hater of wrong and sympathizer with the weak, and as a firm believer in and an earnest promoter of the Christian religion.

"2d. That as a judge it was always his prime object to ascertain the right of any matter tried before him, and having learned this, it was an inflexible rule of law indeed which could prevent him from seeing that justice and equity was done."

An event which occurred in the year 1835, the striking of the names of a number of prominent members of the bar of Fayette County from the roll of attorneys, should not be omitted in this connection. There had been for a long time frequent and ever-recurring disagreements and misunderstandings between the attorneys in question and the Hon. Thomas H. Baird, then president judge of the district. This state of affairs finally culminated in an open rupture, the first act in which was Judge Baird's addressing to the recusant lawyers the following communication:

"Friday, Sept. 12, 1834.

"GENTLEMEN,—You have, no doubt, long been aware that the occurrence of a variety of disagreeable circumstances in the conduct of our business in court has rendered my situation often exceedingly painful and perplexing. It is possible I have had my

full share in the causes which have led to this state of things. I think, however, upon reflection, you will be satisfied that in a great degree it has been owing to the irregular manner of the bar in the trial of causes. It is unnecessary to go into particulars. It has been the subject of complaint and of conflict, distressing to me and unpleasant to you. Finding a remedy hopeless without your aid, I have frequently brought my mind to the conclusion that perhaps I ought to withdraw and give you the opportunity of getting in my room some other gentleman who would have your confidence and co-operation. This determination has heretofore been yielded to the advice of friends, upon whose judgment I have relied.

"Early in the present week I requested an interview with you, that we might talk these matters over, and perhaps agree to a united effort for reform. You were prevented from meeting as proposed. In the mean time the occurrence of a brutal attack upon me by a ruffian, growing out of a trial in court, has more and more convinced me of the necessity of coming to some conclusion that may prevent the repetition of such outrages. On this subject I wish not to be misunderstood. The act of a brute or bully can never drive me from the post of duty or of honor. I thank God that in the performance of my official functions I have been preserved from the operation of fear, as I hope I have been from the influence of favor or affection. I never, I repeat, have been deterred by any apprehension of personal danger, although I have often been aware of peril. I have known that there was cause for it. The inadvertent, but as I think indiscreet, indulgence of side-bar remarks, indicative of dissatisfaction with the decisions of the court, and perhaps sometimes of contempt, has been calculated to make a lodgment in the public mind injurious to the authority and respectability of the court, and particularly of myself as its organ, and has had a direct tendency to rouse the malignant passions of a disappointed or defeated party. I have often observed or been informed of these things, and have thought they might lead to disastrous consequences. A correct, judicious man, if he thinks his case has not been correctly decided, will seek redress in the legitimate mode only, or, if that is not accessible (which seldom happens), will submit to it, as we all do to unavoidable misfortunes. A ruffian, however, if told by his counsel that injustice has been done him in the administration of the law, may feel disposed to seek vengeance on the judge. In the case referred to I think the cause and effect can be distinctly traced. The earnestness and positiveness of the counsel on the trial, and expressions thoughtlessly dropped afterwards, perhaps inflamed an unprincipled fellow to make an attack.

"It may be, however, that it would not have occasioned it had he not been encouraged by other persons. I have only my suspicions, and make no charge against any one. I exculpate the counsel in

that case, and I exculpate the whole bar from the most distant idea of producing such a catastrophe. All that I mean to say is that the practice I have mentioned has a direct tendency to incite to such outrages, and that in the particular case (in connection with other causes) it did lead to the violence.

"The same cause may produce the same effect. I must be always exposed to such consequences if matter of excitement continues to be furnished to wrong-headed brutal suitors. If I could have the confidence and support of the bar, and the assurance of a change in their manner towards each other and towards the court in the public conduct of business, the office I hold would be rendered dignified, honorable, and pleasant, but otherwise it must become altogether intolerable. On my part there is no want of good feeling, and I take this occasion to declare that there is not one of you for whom I entertain unkind sentiments. On the contrary, there is no one whose interests I would not advance, or whose honour I would not maintain so far as in my power. As to myself, I have no right to claim your friendship, though I should be glad to have it; but I think, in the discharge of my official duties, I ought to have your courtesy and respect, and when I err, forbearance in manner and recourse discreetly to the proper remedy (which I am always disposed to facilitate), and not to inflammatory expressions of disapprobation or contempt addressed to the public or the party.

"I have thus disclosed to you frankly my feelings and views. In reply I wish your sentiments and determination as to the future in relation to the grievances I have presented, and propose, therefore, that you should take a few minutes to confer together, and inform me of the conclusion to which you may arrive.

"I am truly yours,

"THOS. H. BAIRD.

"MESSRS. EWING, TODD, DAWSON, AND THE OTHER GENTLEMEN OF THE BAR OF FAYETTE COUNTY PRESENT."

To this communication the gentlemen addressed made the following reply:

"UNIONTOWN, PA., Oct. 3, 1834.

"DEAR SIR,—We have delayed replying to your letter under date of the 12th of September, 1834, addressed to the members of the bar of Fayette County, until the present time, to afford an opportunity for consulting together, and also for mature reflection upon the matters to which you refer. We regret, in common with your Honour, that we have not been able, in harmony and with satisfaction to ourselves and the people of the county, to transact the business of our courts. The public confidence seems to be withdrawn alike from the bar and the court. Perhaps your Honour's retiring from the bench, as you have intimated a willingness so to do, and giving the people the power to select another would be the means of

producing a better state of things and a more cordial co-operation from all sides in the dispatch of the business of the county. This expression of our views is made in candour and sincerity, without a wish to inspire one unpleasant thought or unkind feeling, but under a sense of duty to the county in which we live, to your Honour and to ourselves.

"Very respectfully yours, etc.,

"JOHN M. AUSTIN,

A. PATTERSON,

"JOHN DAWSON,

R. P. FLENNIKEN,

"JOSHUA B. HOWELL,

R. G. HOPWOOD,

"J. H. DEFORD,

WM. McDONALD,

"J. WILLIAMS,

W. P. WELLS.

"TO THOMAS H. BAIRD, ESQ., WILLIAMSPORT, WASHINGTON CO."

At the next succeeding term of the Court of Common Pleas, held Jan. 6, 1835, before Judge Baird and his associates, Charles Porter and Samuel Nixon, the following action was taken, as is shown by the record, viz.:

"The Court grant a rule upon John M. Austin, John Dawson, Joshua B. Howell, John H. Deford, Joseph Williams, Alfred Patterson, Robert P. Flenniken, Rice G. Hopwood, William McDonald, and William P. Wells, Esquires, to show cause why they should not be stricken from the list of Attorneys of this court."

To this rule the respondents made answer as follows:

"The undersigned, who are required by a rule of court, entered this day, to show cause why they should not be stricken from the list of attorneys, present this their answer to that rule. We earnestly but respectfully protest against the legal power and authority of the court to enter and enforce such a rule for the cause alleged. The rule appears to be founded and predicated on the letter of the undersigned, addressed to Judge Baird, dated Oct. 3, 1834. To enable a full understanding of the whole matter a letter of Judge Baird, dated Sept. 12, 1834, is herewith presented. It is evident that the letter of the undersigned which contains the offensive matter is a reply and response to the letter of Judge Baird to them addressed. It is certainly respectful in its terms, and, as is sincerely believed and positively asserted, contains neither in words, meaning, nor intention the slightest contempt or the least disrespect to the court or any of its members.

"The respondents would be entirely at a loss to comprehend how it could be possible to give their letter, from its terms, an offensive interpretation were they not informed from another source that the following paragraph is considered objectionable: 'The public confidence seems to be withdrawn alike from the bar and the Court.' We by this paragraph expressed our honest conviction, and intended no contempt to the Court. It is a response in some measure to that part of Judge Baird's letter in which he himself says that the circumstances to which he refers were calculated to make a lodgment in the public mind injurious to

the authority and respectability of the Court, and particularly of himself, its organ.

"It will also be perceived from the two letters referred to that the correspondence did not take place between the bar and the court; it was between the respondents and Judge Baird, at his instance and request. The occurrence asserted as constituting some undefined offense did not take place in presence of the Court; it took place out of Court and *in pais*.

"Far, very far, therefore, are we from being guilty of any offense against the Court. As to Judge Baird personally, the letter distinctly and unequivocally states that our views were 'made in candour and sincerity, without a wish to inspire one unpleasant thought or unkind feeling.'

"JOHN M. AUSTIN,	J. H. DEFORD,
"JOHN DAWSON,	WM. McDONALD,
"JOSHUA B. HOWELL,	J. WILLIAMS,
"WM. B. WELLS,	R. P. FLENNIKIN,
"ALFRED PATTERSON,	RICE G. HOPWOOD."

The above answer was supplemented by the following, dated Jan. 7, 1835, and signed by the same attorneys, except McDonald and Hopwood, viz.:

"The undersigned, after reiterating the protest contained in a former answer, make this further reply to the rule entered yesterday against them. When the former answer was prepared it was not known that the publication of the correspondence between the bar and Judge Baird in the newspapers constituted a portion of the supposed offense against the court, the record not presenting that aspect of the case.

"They now reply to this matter, and to cause a more perfect understanding thereof they present herewith a letter from Judge Baird to the undersigned, dated Dec. 15, 1834.¹ We now ask that the three letters on record may be carefully examined in connection with our former answer to the rule to show cause. We cannot but think that the court will then be satisfied that the last letter of Judge Baird contains imputations and strictures not warranted by anything said in our communication to him when properly understood.

"In some way the existence of the controversy

¹ The letter of Judge Baird, here referred to, concluded as follows:

"In conclusion, I will only say that upon 'mature reflection' it is my determination not to resign at present, and that it is also my abiding determination never to resign upon the ground stated in your letter. I hope to be able to take my seat on the bench in Fayette County on the first Monday of January next. If I have lost any degree of public confidence it shall be my endeavor to regain it by a faithful performance of my judicial functions. With the aid of my brother judges, I will try to preserve the order and discipline of the court by a discreet but energetic exercise of the power which the law gives us; and perhaps you may be satisfied that the laxity which has, no doubt, been a considerable cause of complaint, was more owing to my kind feelings toward you than to any want of moral courage to encounter the consequences that may result from the honest discharge of public duty. I shall perform my official functions with a sincere desire to do right, and shall expect from the members of the bar that they behave themselves 'with all good fidelity to the court as well as to the client.' I am, etc.,

"TH. H. BAIRD."

reached the public ear. It immediately assumed a false shape in connection with an assault committed upon the judge by a suitor in court. Misapprehension about the nature of the correspondence was produced. For want of correct information false assertions were made and false inferences drawn. It became a public matter, involving seriously public interests. The correspondence related to public affairs. The letters by no means being private and confidential, we considered it our imperative duty, in justice to ourselves and in justice to the public, to lay the whole correspondence as it really was before the whole community. It was accordingly done, and for the purposes intimated. The court will clearly perceive that in this act there was no offense committed against the court, but it was a proceeding rendered every way necessary, as it gave the true state of the controversy and supplied the place of false rumors in relation both to Judge Baird and ourselves."

William McDonald made a separate answer to the court January 7th. On the next day Judge Baird delivered the opinion of the court (Judge Samuel Nixon dissenting), the material part of which is here given:

"Jan. 8, 1835.

"The court has given to the papers presented by the respondents in this case the most careful consideration and the most favorable construction their import would at all admit. It is with the deepest regret, we are constrained to say, that they are by no means satisfactory. We cannot regard them as removing the offensive and injurious operation of the matter which has been published to the world in relation to this court, and which forms the gravamen of the rule. All that we have required is that the gentlemen would distinctly place in their answer a disavowal of any intention to impute to the court, or its members, anything which would lower them (in their official character) in the esteem and confidence of the people. This has been and is still refused. No alternative therefore remains. We must abandon our judicial honor, respectability, and authority, or endeavor to sustain them in what we conceive to be the legitimate mode. . . . It is ordered that the names of John M. Austin, John Dawson, Joshua B. Howell, Wm. P. Wells, Alfred Patterson, John H. Deford, J. Williams, and R. P. Flenniken be struck from the list of attorneys of this court.

"In the case of William McDonald the rule is discharged. In the case of Rice G. Hopwood the rule is continued."

The next day (January 9th) Rice G. Hopwood made a separate answer, and the court discharged the rule in this case.

Eight members of the bar of Fayette County then stood suspended from court. These gentlemen presented their case to the Legislature of the State, and on the 14th of March, 1835, an act was passed, by the provisions of which the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania was "authorized and required to take jurisdiction of a certain record and proceedings in the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Fayette, of the term of January, 1835, whereby the names of eight attorneys were, on the 8th day of January, 1835, or-

dered to be struck from the list of attorneys of the said court; and during their session commencing at the city of Philadelphia on Monday, the 16th of March, 1835, proceed to hear and determine the questions arising upon the said record and proceedings in any shape which may be approved or prescribed by the court; and shall cause the decision of the said Supreme Court to be duly certified to the Court of Common Pleas in the county of Fayette, and make all orders and direct all measures which may be necessary and proper and which shall be effectual in the premises."¹

The rule of the court, answers of respondents, and letters of Judge Baird were presented to the Supreme Court, in session at Philadelphia, March 31, 1835. The eight gentlemen whose names had been stricken from the roll appeared by their attorneys, who presented the following bill of exceptions:

"*First.* The Court of Common Pleas of Fayette County erred in considering the said attorneys as the authors of a letter to the Hon. T. H. Baird, under date of 3d October, 1834, liable to the penalty of being struck from the roll for an alleged libel upon the court.

"*Second.* The court below erred in considering that by the writing or publishing of the said letter the said attorneys did 'misbehave themselves in their offices of attorneys' respectively.

"*Third.* The court below erred in considering that by the writing or publishing of said letter the attorneys had departed from their obligation to behave themselves in the office of attorney within the court according to the best of their learning or ability, and with all good fidelity as well to the court as to their clients.

"*Fourth.* The order of the court below that the names of the said attorneys be struck from the list is unconstitutional, illegal, and oppressive, and the same should be forthwith reversed and annulled."

Messrs. Dallas and Ingersoll were the attorneys for the gentlemen of the bar, and J. Sergeant for the proceedings of the Court of Common Pleas of Fayette County. Lengthy arguments were made. After due deliberation the opinion of the court was delivered by Chief Justice C. J. Gibson, who thus announced its decision:

"In conclusion it appears that a case to justify the removal of the respondents has not been made out, and it is therefore considered that the order which made the rule absolute be vacated and the rule discharged, that the respondents be restored to the bar, and that this decree be certified to the Common Pleas of Fayette County."

"Decreed accordingly."

FAYETTE CIVIL LIST.

In this list the names are given of persons who have held county offices, and also of those, resident in Fayette County, who have held important offices in or under the State or national government.

SHERIFFS.²

Robert Orr,³ appointed 1784.
James Hammond, appointed Nov. 21, 1786.
Joseph Torrence, appointed Oct. 25, 1787; Nov. 5, 1788; Oct. 30, 1789.
Joseph Huston, appointed Nov. 14, 1790.
James Paull, appointed 1793.
Thomas Collins, appointed Nov. 1, 1796.
Abraham Stewart, appointed Oct. 26, 1799.
James Allen, appointed Oct. 28, 1802.
Pierson Sayres, appointed 1805.
Jacob Harbaugh, appointed 1808.
Andrew Byers, appointed Nov. 7, 1811.
Morris Morris, appointed Nov. 17, 1814.
John Withrow, appointed Oct. 29, 1817.
Daniel P. Lynch, appointed 1820.
George Croft, appointed 1823.
William Salters, appointed Oct. 30, 1826.
John A. Sangston, appointed Oct. 22, 1829.
Gideon Johns, appointed Oct. 22, 1832.
Matthew Allen, appointed Nov. 11, 1835.
George Meason, appointed Oct. 20, 1838.
William Morris, elected Oct. 11, 1841.
Wesley Frost, elected Oct. 8, 1844.
William Snyder, elected Oct. 12, 1847.
Matthew Allen, elected Oct. 8, 1850.
James McBride, elected Oct. 11, 1853.
Samuel W. Boyd, elected Oct. 14, 1856.
Eli Cope, elected Oct. 11, 1859.
Thomas Brownfield, elected Oct. 14, 1862.
Samuel W. Boyd, elected Oct. 10, 1865.
David L. Walker, elected Oct. 13, 1868.
Isaac Messmore, elected Oct. 10, 1871.
Calvin Springer, elected Nov. 3, 1874.
Edward Dean, elected Nov. 6, 1877.
James H. Hoover, elected Nov. 2, 1880.

² The office of sheriff was held by appointment until 1839, when it became elective.

³ For more than three years after Fayette became a separate county it remained under the jurisdiction of the sheriff of Westmoreland. Reference to this, as well as to the fact that the other county offices were at first held in common with Westmoreland, is found in the following extracts from letters written by Ephraim Douglass to President John Dickinson, of the Supreme Executive Council, viz.:

"UNIONTOWN, February 2, 1784.

"... From an unhappy misconception of the law for dividing Westmoreland, this county has not an officer of any kind except such as were created or continued by the act or appointed by the Council. Denied a separate election of a member in Council and representative in Assembly till the general election of the present year, they unfortunately concluded that this inability extended to all the other elective officers of the county, and in consequence of this belief voted for them in conjunction with Westmoreland."

"UNION TOWN, 11th July, 1784.

"SIR,—In obedience to the commands of your honorable Board of the 5th of June last, I take this opportunity of informing Council that there has yet been no sheriff for the county of Fayette separate from that of Westmoreland, the sheriff of that county continuing to do the duty of that office in this as before the division, and no bond has been taken for his performance of it in this county distinct from the other. . . ."

At the time of the erection of Fayette County, Matthew Jack was sheriff of Westmoreland. On the 28th of October, 1783, Robert Orr was appointed by the Court deputy sheriff of Westmoreland, to act as sheriff of Fayette. He continued to act in that capacity till the appointment of James Hammond as sheriff of Fayette.

¹ Rawle's Reports, vol. v. page 191. Case of Austin and others.

PROTHONOTARIES.

Ephraim Douglass,¹ appointed Oct. 6, 1783; resigned December, 1808.
 Richard William Lane, appointed Jan. 1, 1809.
 John St. Clair, appointed April 6, 1818; Feb. 12, 1821.
 John B. Trevor, appointed January, 1822.
 Thomas McKibben, appointed May 12, 1824.
 James Todd, appointed Sept. 30, 1825; Dec. 2, 1826.
 Henry W. Beeson, appointed Feb. 4, 1830; Jan. 23, 1833.
 Richard Beeson, appointed July 11, 1833.
 Thomas Sloan, appointed Jan. 13, 1836; Jan. 3, 1839.
 Richard Beeson, appointed Feb. 6, 1839; elected Oct. 8, 1839.
 Daniel Kaine, elected Oct. 11, 1842; Oct. 14, 1845.
 Richard Huskins, elected Oct. 10, 1848; Oct. 14, 1851.
 Robert T. Galloway, elected Oct. 10, 1854.
 Thomas B. Searight, elected Oct. 13, 1857; Oct. 9, 1860.
 George W. Litman, elected Oct. 13, 1863; Oct. 9, 1866.
 John K. McDonald, elected Oct. 13, 1869; Oct. 8, 1872.
 Joseph M. Oglevee, elected Nov. 2, 1875; Nov. 5, 1878.
 Thomas B. Searight, elected November, 1881.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

1787.—Zachariah Connell, Joseph Caldwell, Thomas Gaddis.
 1789.—James Finley, James Hammond, Thomas Gaddis.
 1790.—James Hammond, Joseph Torrence.
 1792.—James Patterson, Uriah Springer.
 1793.—Matthew Gilchrist, John Oliphant, Nathaniel Ewing.
 1795.—Nathaniel Ewing, William Lynn, Thomas Collins.
 1796.—Nathaniel Ewing, William Roberts, Caleb Mount.
 1797.—Nathaniel Ewing, Caleb Mount, James Allen.
 1798.—John Fulton, James Allen, Caleb Mount.
 1799.—John Fulton, Jesse Beeson, James Wilson.
 1800.—Jesse Beeson, John Fulton, Andrew Oliphant.
 1801.—Jesse Beeson, Andrew Oliphant, Morris Morris.
 1802.—Morris Morris, William Downard, George Dearth.
 1803.—William Downard, Morris Morris, David Howard.
 1804.—William Downard, David Howard, John Miller.
 1805.—David Howard, John Miller, James Campbell.
 1806.—John Miller, James Campbell, John Shreve.
 1807.—James Campbell, John Shreve, Jasper Whetstone.
 1808.—John Shreve, Jasper Whetstone, John Roberts.
 1809.—Jasper Whetstone, John Roberts, Abel Campbell.
 1810.—John Roberts, Abel Campbell, William Cunningham.
 1811.—Abel Campbell, William Cunningham, John Clark.

¹ The following memorial of Ephraim Douglass, making application for the appointment, is found in Pennsylvania Archives, x. 118:

"To the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

"The memorial of Ephraim Douglas humbly sheweth that having, true to his principles, made an early sacrifice of his interest, he entered into and continued in the service of his country till the loss of health, conspiring with other misfortunes, obliged him to return at a time when his return to civil life offered him no prospect of a retire to his former pursuits in it. That he has since earned a precarious subsistence by the accidental services he has been occasionally employed to perform; but being now altogether without business, and strongly desirous of obtaining some permanent independent employment, he looks up to your honorable body for the accomplishment of that desire with all the confidence which a knowledge of your justice and readiness in rewarding your faithful servants can inspire.

"That your memorialist having heard of a new county being created from a part of Westmoreland, begs leave humbly to offer himself a candidate for the office of prothonotary in the county of Fayette, and prays your acceptance of his services.

"Your memorialist, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

"PHILADELPHIA, 2d October, 1783."

Mr. Douglass received the appointment against William McCleery, who was also an applicant for the office.

"EPHRAIM DOUGLASS.

1812.—William Cunningham, John Clark, Thomas Boyd.
 1813.—John Clark, Thomas Boyd, Morris Morris.
 1814.—Thomas Boyd, George Craft, Harris W. Colton.
 1815.—Harris W. Colton, John Sparks, Amos Cooper.
 1816-17.—Amos Cooper, William Hart, James Todd.
 1818.—William Hart, James Todd, Griffith Roberts.
 1819.—James Todd, Griffith Roberts, Moses Vance.
 1820.—Griffith Roberts, Moses Vance, Isaac Core.
 1821.—Moses Vance, Isaac Core, Andrew Moore.
 1822.—Isaac Core, Andrew Moore, Abner Greenland.
 1823.—Andrew Moore, Abner Greenland, Robert Boyd.
 1824.—Abner Greenland, Robert Boyd, Nathaniel Mitchell.
 1825.—Robert Boyd, Nathaniel Mitchell, Jesse Taylor.
 1826.—Nathaniel Mitchell, Jesse Taylor, Abner Greenland.
 1827.—Jesse Taylor, Abner Greenland, Hugh Espey, Jr.
 1828.—Abner Greenland, Hugh Espey, Jr., Robert Patterson.
 1829-30.—Hugh Espey, Jr., Robert Patterson, James Adair.
 1831.—Hugh Espey, Jr., James Adair, Andrew Hertzog.
 1832.—Andrew Hertzog, Hugh Espey, Jr., James H. Patterson.
 1833.—James H. Patterson, Andrew Hertzog, James Adair.
 1834.—James Adair, James H. Patterson, Peter Stentz.
 1835.—Peter Stentz, James Adair, Joseph Gadd.
 1836.—Joseph Gadd, Isaac L. Hunt, Robert Long.
 1837.—Isaac L. Hunt, Robert Long, E. P. Oliphant.
 1838.—Robert Long, E. P. Oliphant, John W. Phillips.
 1839.—John W. Phillips, Squire Ayres, Jesse Antrim.
 1840.—Squire Ayres, Jesse Antrim, James Allison.
 1841.—Jesse Antrim, James Allison, Thomas McMillan.
 1842.—James Allison, Thomas McMillan, Hugh Espey.
 1843.—Thomas McMillan, Hugh Espey, Thomas Duncan.
 1844.—Hugh Espey, Thomas Duncan, Robert Bleakley.
 1845.—Thomas Duncan, Robert Bleakley, P. F. Gibbons.
 1846.—Robert Bleakley, P. F. Gibbons, Lee Tate.
 1847.—P. F. Gibbons, Lee Tate, H. D. Overholt.
 1848.—Lee Tate, H. D. Overholt, William Crawford.
 1849.—H. D. Overholt, William Crawford, John Beatty.
 1850.—William Crawford, John Beatty, Jacob Haldeman.
 1851.—John Beatty, Jacob Haldeman, Jacob Wolf.
 1852.—Jacob Haldeman, Jacob Wolf, Joseph Cunningham.
 1853.—Jacob Wolf, Joseph Cunningham, Mark R. Moore.
 1854.—Joseph Cunningham, Mark R. Moore, David Deyarmon.
 1855.—Mark R. Moore, David Deyarmon, Jacob F. Longanacker.
 1856.—David Deyarmon, Jacob F. Longanacker, Thomas Brownfield.
 1857.—Jacob F. Longanacker, Thomas Brownfield, John V. Reese.
 1858.—Thomas Brownfield, John V. Reese, W. K. Gallaher.
 1859.—John V. Reese, W. K. Gallaher, Robert McDowell.
 1860.—W. K. Gallaher, Robert McDowell, John Schnatterly.
 1861.—Robert McDowell, John Schnatterly, George A. Nolan.
 1862.—John Schnatterly, George A. Nolan, Samuel Shipley.
 1863.—George A. Nolan, Samuel Shipley, William Jones.
 1864.—Samuel Shipley, William Jones, H. Humphreys.
 1865.—William Jones, H. Humphreys, Wm. L. Smith.
 1866.—H. Humphreys, Wm. L. Smith, G. Roberts.
 1867.—Wm. L. Smith, G. Roberts, John Brooks.
 1868.—G. Roberts, John Brooks, David H. Wakefield.
 1869.—John Brooks, David H. Wakefield, James Snyder.
 1870.—David H. Wakefield, James Snyder, C. S. Sherrick.
 1871.—James Snyder, C. S. Sherrick, David Newcomer.
 1872.—C. S. Sherrick, David Newcomer, Robert Hagen.
 1873.—David Newcomer, Robert Hagen, Isaac Hurst.
 1874.—Robert Hagen, Isaac Hurst, Jesse Reed.
 1875.—Isaac Hurst, Jesse Reed, James Cunningham.
 1878.—George W. Shaw, Thomas Hazen, Hugh L. Rankin.

FAYETTE CIVIL LIST.

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CLERKS OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

Andrew Oliphant, 1796.
 John Ward, April 21, 1797.
 Morris Morris, Jan. 12, 1798.
 Samuel Milhous, Jr., Jan. 23, 1799.
 Charles Porter, Jr., Jan. 20, 1800.
 Thos. Meason, Nov. 25, 1801.
 A. Oliphant, March 15, 1802.
 Thos. Meason, April 30, 1802.
 Jesse Beeson, Nov. 23, 1802.
 Morris Morris, April 25, 1808.
 John Roberts, Oct. 23, 1811.
 Joshua Hart, Oct. 18, 1816.
 Isaac Core, Dec. 23, 1816.
 Benj. Barton, Oct. 18, 1819.

Joseph Trevor, Jan. 6, 1821.
 Henry W. Beeson, Jan. 19, 1821.
 Richard Beeson, Jan. 20, 1823.
 J. B. Miller, Oct. 23, 1826.
 William Gregg, Nov. 4, 1827.
 James Piper, March 4, 1828.
 Joseph Gadd, Oct. 23, 1838.
 Rich. Huskins, Nov. 16, 1842.
 Alex. McClean, Dec. 1, 1848.
 Joseph Gadd, Jan. 1, 1856.
 Geo. Morrison, Aug. 27, 1858.
 F. Reynolds, Nov. 16, 1863.
 L. P. Norton, April 3, 1866.
 Geo. Morrison, Jan. 1, 1874.

COUNTY TREASURERS.¹

Ephraim Douglas, appointed Oct. 13, 1784.
 James Allen, appointed 1800; Jan. 22, 1801; 1802.
 Christian Tarr, appointed Feb. 3, 1803; 1804.
 Dennis Springer, appointed Nov. 26, 1804.
 William Brownfield, appointed Jan. 9, 1808.
 Morris Morris, appointed Jan. 6, 1814.
 Jesse Beeson, appointed Dec. 29, 1814.
 Thomas Haddon, appointed Jan. 2, 1818.
 Dennis Springer, appointed Jan. 1, 1821.
 Joshua Hart, appointed Dec. 22, 1822.
 James Boyle, appointed Jan. 2, 1826.
 Alfred Meason, appointed January 1, 1829.
 George Meason, appointed Aug. 24, 1831.
 William Crawford, appointed Jan. 2, 1835.
 James F. Cannon, appointed Jan. 1, 1838.
 John F. Foster, appointed Jan. 1, 1839.
 William B. Roberts, elected Oct. 8, 1839.
 Hiram Seaton, elected Oct. 10, 1843; re-elected Oct. 14, 1845.
 Nathaniel Mitchell, elected Oct. 12, 1847; re-elected Oct. 9, 1849.
 Hugh Espey, appointed Nov. 5, 1850; elected Oct. 14, 1851.
 Dennis Sutton, appointed Feb. 28, 1852.
 Joseph L. Wylie, elected Oct. 11, 1853.
 William Bradman, elected Oct. 9, 1855.
 Jacob Crow, elected Oct. 13, 1857.
 Isaac Hurst, elected Oct. 11, 1859.
 John Tiernan, elected Oct. 8, 1861; re-elected Oct. 13, 1863.
 William Darlington, elected Oct. 10, 1865.
 William S. Strickler, elected Oct. 8, 1867.
 Richard Campbell, elected Oct. 12, 1869.
 John S. Roberts, elected Oct. 10, 1871.
 James McDonald, elected Oct. 14, 1873.
 Justus Dean, appointed to fill vacancy.
 Christian Artes, elected Nov. 4, 1875.
 Michael W. Franks, elected Nov. 5, 1878.

REGISTERS OF DEEDS, RECORDERS OF WILLS, AND CLERKS OF THE ORPHANS' COURT.²

Alexander McClean, appointed Dec. 6, 1783; Jan. 30, 1800; April 6, 1818; Feb. 12, 1821; May 12, 1824; Dec. 22, 1826; Feb. 4, 1830; Jan. 23, 1834.
 John Keffer, appointed Jan. 30, 1834.
 Robert Barton, appointed Jan. 13, 1836.
 James Piper, appointed Feb. 6, 1839; elected Oct. 8, 1839.

¹ Appointed by the commissioners until 1834, when the office became elective.

² This office was held by appointment till 1839, when it became elective.

Joseph Gadd, elected Oct. 11, 1842; Oct. 14, 1845; Oct. 10, 1848.
 Peter A. Johns, elected Oct. 14, 1851.
 John Collins, elected Oct. 10, 1854.
 James Darby, elected Oct. 13, 1857; Oct. 9, 1860.
 George Morrison, elected Oct. 13, 1863; Oct. 9, 1866.
 Joseph Beatty, elected Oct. 12, 1869; Oct. 8, 1872.
 John W. Darby, elected Nov. 2, 1875; Nov. 5, 1878.
 Charles D. Conner, elected November, 1881.

CORONERS.

Henry Beeson, appointed Nov. 21, 1786; Oct. 25, 1787; Nov. 5, 1788; Oct. 30, 1789.
 Jesse Beeson, appointed Jan. 24, 1812; April 15, 1815; Oct. 29, 1817.
 Robert D. Moore, appointed Dec. 14, 1820; March 12, 1824; Jan. 22, 1827.
 James C. Cummings, appointed Nov. 5, 1829; March 12, 1833.
 John Townsend, appointed Nov. 3, 1835.
 H. C. Matthews, appointed March 12, 1836.
 James C. Cummings, elected Oct. 12, 1841.
 Robert M. Walker, elected Oct. 8, 1844.
 Upton L. Clemmer, elected Oct. 12, 1847; Oct. 10, 1848.
 James Brownfield, elected Oct. 14, 1851.
 Andrew Patrick, elected Oct. 12, 1852.
 James Fuller, elected Oct. 12, 1858; Oct. 8, 1861.
 William H. Sturgeon, elected Oct. 11, 1864.
 William R. Suman, elected Oct. 8, 1867.
 John Finley, elected Oct. 12, 1869.
 James C. Henry, elected Oct. 11, 1870.
 James L. Trader, elected Oct. 10, 1871.
 B. F. Brownfield, elected Nov. 5, 1874.
 Joseph T. Shepler, elected Nov. 8, 1877.
 J. D. Sturgeon, elected Nov. 2, 1880.

SURVEYORS.³

1769-72.—Archibald McClean, A. Lane, Alexander McClean, Moses McClean.
 1772-1828.—Alexander McClean.
 1828 to August, 1836.—Freeman Lewis.
 August, 1836, to March, 1837.—William Griffith.
 June, 1837, to November, 1839.—William Calvin.
 1839 to March, 1843.—John I. Dorsey.
 March, 1843, to 1850.—James Snyder.
 James Snyder, elected Oct. 2, 1850; Oct. 11, 1853.
 Martin Dickinson, elected Oct. 14, 1856; Oct. 11, 1859; Oct. 14, 1862; Oct. 10, 1865.
 Andrew J. Gilmore, elected Oct. 13, 1868; Oct. 10, 1871; Nov. 3, 1874.
 Julius Shipley, elected Nov. 8, 1877.
 John D. Boyd, elected Nov. 2, 1880.

AUDITORS.

The earliest official record having reference to the auditors of Fayette County is an entry found in an old book in the commissioners' office, which appears to be the first book of their minutes, viz.:

"Whereas at a Court of Common Pleas, held at Union Town for the County of Fayette, the fourth

³ This list embraces deputy surveyors-general (appointed by the Supreme Executive Council during the time that body existed, and afterwards by the surveyor-general) until 1850, and county surveyors elected by the people after that time. From the commencement until 1828 the list is made up of such names of surveyors as are found in the survey books and other records, and is therefore probably not complete, though as nearly so as has been found practicable to make it for that period.

Monday in June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, Before Edward Cook, Esquire, President of said Court and Associate Justices of the same.

"Pursuant to the Act of Assembly entitled An Act to provide a more effectual method of settling the public accounts of the Commissioners and Treasurers of the respective counties, the court appointed Alexander McClean and Nathaniel Breeding, Esquire, and Presley Carr Lane, Gentleman, Auditors for the following year."

The following list embraces the names of auditors of Fayette County and the years in which they served as fully as can be ascertained:

- 1792 (appointed in June).—Alexander McClean, Presley Carr Lane, John Wilson.
 1793-95 (appointed June 18).—Samuel King, Alexander McClean, Presley Carr Lane.
 1798.—John Lyon, Alexander McClean, Jacob Bowman.
 1799-1801.—Jacob Bowman, A. McClean, Matthew Gilchrist.
 1809-10 (elected October).—Joseph Torrence, William Lynn, Thomas Collins.
 1815.—Matthew Gilchrist, John Roberts, Thomas Hadden.
 1816.—William Nutt, John Roberts, Matthew Gilchrist.
 1817.—William Nutt, John Bouvier, Matthew Gilchrist.
 1818-19.—Henry W. Beeson, John Bouvier, William Ewing.
 1820.—Henry W. Beeson, Andrew Oliphant, William Ewing.
 1821.—Henry W. Beeson, Abel Campbell, William Ewing.
 1822.—William Ewing, Abel Campbell, Samuel Cleavinger.
 1823.—Abel Campbell, Samuel Cleavinger, Ellis Bailey.
 1824-25.—Samuel Cleavinger, Ellis Bailey, John Fuller.
 1826.—Ellis Bailey, John Fuller, E. Douglas, Jr.
 1827.—E. Douglas, Jr., Alexander Clear, Joshua Wood.
 1828.—Alexander Clear, Joshua Wood, James Adair.
 1829.—Joshua Wood, Squire Ayres, Amos Cooper.
 1830.—Squire Ayres, Amos Cooper, John Atkinson.
 1831.—John Atkinson, Henry Ebert, Richard Taylor.
 1832.—Richard Taylor, Andrew Moore, William Snyder.
 1833.—Andrew Moore, William Snyder, Clement Wood.
 1834.—William Snyder, Clement Wood, William Bryson.
 1835.—Clement Wood, William Bryson, N. McCormick.
 1836.—William Bryson, N. McCormick, John Buffington.
 1837.—N. McCormick, John Buffington, John Morrison.
 1838.—John Buffington, John Morrison, William Bryson.
 1839.—John Morrison, William Bryson, Benjamin Hayden.
 1840.—John Morrison, Benjamin Hayden, P. W. Morgan.
 1841.—Benjamin Hayden, P. W. Morgan, W. D. Mullin.
 1842.—P. W. Morgan, W. D. Mullin, John Gadd.
 1843.—W. D. Mullin, John Gadd, Joseph Krepps.
 1844.—John Gadd, Joseph Krepps, S. P. Chalfant.
 1845.—David Deyarmon, S. P. Chalfant, Edward Hyde.
 1846.—S. P. Chalfant, Edward Hyde, P. A. Johns.
 1847.—Edward Hyde, P. A. Johns, Jacob Wolf.
 1848.—P. A. Johns, Jacob Wolf, William Elliot.
 1849.—Jacob Wolf, William Elliot, A. H. Patterson.
 1850.—William Elliot, A. H. Patterson, David Deyarmon.
 1851.—A. H. Patterson, David Deyarmon, John G. Hertig.
 1852.—David Deyarmon, John G. Hertig, John W. Skiles.
 1853.—John G. Hertig, John W. Skiles, George W. Litman.
 1854.—John W. Skiles, George W. Litman, Jacob Newmyer, Jr.
 1855.—George W. Litman, Jacob Newmyer, Jr., David P. Lutz.
 1856.—Jacob Newmyer, Jr., David P. Lutz, John Brooks.
 1857.—David P. Lutz, John Brooks, Moses Hazen.

- 1858.—John Brooks, Moses Hazen, Charles G. Turner.
 1859.—William Hazen, Charles G. Turner, Andrew Fairchild.
 1860.—Charles G. Turner, Andrew Fairchild, Peter Cunningham.
 1861.—William Hazen, William J. Stewart, Peter Cunningham.
 1862.—John R. Bunker, Peter Cunningham, William J. Stewart.
 1863.—John R. Bunker, Peter Cunningham, Andrew Stewart, Jr.
 1864.—John R. Bunker, Andrew Stewart, Jr., Job Strawn.
 1865.—Andrew Stewart, Jr., Job Strawn, H. L. Hatfield.
 1866.—Job Strawn, William B. Barris, D. W. C. Dumbauld.
 1867.—William B. Barris, D. W. C. Dumbauld, Thomas J. Burton.
 1868.—D. W. C. Dumbauld, Thomas J. Burton, Finley Chalfant.
 1868.—Thomas J. Burton, Finley Chalfant, Josiah H. Miller.
 1870.—Finley Chalfant, Josiah H. Miller, George B. Clemmer.
 1871.—Josiah H. Miller, George B. Clemmer, Matthew M. Patterson.
 1872.—George B. Clemmer, Matthew M. Patterson, Stephen Hawkins.
 1873.—Matthew M. Patterson, Stephen Hawkins, James W. Porter.
 1874.—Stephen Hawkins, Abel Colley, Nicholas McCullough.
 1875.—Samuel B. Rothermel, William G. Yard, George W. Hiss.
 1878.—George W. McCray, George W. Kern, Joseph M. Campbell.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The first two justices of the peace in the territory now embraced in what is now Fayette County were Capt. William Crawford and Thomas Gist, appointed May 23, 1770, for Cumberland County. Crawford was reappointed for Bedford by Governor Penn in 1771, and again upon the erection of Westmoreland in 1773, when he was made presiding justice, but his commission was revoked in 1775, on account of his having sided with the partisans of Virginia in the controversy between the States. Upon the erection of Yohogania County (Va.), in 1776, he was appointed presiding justice in the courts of that county.

The following is a list of the justices of the peace of Fayette County from its erection till 1790, with the dates of their commissions:

John Gaddis, March 19, 1784.	W. McClelland, Aug. 27, 1785.
Alex. McClean, " "	Edward Cook, Nov. 21, 1786.
James Finley, " "	Eph. Walters, " "
John Meason, June 1, 1784.	James Coyle, March 31, 1787.
Robt. Richey, Sept. 14, 1784.	Jacob Stewart, " "
Andrew Rabb, Jan. 24, 1785.	W. G. Wilson, Aug. 25, 1789.
James Neal, Feb. 5, 1785.	Thomas Gregg, July 22, 1790.
H. McLaughlin, Feb. 18, 1785.	Ab'm Stewart, Aug. 18, 1790.
Nath. Breeding, " "	

Upon the division of the county into justices' districts in 1803, the following named were elected justices:

- District No. 1.—Jonathan Rowland.
 " 2.—Robert Richey, Zadok Springer.
 " 3.—James Robinson.
 " 4.—Jeremiah Kendall.
 " 5.—Thomas Gregg, Isaac Rogers, Wm. Ewing.

- District No. 6.—Hugh Loughlan.
 “ 7.—John Patterson.
 “ 8.—Joseph Morrison.
 “ 9.—Matthew Gilchrist.
 “ 10.—William Boyd, John Meason, George Mathias, Mathew Gaut.
 “ 11.—Andrew Trapp.
 “ 12.—John Potter.

The following-named persons were justices of the peace in Fayette County in the year 1808:

William Boyd, John Patterson, Hugh Laughlin, Thomas Gregg, Robert Ritchie, Jonathan Rowland, Matthew Gilchrist, Andrew Trapp, Jacob Bowman, Joseph Morrison, Isaac Rogers, William Ewing, Jeremiah Kendall, George Mathiot, Matthew Gaut, Zadock Springer, James Robinson, Robert Smith, Andrew Oliphant, John Wood, Isaac Hastings, Abraham Trembley, William Roberts, Joseph Lyon, James Wilson, Hugh Shotwell, James Cathcart, James Francis, Elias Baylis, Thomas Williams, James Allen, David Howard, Jesse Evans.

The names of justices holding office after this time are given in the histories of the several townships.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

At the organization of the county the justices of the peace and of the Court of Common Pleas resident in the county and appointed under the jurisdiction of Westmoreland County were Philip Rogers, Robert Adams, John Allen, Robert Ritchie, and Andrew Rabb. Appointments made from Oct. 9, 1783, to 1791 (at which latter date “judges learned in the law” were made presidents of the court) were as follows:

Eph. Douglass, Oct. 9, 1783.	Wm. McClelland, Nov. 6, '85.
Alex. McClean, Oct. 31, 1783.	Edward Cook, Nov. 21, 1786.
John Meason, June 1, 1784.	Eph. Walter, “ “
Robt. Ritchie, Sept. 14, 1784.	Jacob Stewart, March 31, '87.
Andrew Rabb, Jan. 24, 1785.	W. G. Wilson, Aug. 25, 1789.
Jas. Neal, Feb. 5, 1785.	Thomas Gregg, July 22, 1790.
Hugh Laughlin, Nov. 6, 1785.	Abr'm Stewart, Aug. 18, 1790.
Nath'l Bredding, “ “	

PRESIDING JUSTICES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS.¹

Philip Rogers, December term, 1783.
 Philip Rogers, March term, 1784.
 Alexander McClean, June term, 1784, to June, 1785.
 John Allen, June term, 1785.
 Robert Ritchie, September, 1785, to December, 1786.
 Alexander McClean, December, 1786, to June, 1787.
 Edward Cook, June, 1787, to June, 1791.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

1790.—Nathaniel Bredding (died 1821).
 1791.—Isaac Meason (died 1818), James Finley (died 1828).
 1792.—Edward Cook (died 1808).
 1821.—Charles Porter (held till 1841, when constitution of 1838² went into effect).

¹ The senior justice of the Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions acted as president of the courts till the year 1791, from which time that position was filled by “judges learned in the law,” of whom the Hon. Alexander Addison was the first who presided in the courts of Fayette County.

² Under the constitution of 1790, associate judges were appointed for life or during good behavior. The law of March 21, 1806, provided that

1828.—Samuel Nixon (held till 1841, when constitution of 1838 went into effect).
 1841.—Robert Boyd, Eli Abrams.
 1845.—James Fuller, John Huston.
 1850.—George Meason, John Dawson.
 1851.—Thomas Duncan, John Brownfield.
 1861.—William Hatfield, Alexander Crow.
 1866.—Provance McCormick, Alexander Crow.
 1871.—D. W. C. Dumbauld, Samuel Shipley.
 1876.—D. W. C. Dumbauld, Griffith Roberts.³

PRESIDENT JUDGES.

The office of president judge of the courts of this judicial district has been held by the following residents of Fayette County, viz.:

Nathaniel Ewing, 1838 to 1848.
 Samuel A. Gilmore, Feb. 25, 1848, to October, 1861, and November, 1865, to May, 1873.
 John K. Ewing, November, 1864, to September, 1865.
 Edward Campbell, 1873.
 Alpheus E. Wilson, October, 1873 (still in office).

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.⁴

1792.—R. Galbraith, deputy attorney-general under William Bradford.
 1794.—J. Young, deputy attorney-general under Jared Ingersoll.
 1795.—R. Galbraith, deputy attorney-general under Jared Ingersoll.
 1801-4.—Thomas Hadden, deputy attorney-general under Joseph McKean.
 1809-11.—J. S. Tarr (appointed Feb. 16, 1809), deputy attorney-general under Walter Franklin.
 1812-19.—Thomas Irwin, deputy attorney-general under Jared Ingersoll.

no vacancy in the office of associate judge should be supplied in any county “unless the number of associates shall be reduced to less than two, when that number shall be completed.” By the constitution of 1838 the life tenure was abolished, and associate judges were afterwards elected for a term of five years.

³ By an act of Assembly passed April 9, 1874, Fayette County was designated as the Fourteenth Judicial District, Greene County being attached, and Fayette County then containing more than the forty thousand inhabitants required for a separate judicial district. The associate judges in office at the adoption of the new constitution held until the expiration of their respective terms, after which associate judges were again elected in Fayette, under the belief that the county was entitled to them by reason of the attachment of Greene.

This action caused the matter to be brought by the attorney-general before the Supreme Court (then in session at Pittsburgh) on an application for a writ of *quo warranto*. A decision favorable to the tenure of the associate judges was delivered by Judge Mercur (Chief Justice Sharswood being absent), to which Justices Trunkay and Sterrett dissented. An application for a reargument of the case before a full bench was made by Attorney-General Palmer, at the instance of other similarly-situated counties in the State. This application was granted. The Commonwealth alone appeared, represented by the attorney-general and the Hon. C. R. Buckalew. In March, 1881, the court rendered its decision (Judge Mercur dissenting) that Fayette County was not entitled to associate judges. Under this decision Messrs. Griffith Roberts and D. W. C. Dumbauld, then associate judges of Fayette County, ceased to exercise the functions of that office, which thereupon ceased to exist in this county.

⁴ For several years after the time of the organization of the county the records of the courts bear only the name of the attorney-general. The first deputy attorney-general (corresponding to the office of district attorney) whose name appears is R. Galbraith, 1792. The names given in this list have been gathered from the court records only, and the years set against their names are not indicative of the date of commencement or close of their respective terms.

1820-21.—John M. Austin, deputy attorney-general under Thomas Elder.
 1822.—John Dawson, deputy attorney-general under Thomas Elder.
 1824.—James Piper, deputy attorney-general under Frederick Smith.
 1826-29.—Richard Beeson, deputy attorney-general under Frederick Smith.
 1830.—Ethelbert P. Oliphant, deputy attorney-general under Samuel Douglas.
 1831-32.—Joshua B. Howell, deputy attorney-general under Samuel Douglas.
 1833.—Robert P. Flennikin, deputy attorney-general under Ellis Lewis.
 1836.—Rice G. Hopwood, deputy attorney-general under James Todd.
 1838-40.—John L. Dawson, deputy attorney-general under William B. Reed.
 James A. Morris.
 A. M. Linn.
 A. W. Barclay.

Elected.

Everard Bierer, Oct. 8, 1850.	Jos. M. Oglevee, Oct. 13, 1868.
J. N. H. Patrick, Oct. 11, 1853.	Albert D. Boyd, Oct. 10, 1871.
J. W. Flenniken, Oct. 14, 1856.	R. H. Lindsey, Nov. 3, 1874.
W. H. Playford, Oct. 11, 1859.	S. Leslie Mestrezat, Nov. 6, 1877.
Chas. E. Boyle, Oct. 14, 1862.	
T. B. Schnatterly, Oct. 19, '65.	Isaac L. Johnson, Nov. 2, 1880.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY (UNITED STATES).

Albert Gallatin, 1802-14.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Albert Gallatin, 1793-94.
 Daniel Sturgeon, 1840-51.

DIRECTOR OF UNITED STATES MINT.

Daniel Sturgeon, 1853-58.

UNITED STATES MINISTER TO DENMARK.

Robert P. Flennikin, appointed by President Polk, 1845.

GOVERNOR OF UTAH TERRITORY.

Robert P. Flennikin, appointed by President Buchanan, 1857.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

John Smilie, 1793-95, 1799-1812.
 Albert Gallatin, 1795-97, 1799-1801.
 Isaac Griffin, 1813-17.
 Christian Tarr, 1817-21.
 Andrew Stewart, 1821-23, 1827-29, 1831-35, 1839-49.
 Thomas Irwin, 1829-31.
 Henry W. Beeson, 1841-43.
 John L. Dawson, 1851-55, 1863-67.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF PENNSYLVANIA.

James Todd, Dec. 18, 1835, to March, 1838.

STATE TREASURERS.

John B. Trevor, 1820-21.
 Daniel Sturgeon, 1836-40.

AUDITOR-GENERAL OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Daniel Sturgeon, appointed May 3, 1830; held till May, 1836.

STATE SENATORS.¹

John Smilie, elected 1790. In 1792 he resigned on account of his election to Congress in that year.

¹ No complete list can be given for the years prior to 1829, because no election records covering that period are in existence.

James Finley, elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Smilie.

Presley Carr Lane (Speaker), 1807-15.

William Davidson, date of election not ascertained.

Daniel Sturgeon, elected in 1825, and re-elected for next succeeding three terms. Speaker in 1828.

Solomon G. Krepps, 1831-33.

John A. Sangston, 1834-37.

William F. Coplan, 1838-42.

W. E. Frazer, 1855-57.

Smith Fuller, 1861-63.

Thomas B. Searight, 1867-69.

William H. Playford, 1873-75.

T. B. Schnatterly, 1879-82.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

1776, 1782-83.—Alexander McClean, for Westmoreland County.

1784-85, 1786-87.—John Smilie.

1789-90.—Theophilus Phillips, John Gilchrist.

1790-91.—James Finley, Albert Gallatin.

1791-93.—Joseph Torrence, Albert Gallatin.

1793.—Joseph Torrence, John Cunningham.

1794.—Albert Gallatin, John Cunningham.

1795-97.—John Smilie, John Cunningham.

1797-98.—Joseph Huston, John Cunningham.

1799.—Presley Carr Lane, John Cunningham.

1800-2.—Charles Porter, John Cunningham.

1803.—Charles Porter, John Cunningham, Samuel Trevor.

1804.—Charles Porter, John Cunningham, Christian Tarr.

1805.—Charles Porter, William Boyd (Speaker), Christian Tarr.

1806.—Joseph Huston, John Cunningham, Christian Tarr.

1807.—Charles Porter, Christian Tarr, Isaac Griffin.

1808-10.—Samuel Trevor, Christian Tarr, Isaac Griffin.

1814.—John St. Clair (Speaker).

1818.—William Davidson (Speaker).

1839.²—Robert P. Flenniken, William Andrews.

1840.—Robert P. Flenniken, John Fuller.

1841.—Aaron Bucher, John H. Deford.

1842.—John Morgan, John H. Deford.

1843-44.—John Morgan, James C. Cummings.

1845.—Robert T. Galloway, Alexander M. Hill.

1846.—John W. Phillips, William Colvin.

1847-48.—William Redick, William Y. Roberts.

1849-50.—James P. Downer, Joseph E. Griffin.

1851.—Peter U. Hook, Alexander M. Hill.

1853.—William Y. Roberts, Abraham Gallantine.

1855.—S. B. Page.

1856.—Peter A. Johns.

1857.—John Bierer.

1858.—Henry Galley.

1859-60.—John Collins.

1861-62.—Daniel Kaine.

1863-64.—Thomas B. Searight.

1865-66.—Charles E. Boyle.

1867-68.—William H. Playford.

1869-70.—Thomas B. Schnatterly.

1871-72.—Samuel H. Smith.

1873.—Jasper M. Thompson.

1874.—Robert T. Deyarmon, James Darby.

1876.—Robert M. Hill.

1878.—Jacob Provins, Charles S. Seaton.

1880.—Jacob Provins, Smith Buttermore.

² For about thirty years prior to this date no election records are in existence, therefore the list cannot be given for those years.

MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Isaac Meason, 1783.
John Woods, Nov. 6, 1784.
John Smilie, Nov. 2, 1786.
Nathaniel Breading, Nov. 2, 1789.

MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

1776.—Edward Cook, John Carmichael.
1789-90.—John Smilie, Albert Gallatin.
1838.—John Fuller, David Gilmore, William L. Miller.

MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF CENSORS.¹

John Smilie, elected 1783.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF PROPERTY.

Nathaniel Breading, appointed Nov. 1, 1790.

COMMISSIONER OF EXCHANGE.

Edward Cook, appointed April 5, 1779.

COUNTY LIEUTENANTS.²

Edward Cook, Jan. 5, 1782.
Robert Beall, Feb. 19, 1784.
Joseph Torrence, Sept. 3, 1789.

SUB-LIEUTENANTS.

Edward Cook, March 21, 1777, Westmoreland.
Edward Cook, June 2, 1780, Westmoreland.
Alexander McClean, Jan. 5, 1782, Westmoreland.

AGENT FOR FORFEITED ESTATES.

Ephraim Douglass, March 14, 1789.

COLLECTORS OF EXCISE.

Joseph Douglass,³ Dec. 12, 1786.
Benjamin Wells, 1792-94.

COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

In the *Genius of Liberty* of Oct. 18, 1809, occurs the earliest mention of a medical society in Fayette County. It is an article addressed to physicians, and closes as follows: "And for that purpose the members of the Union Medical Society and other practitioners who as yet have not had an opportunity of becoming members are requested to attend at the house of Mr. James Gregg, in Uniontown, on Tuesday, the 7th day of November, at 11 o'clock A.M.;" dated Oct. 5, 1809. No account is found of the meeting, nor any further knowledge of the society obtained, except that in the following year there was published in the same newspaper "A schedule of compensations adjudged by the committee, members of the Union Medical Society, which may be due for medical service, etc., followed by the prices as established by

¹ The duty of the Council of Censors was to inquire and ascertain whether the constitution had "been preserved inviolate in every part;" whether it was perfect in all its parts, or requiring amendment; also to review the decisions of the judges of the courts.

² The office of county lieutenant existed in Pennsylvania from 1776 to 1790. It carried with it the title of colonel, and gave to the person holding it the command of the militia and the management of the military fiscal affairs of the county.

³ On the 7th of April, 1785, William Graham was appointed collector of excise for Westmoreland, Washington, and Fayette Counties. His commission was revoked Dec. 12, 1785. His appointment of deputies was one of the first causes out of which grew the Whiskey Insurrection. John Craig succeeded him, and his commission was revoked Dec. 12, 1786.

the fee bill, and signed by Robert D. Moore, Lewis Sweitzer, and Lewis Marchand, committee, with date of Sept. 1, 1810.

The Fayette County Medical Association was formed at a meeting of physicians of the county, held for that purpose at the Town Hall in Uniontown, June 25, 1844. The physicians present were Drs. Campbell, Stanley, Johnston, Thompson, Roberts, Worrak, Miller, Fleming, Jones, Lindley, Robinson, Post, Fuller, Neff, Penny, Marchand, Lafferty, Fitter, Mathiot, and Shugart. Dr. Abraham Stanley was made chairman, assisted by Drs. Lindley and Campbell, which last-named gentleman delivered the address. Dr. Smith Fuller and Dr. H. F. Roberts reported a constitution and by-laws, which were adopted by the meeting and subscribed by the following-named physicians, viz.: Hugh Campbell, A. H. Campbell, Smith Fuller, H. F. Roberts, and D. H. Johnston, of Uniontown; Lutellus Lindley, Connellsville; Abraham Stanley, Bridgeport; James Thompson, New Geneva; W. L. Lafferty, Brownsville; Lewis Marchand, near Brownsville; T. A. Shugart and James Robinson, Perryopolis; C. B. Fitter and H. B. Mathiot, Smithfield; Jacob Post, New Salem; F. H. Fleming, Cookstown; G. W. Neff, Masontown; J. Penny, McClellandtown; and J. R. Worrak and J. H. Miller, of Washington County.

The association was organized with the following-named officers:

President, Dr. Hugh Campbell.
Treasurer, Dr. Smith Fuller.
Corresponding Secretary, Dr. A. H. Campbell.
Recording Secretary, Dr. H. F. Roberts.

Meetings were held in August and November of that year, but the association appears to have been short-lived, for the last record of it is dated Dec. 19, 1844.

The present medical society of the county was formed at a meeting of physicians held for the purpose at Brownsville, May 18, 1869. There were present Drs. J. S. Van Voorhees, W. H. Sturgeon, H. F. Roberts, W. P. Duncan, S. A. Conklin, J. B. Ewing, Knox, and Hazlett. A committee, composed of Drs. Duncan, Ewing, Conklin, and Sturgeon, reported a constitution (based on that of the Allegheny County Medical Society), and signed by the physicians above named, with the addition of F. C. Robinson and B. F. Conklin. The first officers of the society were W. P. Duncan, president; J. S. Van Voorhees, vice-president; J. B. Ewing, recording secretary; H. F. Roberts, corresponding secretary; and W. H. Sturgeon, treasurer.

At the meeting held in July following the constitution was signed by Drs. Lindley, Fuller, Groonet, Phillips, Rogers, Patten, Mathiot, Carey, Finley, and Eastman. Additions to the roll of the society were made at subsequent times as follows:

October, 1870.—Drs. George W. Neff, James Sloan, S. B. Chalfant, John Davidson.

Jan. 3, 1871.—Drs. Sangston and Porter.

April 4, 1871.—Dr. Smith Buttermore.

Jan. 2, 1872.—Dr. J. J. Singer, Connellsville.

April 2, 1872.—Dr. W. C. Byers, Belle Vernon.

Oct. 1, 1872.—Drs. Isaac Jackson and B. Shoemaker, of Brownsville.

April 1, 1873.—Dr. Strickler.

Oct. 8, 1873.—Dr. L. Lindley, Connellsville.

Jan. 2, 1877.—Dr. John Hankins, Uniontown.

July 3, 1877.—Drs. Richard Shipler and Johnston.

Oct. 2, 1877.—Dr. J. R. Nelin, Brownsville.

Jan. 8, 1878.—Dr. Nelson Green, New Geneva, and Dr. L. S. Gaddis, Uniontown.

April 1, 1879.—Drs. J. M. Gordon, J. M. Gordon, Jr., and Smith Fuller, Jr.

June 4, 1881.—Dr. J. V. Porter.

The officers of the society for 1881 are:

President, Dr. J. B. Ewing; Vice-President, Dr. John D. Sturgeon, Jr.; Recording Secretary, Dr. John Hankins; Assistant Secretary, Dr. W. S. Duncan; Treasurer, Dr. L. S. Gaddis; Censor, Dr. F. C. Robinson; Delegates to State Medical Convention, Drs. Robinson, Green, Duncan, Clark, and Sturgeon, Jr.; Delegates to National Medical Association, Drs. Van Voorhees, Robinson, and Duncan.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The existence of a society for the promotion of agriculture in Fayette County sixty years ago is proved by an entry in the records of the commissioners of date Sept. 2, 1822, at which time the board "issued \$150 to Hugh Thompson, treasurer of the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures in Fayette County, which sum the said society are entitled to receive out of the county treasury agreeably to an act of the General Assembly passed March 6, 1820."

The *Brownsville Western Register* of March 10, 1823, contains an advertisement by the secretary of the agricultural society, Col. Samuel Evans, announcing the premiums to be awarded at the exhibition of that year. It was required that "articles must have been manufactured in Fayette County, otherwise they are not entitled to premiums." This is the latest notice of or reference to this old society which has been found.

In 1852 an agricultural association was formed in Jefferson township, and a fair was held on the farm of Robert Elliott. Afterwards Mr. William Colvin, of Redstone, and citizens of Brownsville and Luzerne township became interested, and formed the project to organize a county association, which was accomplished, and its first exhibition was held on the farm of Eli Cope, Esq., near Brownsville. Associations were soon after formed at Fayette City and Connellsville. The people of Uniontown became awakened,

and the project was conceived to form a society, with headquarters and grounds at the county-seat. The proposition was made to the Brownsville society, and was concurred in by a number of its officers and members. In 1857 or '58 a lot of about twenty acres of land was secured in a favorable location, suitable buildings and a large number of stalls for stock were erected, and a half-mile track graded. Here several exhibitions were held, but the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion overshadowed everything not pertaining to its prosecution, and led to the abandonment of this enterprise.

About 1869 a society known as the Fayette County Agricultural and Mechanical Association was formed, which located its grounds above Brownsville, on the farm of William Britton, where the necessary buildings were erected, fences built, and a track graded, involving an expenditure of some thousands of dollars. The first exhibition of the association was held here in 1869, and several were held afterwards, but no permanent success resulted, and the enterprise languished and finally failed.

The Fayette County Agricultural Association was chartered July 21, 1879, with E. B. Dawson, Robert Hogsett, William Beeson, Joseph M. Hadden, and John Snider, charter members. In the spring of the same year an arrangement was made with Monroe Beeson, administrator of the estate of Rachel Skiles, deceased, for a tract of about twenty-nine and a half acres of land, which was deeded to the association in November of the same year. An additional lot of land adjoining the first named, and containing two and three-fourths acres, was purchased of William H. Sembower, and conveyed to the association by deed dated Oct. 5, 1879.

The fair-grounds, embracing these two tracts, are located on the west side of the track of the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad, about five-eighths of a mile north of Uniontown. On these grounds suitable buildings and stalls were erected, a tract graded in the best manner, and the whole well inclosed by a substantial fence, the total cost being about \$10,000. Within this inclosure the first fair of the association was held in the fall of 1879, with favorable financial result. At the fair of 1880 there were five hundred and sixty entries in the agricultural department alone, and the aggregate receipts of the exhibition were about \$2600. If the interest which has already been awakened among the people continues to increase in the same ratio as hitherto, the prospects of the association are excellent for the future. Further improvements in the grounds are in contemplation, and when these are completed as proposed, they will hardly be inferior to the grounds of any similar association in the State of Pennsylvania.

The present (1881) officers of the association are Jasper M. Thompson, president; A. C. Nutt, treasurer; and John K. Ewing, secretary.