
WHARTON TOWNSHIP.¹

Boundaries and General Description—Indian Trails and Graves—Battle-Grounds of 1754—Roads—The Old Braddock Road—The National Road—Braddock's Grave—Fayette Springs—Pioneers and Settlement—Township Organization and Officers—Villages—Cemeteries—Mail Service—Wharton Furnace—Religious Denominations—Schools.

WHARTON is one of the nine townships into which Fayette County was originally divided by the first court for the county, at December sessions, 1783. After naming eight of the townships the record mentions Wharton, the ninth, in the following language: "The residue of the county, being chiefly mountainous, is included in one township, known as Wharton township." Wharton, in order of size, is first; in order of age is the fifth, and in order of designation is the ninth of the twenty-three townships into which the county is now divided. It is bounded on the north by Dunbar, on the east by Stewart and Henry Clay, on the south by Mason and Dixon's line, on the west by Springhill, Georges, South Union, and North Union. It is the southwestern of the five mountain townships of the county. Its greatest length from north to south is eleven and one-half miles, and its greatest width from east to west is thirteen and one-quarter miles.

Wharton lies in the southern part of the Ligonier Valley, between two ranges of the Allegheny Mountains, but in reality presents very little appearance of a valley. Its surface is broken, and high hills with abrupt slopes extend through the centre. On the west the deep cut made by the waters of Big Sandy only prevents Laurel Hill Ridge from uniting with the high hills of the centre. In the southeast a small portion of the township is an elevated plain known as the Glades. Wharton is from 1800 to 2000 feet above the level of the sea.

The township at the time of its settlement was heavily timbered, lacking the heavy undergrowth now so abundant,—on the hills, oak; on the mountain ridges, oak and chestnut; on the creek bottoms, oak,

pine, poplar, sugar, and cherry. The timber has been greatly, and in many cases needlessly, cut off to supply furnaces and tanneries, yet the township is well timbered to-day.

The soil is clay loam on the hills, and sand loam on the chestnut ridges, streams, and glades, and the surface in some places rough and rocky. The township is admirably adapted to stock- and sheep-raising, the only bar to agriculture being the length of the winter season. Over 2000 feet above the level of the sea, the climate is healthy, with pure air and excellent water, with short summer and long winter seasons.

In 1840 coal was hardly known here; now ten different coal-beds have been opened, varying from one and a half to nine feet in thickness, on Big Sandy, Little Sandy, Stony Fork, and Great Meadow Run.

Limestone was thought twenty-five years ago only to exist in mountain ridges, but now has been discovered in many places in the township. On Big Sandy Creek a vein of ten feet has been found, and a vein twenty feet thick one mile from Wharton Furnace. The Morgantown sandstone shows twenty feet thick near Wharton Furnace, and is a splendid building stone. It weathers dull gray, splits well, and is abundant. Fire-clay exists in several places, but contains lump iron ore.

Iron ore is abundant and of excellent quality. There are many legends of zinc, lead, and silver-mines, and traces of these metals have actually been found, but upon examination proved not to be in paying quantities,—lead above Elliottsville, silver in Little Sandy, near Gibbons' Glade, zinc on Mill Run, near Victor's old mill. Water-power is abundant. Big Sandy and its branches, Little Sandy, and Great Meadow Run afford many locations for saw-mills, flouring-mills, and factories. Mineral springs of reported curative properties exist in several places,—a large red sulphur spring at Baumgardner's, near Gibbons' Glade, chalybeate springs at William

¹ By Samuel T. Wiley.

Smith's, on the turnpike, a very strong sulphur spring near Farmington, and the celebrated Fayette Springs, near Chalk Hill, on the National road, where some summer seasons from two hundred to three hundred persons have been boarders to try its virtues.

In July, 1783, Wharton was erected a township of Westmoreland County, comprising all of Springhill township east of the top of Laurel Hill to the Youghiogheny River. It included all of what is now Henry Clay, and all of that part of Stewart west of the Youghiogheny River, with all of Dunbar south of Laurel Hill. The first court of Fayette County, December sessions, 1783, laid it out as a township of Fayette. In 1793 that part of Dunbar south of Laurel Hill was taken from Wharton and added to Franklin. In January, 1823, Henry Clay was erected from Wharton. In November, 1855, Stewart, west of the Youghiogheny, was erected, including that part of Wharton. Afterwards a small portion of Henry Clay was added to Wharton on the east side.

The township contains three villages,—Farmington, Gibbons' Glade, and Elliottsville. Farmington is in the northeastern part on the National road. Gibbons' Glade, six miles from Farmington, is in the southern part on Little Sandy, and on a weekly mail-route from Farmington to Brandonville, W. Va. Elliottsville is in the western part on Big Sandy, at the junction of the Haydentown and Uniontown roads, and is four miles northwest of Gibbons' Glade, and five miles southwest of Farmington.

In 1796 Wharton contained 34,319 acres; its valuation was \$41,567. In 1870 its population was 1478. In 1880, as shown by the census of that year, its population was 1704, with over 400 farms.

The Indians, it seems, never had any villages in Wharton, and only came into the township to hunt. At Dennis Holland's, on the Old Braddock road, in a deep hollow head, some years ago the marks of wigwams were to be seen near a spring. It was supposed to have been a hunting-camp. Some stone piles on Sandy and back of Sebastian Rush's on the pike, mark Indian graves, while flint arrow-heads and spear-points are found all over the township. Nemacolin's path or trail, running east and west, passed through Wharton, leading from the "Forks of the Ohio" (Pittsburgh) to Wills' Creek (Cumberland). Its route afterwards became the Braddock road. Another Indian trail (running north and south) came past Delaney's Cave and down Big Sandy into West Virginia. Just beyond the Wharton line (below Mason and Dixon's line cemetery) was a camp, and a short distance west of the trail, where the Tuttle school-house stands, was supposed to be an Indian burying-place. The remainder of the township was used only for hunting purposes, and no trails were made through any portion of it.

HISTORIC SPOTS.

Jumonville's camp is nearly half a mile south of Dunbar's Camp, and five hundred yards east of the

Old Braddock road. One-quarter of a mile south of Dunbar's Camp is Dunbar's Spring, and nearly one-quarter of a mile down the run from the spring, about ten feet from the right bank, is the spot supposed to be Jumonville's grave; then west about twenty yards



JUMONVILLE'S GRAVE.

in a straight line is the camp, half-way along and directly under a ledge of rocks twenty feet high and covered with laurel, extending in the shape of a half-moon half a mile in length in the hill and sinking as it approaches, and dipping into the earth just before it reaches Dunbar's Spring. Thus situated in the head of a deep hollow, the camp was almost entirely concealed from observation. Here in the dawn of morning light Washington fired the first gun of a great war that swept New France from the map of the New World and established the supremacy of the English-speaking race in North America.

Fort Necessity.—Authorities differ on the shape of the fort. Col. Burd says in his journal in 1759 the fort was round, with a house in it. In 1816, Freeman Lewis made a survey of it, and says the embankments were then near three feet high, and the shape and dimensions as follows: An obtuse-angled triangle of 105 degrees, base on the run eleven perches long. About the middle of the base it was broken, and two perches thrown across the run. One line of the

angle was six and the other seven perches long, embracing near one-third of an acre. Outside the fort the trenches were filled up; inside ditches about two feet deep still remained. Sparks, who saw it in 1830, makes the fort to have been a diamond shape. At the present time it presents the shape of a right-angled triangle. It was a stockade fort or inclosure, hastily constructed under Washington's direction by Capt. Stobo, engineer. The French demolished it, and five years elapsed before Col. Burd visited it, and some of its outlines may have been indistinct by that time, and seeing ruins on both sides of the run, may have concluded the fort was round. Mr. Facenbaker, the present occupant, came to the property in 1856, and cut a ditch, straightening the windings of the run, and consequently destroying the outline. The ditch is outside the base-line, through the out-thrown two perches. A lane runs through the south-east angle. The ruins of the fort or embanked stockade, which it really was, is three hundred yards south of Facenbaker's residence, or the Mount Washington stand, in a meadow, on waters of Great Meadow Run, a tributary of the Youghiogheny. On the north, 200 yards distant from the work, was wooded upland; on the northwest a regular slope to high ground about 400 yards away, now cleared, then woods; on the south, about 250 yards to the top of a hill, now cleared, then woods, divided by a small spring run breaking from a hill on the south-east 80 yards away, then heavily, and still partially, wooded. A cherry-tree stands on one line and two crab-apples on the other. The base is scarcely visible, with all trace gone of line across the run. Mr. Geoffrey Facenbaker says he cleared up a locust thicket here, and left a few trees standing, and that it was the richest spot on his farm. About 400 yards below, in a thicket close to his lower barn, several ridges of stone were thrown up, and here he thinks the Indians buried their dead. He found in the lane in ditching logs five feet under ground in good preservation.

In 1854, W. H. N. Patrick, editor of the *Democratic Sentinel*, urged a celebration on the 4th of July, 1854, and a monument at the site of the old stockade. A celebration was held by Fayette Lodge, No. 228, A. Y. M., of Uniontown, and citizens. Col. D. S. Stewart laid the corner-stone of a monument, but nothing more has ever been done since towards its erection. Mr. Facenbaker says no plow shall ever turn a sod on the site of the old stockade while he owns the land, and he would give an acre of land and the right of way to it if any parties would erect the monument and fence the ground.

Braddock's Grave.—A few yards west of the Braddock Run stand, on the north side of the road, is the grave of Gen. Braddock. When the road was being repaired in 1812 human bones were dug up a few yards from the road on Braddock's Run; some military trappings found with them indicated an officer

of rank, and as Gen. Braddock was known to have been buried on this run, the bones were supposed to be his. Some of them were sent to Peale's Museum in Philadelphia. Abraham Stewart gathered them

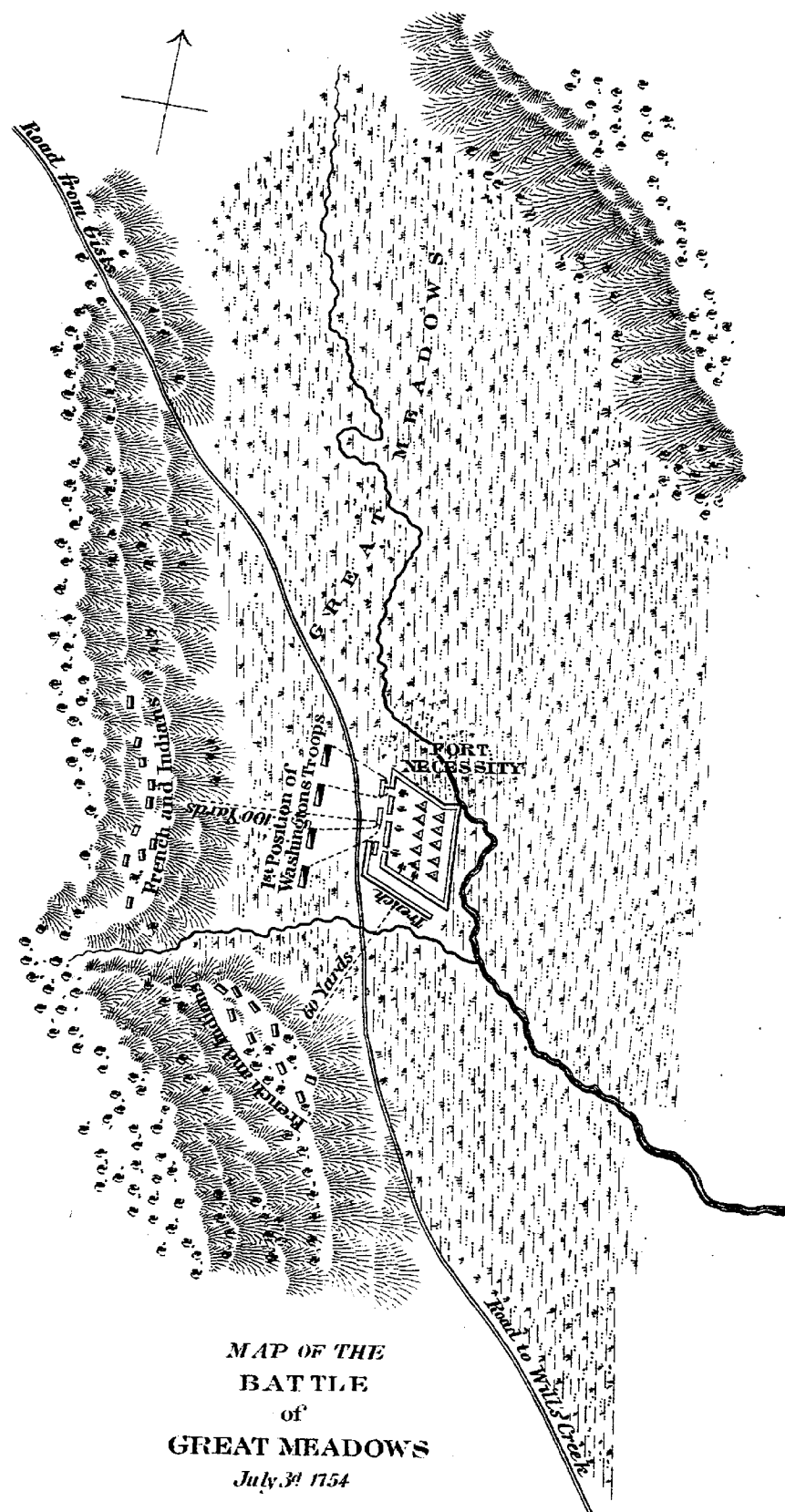


BRADDOCK'S GRAVE.

up as well as he could secure them, and placed them under a tree, and a board with "Braddock's Grave" marked on it. In 1872, J. King, editor of the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, came out to Chalk Hill, cut down the old tree, inclosed the spot with the neat fence now standing, and planted the pine-trees now standing round the grave. He procured from Murdock's nursery a willow, whose parent stem drooped over the grave of Napoleon at St. Helena, and planted it over the supposed remains of Braddock, but it withered and died over the grave of England's brave but ill-fated general.

PIONEERS AND EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

In September and November, 1766, the Penns granted patents for tracts of lands in what is now Wharton township to B. Chew and a man by the name of Wilcocks. These tracts were north of Braddock's road, and along the Henry Clay line, now owned by Joseph Stark and others. In 1767, Gen. Washington acquired a claim to a tract of two hundred and thirty-four acres called "Mount Washington," and situated on Big Meadow Run, including



Fort Necessity. It was confirmed to him by Pennsylvania, and surveyed on warrant No. 3383 for Lawrence Harrison, in right of William Brooks, and was patented to Gen. Washington, and devised by his will to be sold by his executors, who sold it to Andrew Parks, of Baltimore, who sold it to Gen. Thomas Meason, whose administrators sold it to Joseph Huston in 1816. Col. Samuel Evans bought it for taxes in 1823, and in 1824 Judge N. Ewing bought it at sheriff's sale as Huston's property, and sold it to James Sampey, whose heirs sold it to Geoffrey Facenbaker in 1856. In 1769, "Prosperity," a tract of land, was taken up, running from the Old Braddock road to the pike. G. W. Hansel owns and resides on it.

About 1778, Jacob Downer and his wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Starner, or Stiner, was moving from Lancaster County to Kentucky, and winter coming on, they stopped near the Old Orchard and near Braddock's Run, and occupied a log cabin by a spring. They came from Germany to Lancaster County. They stayed here about two years and raised grain. Elizabeth, their oldest daughter, had married a man by name of Brubaker in Philadelphia, and they had their other five children with them,—Katy, Susan, Daniel, John, and Jonathan. Jacob Downer left his family here and went on a flat-boat to Kentucky to look out a place, but he was never again heard from. His wife and children then moved to Uniontown. Elizabeth Downer lived to be one hundred and five years old. Of her children, Katy married Cornelius Lynch; Susan married one Harbaugh, and after his death married Squire Jonathan Rowland; Daniel was drowned in trying to cross the Yough at the Ohio Pile Falls; John was a surveyor. He purchased land in Uniontown in 1780, on which he built a tannery. He went to Morgantown, W. Va., and finally to Kentucky. Jonathan married Drusilla Springer, and lived in Uniontown from 1785 till 1813, and came back and built his tavern stand. He kept on the Old Braddock, and afterwards moved to the National road and built the Chalk Hill stand. He was born in 1754 and died at seventy-nine years of age, a highly-respected citizen. His wife died in 1843. They had thirteen children,—Levi, William, Ann (who married H. N. Beeson), Jacob (who was in the war of 1812), Elizabeth (who married Jonathan Allen, and is still living), Daniel, David, Drusilla (who married Jonathan West), Hiram (who was in the Mexican war and died on the Ohio River on his way home), Sarah, Rachel, Springer, and Ruth, who is still living at Chalk Hill, an amiable, pleasant, and intelligent old lady.

The Revolutionary war stopped settlements. At its close emigration pushed westward, and the Old Braddock road was naturally one of its great routes across the mountains, and men adventurous and daring located along the road in the wilderness. Thomas Inks came out and built a tavern-house where Eli Leonard now lives about 1780. He came from Eng-

land. His wife's name was Nancy Leasure. They raised a large family. Thomas, one of his sons, born in 1784, here lived ninety-two years, married Susan Flannegan, from Bedford, raised a family, and lived on the old road as a tavern-keeper. George, another son, married Elizabeth Jonas, and followed tavern-keeping on the old road and on the pike. John, another son, was in the war of 1812. He had five daughters,—Rachel, who married Samuel Spau, and mother of Thomas Spau, near Farmington; Elizabeth, who married John Carrol and went West; Nancy, who married James Hayhurst, a son of Hayhurst, the old tavern-keeper, and went West; Mary, who married James Wares and went West; and Rachel, who married Peter Hager.

In 1780, Daniel McPeck was living near Gibbons' Glades. In 1783 Tom Fossit was on the old road at the junction of Dunlap's road and Braddock's, close to the Great Rock, a few feet west of Fred Hamerer's house. He kept a house for travel. He was a tall, large, grim, savage-looking man. He died in 1818, at one hundred and six years of age. He came from the South Branch, in Hardy County, W. Va. Next came Isaac Cushman, and kept the Cushman stand, one mile south of Fossit's. On the 14th of November, 1787, we find him near Gibbons' Glade, taking out a patent for four hundred and twenty-three acres, where George H. Thomas now lives. He was a great hunter, and one winter when a hard crust froze on the snow and the deer broke through and could not run, Cushman and others killed them nearly all off. Cushman had two sons, Thomas and Isaac.

About 1783 the Moores came from Ireland and settled west of McPeck's. Robert was at Jacob Prinkey's, and patented land in 1786. Thomas Moore, another brother, was on Sandy Creek, on the State line, at the old James place, now owned by D. Thornton. John, another brother, was where Squire Isaac Armstrong resides. He had five sons,—Col. Andrew, Robert, Archibald, Thomas, and William, who went West; and one daughter, Sarah, who died in the township.

John Moore built a one and a half story log house near where the log tenant house of I. Armstrong stands, and there kept tavern. He died and his widow kept it a while, but went West in 1812. Col. Andrew Moore served in the war of 1812. He kept tavern and a small stock of goods in one room of the house. He married Nancy Williams, and the late Samuel Moore was one of their sons.

In January, 1786, John Cross patented three hundred acres on Mill Run near R. Kingham's, and afterwards built a tub-mill near it. In 1787, Henry Fern patented land by name of Cherry Valley, where Alexander Rush now lives.

In 1788, John Inks received a patent for a tract of land where J. H. Wiggins lives, and sold it to a man by name of Newbern. David Young came

about this time, and built two cabins and a house a mile or so back from William Smith. The two cabins were burned. Also about this time came Alexander McDowell into Wharton near Tom Fossit's; he was an old Indian-hunter, and was captured once after being shot through, and sold to British traders for a gallon of rum and a silver half-dollar. He got well and came to Wharton, where he was a great hunter. He came from Ireland, and was the ancestor of the McDowells in Wharton; he was a large, muscular, fearless man, kind and generous. His sons used to get out millstones near Meadow Run and take them to Brownsville, where they were shipped to Kentucky.

Capt. Levi Griffith came to this county soon after the Revolution, took up a tract of mountain land of about four hundred acres in Wharton township, where he lived till his death. He was a lieutenant in Wayne's Indian expedition, but acted as captain. He was the only man in this county who was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati,¹ a society of Revolutionary officers. He held the badge and star. He received a pension from the government, and every six months went to Uniontown for his pension. Then he would invite his old friends to dinner, generally at Dr. McClure's tavern; among these were Col. James Paull, Maj. Uriah Springer, Col. Thomas Collins, and William McClelland.

About 1788 the Deans came to Wharton. Thomas Dean started, but died on the way with smallpox. He was from Germany, and had served through the Revolutionary war. Samuel, his son, had served two years in that war. He and his mother kept on into Wharton, settling close to William Smith's. Samuel F. married a New Jersey lady of the name of Camp, and raised a large family. Thomas and Edward, his sons, were on the pike. Thomas is still living, nearly eighty years old, and a lively, pleasant old gentleman, with a good recollection of events of sixty years ago. Samuel's mother went to Ohio, and died there at over one hundred years of age. Charles, another son, lives near Elliottsville. Samuel died at an old age. He was the ancestor of the Deans in Wharton.

About 1789, James Hayhurst was at Braddock's Run keeping tavern. Abraham Stewart was in Wharton in 1790, and kept tavern afterwards. He raised Peter Hagar, who married Rachel Inks and settled the Hagar farms, now owned by his descendants.

In 1790, Daniel and William Carrol came from Ireland. William settled on Old Braddock road, on the bank of Braddock's Run, and kept tavern. Daniel Carrol, when twenty-five years old, settled the glade named after him. He married a widow, Barbara

Cogswell, and by her had four sons and one daughter, —Daniel, who married a sister of James Sampey and went West; James, who went West; William, who married a Miss Conaway and went West; Joseph, who married Nancy Scott, and remains, an old and intelligent man, in possession of the glade; and Margaret, who married a man named Casteel and went West.

In 1797, James Hayhurst came from Braddock's road and settled near Potter's school-house, and bought from William McClelland, who had patented under name of "Bellevue" and "Land of Cakes."

In 1800, David Flaugh settled near Elliottsville, and Enos and Eber West, half-brothers, came from Maryland and settled near the junction of Mill Run and Sandy Creek, on the Rowland tract, patented in 1785.

Eber West kept a tavern on the Moore road for many years near the mouth of Mill Run, and then moved up the hill and built a tavern stand where A. Crutchman now lives. He raised a large family, and they all went to Ohio.

Enos West, half-brother of Eber, settled where Jacob Sumey lives. His wife was the Widow Black, previously a Rowland. He raised a large family. One daughter, Mrs. Rachel Fields, is still living near Smithfield. Jonathan, one of his sons, went to Uniontown, and his son, Enos West, came back to Wharton in 1835, and built a saw-mill near Wharton Furnace, where he now lives. Old Enos West emigrated to the Western country, came back on a visit and died, and was buried at Smithfield. His wife had one daughter, Sarah Black, who married the Rev. William Brownfield.

About 1800, John Slack was on the Braddock road, and in 1810, Benjamin Elliott, from Greene County, bought out David Flaugh, who lived near Brown's Church. He raised a family of four daughters and two sons,—Solomon, who emigrated, and S. D. Elliott, the present owner of his farm. He built a saw-mill and the flouring-mill at Elliottsville in 1817 and 1818. Benjamin Elliott was born in 1781, and died in 1863.

In 1814, John Tuttle came from German township to Wharton, where his son, Eli Tuttle, now lives. Squire Benjamin Price and James Snyder came about 1815. After the pike was built James McCartney, from Maryland, lived in a log house just back of the Presbyterian Church at Farmington. He married John Marker's widow, whose daughter, Sarah Marker, married Charles Rush. James McCartney's son Nicholas was well known as a tavern-keeper, a good talker, and a leading Democrat. His daughter Mary Ann married Squire Burke; another daughter was Mrs. Ellen Brown; and Diana, another daughter, married Atwell Holland, who was killed by a negro. She is now Mrs. Thomas, living in Greene County.

Col. John McCullough came shortly after McCartney. His sons Nicholas and James are well known

¹ "A little while before the disbanding of the Continental army the officers formed an association for mutual friendship and assistance which they called the 'Society of the Cincinnati.' They adopted an order or badge of gold and enamel, which with membership was to descend to the nearest male representative for all time."—*Lossing*.

along the road. Squire James Bryant, or, as some called him, Bryan, also Sebastian, John, Charles, and Levi Rush, Jr., sons of Levi Rush, of Henry Clay, came and located in Wharton. John, Charles, Samuel, and Sebastian Rush (called "Boss" Rush) were on the road as tavern-keepers. Charles Rush was on the pike at Searight's in 1856. Samuel Rush keeps the Rush House, opposite the Union Depot, Pittsburgh. Sebastian Rush married Margaret, a daughter of James Beard. Thomas, one of his sons, is a merchant at Farmington, and C. H. Rush, another, is a merchant at Uniontown. Sebastian Rush for years was the leading Republican of Wharton township, while Col. John McCullough and Nick McCartney were the leading Democrats.

In 1822 Col. Cuthbert Wiggins came to Wharton from Uniontown. His son, Joseph H. Wiggins, has the finest house in Wharton, one-half mile from Chalk Hill, and it is called by sportsmen the "fox-hunter's paradise."

The Moyers about 1820 were clearing farms in the western part of the township. Their ancestors, Samuel and Jacob, came from Hagerstown. Philip Moyer, who lives near Elliottsville, and Barbara, widow of Samuel Moore, are children of Jacob Moyer, whose wife was Catherine Maust. Nancy, one of his daughters, married Samuel Morton, of West Virginia, who built a saw-mill at Gibbons' Glade.

Peter Kime came to Potter's place in Wharton about 1825. In 1833 G. W. Hansel came from Maryland, and the Crutchmans came to West place. In 1836 Jacob Workman and his brother came from Maryland and settled near Peter Hager. In 1840 Amos Potter came from Henry Clay, and bought the Kime property, and still resides on it. He is over seventy years old, a kind, affable, intelligent old man, who has held many offices in the township, and for years has been one of its leading and most useful citizens.

About 1840, Isaac Armstrong came from West Virginia, and bought the old Moore property, on which he now resides. He has been justice of the peace heretofore, and holds this office at the present time. In the western part of the township we find, about 1850, Jonas Haines and John Wirsing, from Somerset County, Pa., and John Myers, from West Virginia.

ROADS AND TAVERNS.

The Braddock road is the oldest road in the township. The Sandy Creek road is the next, and was the second or third road laid out in Fayette County, in 1783, running from Ten-Mile Creek past Haydentown to Sandy Creek settlement, past Daniel McPeck's, who lived near Gibbons' Glade. It is not known whether it came by Gibbons' Glade from Haydentown, or by the Bear Wallow to Brucetown, W. Va.; it is supposed to have come by Three-Mile Spring from Haydentown past to Gibbons' Glade. The next road was from Selbysport to the Moore settlement, and

branching to Braddock's road. The next was the Turkey Foot road, coming past where Robert Dalzell (the father of Private Dalzell, of political fame) lives, and intersecting Braddock's road at Dunbar's Camp. Next was the National road. Next, in 1823, was a road from Downer's tavern (Chalk Hill) to Jonathan's Run (near Stewart), and Samuel Little, Col. Andrew Moore, John Griffin, and Jacob Downard, viewers. Next was a road from Snyder's, on the pike, past Elliott's Mill to West Virginia, and then a road from Farmington to Falls City. The Sandy Creek road was afterwards known as the Moore or Cumberland road.

The Old Braddock road entered Wharton from Henry Clay, on the farm now owned by McCarion, then by Eli Leonard's to the Widow Dean's, back of Farmington, then to Dennis Holland's, then by Fort Necessity through the Facenbaker farm, crossing the National road at Braddock's Run, near the house of James Dickson's heirs, then along a ridge back of Chalk Hill, through the Johnson farm to the top of the mountain, to Frederick Hamerer's place, then by Washington's Spring through the Kenedy farm, and two miles beyond crossing the township line to Dunbar's Camp. On this old road there were a number of tavern stands within the boundaries of Wharton township, and a brief mention is here made of them.

The Burnt Cabin stand, just west of the Henry Clay line, was a cabin, where about 1790 a man by name of Clark lived. The cabin was afterward burnt, hence the name. David Young kept tavern in it in 1796. A few old apple-trees mark its site on McCarion's farm.

The old Inks tavern was about one mile west of the Burnt Cabin, where Eli Leonard now lives. Thomas Inks built the first part of the house now standing, and in 1783 kept tavern in it. George Inks, his son, followed him in keeping the house till the road was shut up. Near is Dead Man's Run, so named from two brothers-in-law quarreling at Inks', and having left together, young Thomas Inks soon after started to mill, and driving across the run found one of them lying dead in the run.

Old Graveyard tavern, a large log house, stood two miles west of Inks', on the Widow Dean's place, just back of Farmington. It was supposed to have been built about 1783 for a tavern. Afterward Henry Beall and Plummer kept it, then Abraham Stewart, father of Hon. Andrew Stewart, next Clemmens. It was so called from a graveyard but a few yards away. The house has long been gone. The old trees and graveyard remain.

The Rue England tavern was about one mile west of the Old Graveyard tavern, where Dennis Holland now lives, on land owned by G. W. Hansel. It was a log house, supposed to have been built about 1796, and was kept awhile by young Thomas Inks.

The Freeman tavern stood a short distance west of

the Rue England. It was a log tavern, built about 1800, and kept by Benjamin Freeland and young Thomas Inks. Jackson Facenbaker lives at the place. Benjamin Freeland had five children,—Mahala, Phoebe, John, Isaac, and Mary. The father died in Uniontown. John and Phoebe went to New Orleans, where she taught school, married, and died.

The Old Orchard tavern, near where the Braddock's road crosses the National road, was a log house kept by Hayhurst in the Old Orchard. It was supposed to have been built about 1786, and was kept by William Carrol after 1790.

The Downer tavern was about one mile back of Chalk Hill, and was kept by Jonathan Downer, who came to it in 1813. Thomas Inks, Jr., kept here at one time.

The Cushman tavern stood one mile north of Downer's. It was a log tavern, kept about 1784 by Cushman. About 1787, Tom Fossit (the old soldier who, as some said, killed Gen. Braddock) kept here. The house has long been gone. The Johnsons now own the property.

About half a mile north from Cushman's is a ledge of rocks where a peddler was said to have been killed in early days for his money and wagon-load of goods. The place is called "Peddler's Rocks."

Slack's tavern was one mile north of Cushman's.

Tom Fossit built a log house and kept tavern in 1783 on the top of the mountain at the Great Rock, close to the junction of the Burd and Braddock roads. Fossit soon left, and John Slack built a large log house; it was called Slack's tavern. The old Slack tavern is gone, but about ten feet from it stands the house of Fred Hamerer, who owns the place. The Great Rock is about twenty-five feet from his house, but a quarry being worked in it some years ago has greatly changed its appearance. About two hundred and fifty yards from it, just below the Old Braddock road, on the Kennedy farm, where Allen Humphreys lives, is Washington's Spring, at which he once made his night camp. North of the Great Rock fifty rods is a high, projecting point on a hillside where the Half-King had his camp.

About a mile and a half east of the Great Rock are the Three Springs, within a circle of two hundred yards, on Trout Run, a head of Great Meadow Run. On the right of the run is the Sand Spring, twenty-five feet in diameter, water boiling up from clear white sand. A rail twelve feet long has been pushed down and no bottom reached. Next, a few yards lower on the same side, is Blue Spring, about twenty-five feet in diameter and ten feet deep, with a beautiful rock bottom. Then on the left, higher up, and really the head of the run, is Trout Spring, about twenty-five feet in diameter and about four feet deep, the water clear and cold and containing trout.

The National road was built through Wharton township in 1817-18. In February, 1817, the part of the road from the Henry Clay line to Braddock's

grave was included in a contract from David Shriver, superintendent of the eastern division, to Ramsey & McGravey, one section; John Boyle, one section; Daniel McGravey and Bradley, one section; and Charles McKinney, one section; and in May of the same year it was let to the Wharton line, and from Braddock's grave to Uniontown. Hagan & McCann and Mordecai Cochran were contractors on the road to the summit of Laurel Hill, the township line. They had many sub-contractors under them. From Chalk Hill the road was to follow the Old Braddock road to the top of Laurel Hill and then to Uniontown, but the superintendent changed it to the present route.

The first tavern stand on the National road was near Fielding Montague's. This stand is a matter of dispute. Old Thomas Dean has no recollection of Leonard Clark having three cabins here that were burnt, and thinks, as Leonard Clark kept at the Burnt Cabin, on the old Braddock road, and David Young had two cabins burnt back of William Smith's, on the road, hence this mistake of making them Clark's, and locating them on the road as the Bush tavern. All old people agree in making this first stand to have been the Noe's Glade stand, a story and a half log house, west of Fielding Montague's some three hundred yards, kept by Flannigan and John Collier and George Bryant. Some of these parties were not licensed. James Beard afterwards bought the house and lived in it a while, and it was then torn down.

McCullough stand, a two-story stone building and a stage-house, was built and kept by — Bryant, somewhere about 1823, and Bryant's post-office was kept here about 1824. Next Henry Vanpelt, a son-in-law of Bryant, kept the house. After him came John Risler, James Sampey, Adam Yeast, William Shaw, Alexander Holmes, and Nicholas McCartney in 1845, then Col. John McCullough bought the property and kept till his death in 1855. His widow then kept a while and married Squire I. N. Burk, who now occupies the property. Col. John McCullough was a stock-drover from Ohio, and liking the country as a business place, settled here. He was a man of stalwart proportions, a good talker, and a great champion of Democracy. At this house, when Nick McCartney kept, Atwell Holland was killed on the 4th of July, 1845, by a negro escaping from slavery. The negro passing over the road was stopped by McCartney as a runaway at the suggestion of some wagoners. McCartney took the negro to the house, gave him something to eat, and leaving the house for a time left the negro under the care of Atwell Holland, who had married his sister Diana a month previously. The negro watching a favorable opportunity, sprang out the open door and ran. Several of the wagoners and Holland, against the entreaties of his wife, pursued him. The negro soon distanced them all, but Holland, who was a very fleet runner, overtook him. The negro turned and stabbed him three times and then con-

tinued his flight. The knife was a long dirk. Holland fell, and his companions came up and bore him back to the house. The impulsive and eccentric Lewis Mitchel, a preacher, knelt by his side, and while stanching his wounds with grape-leaves offered a prayer for the dying man. He expired in a few moments in the arms of his young wife. It was said that when Holland breathed his last a party formed, went to the Turkey's Nest, and laying in wait that night, intercepted the negro on his way to Uniontown and shot him and concealed the body.

The third stand on the road was a two-story frame house, about a quarter of a mile east of McCullough's, and built by Bryant, who lived in it after keeping at McCullough's. Col. John McCullough built an addition to it, and kept it. He was succeeded by Morris Mauler, William Shaw, and Adam Yeast. A few years ago Nicholas McCullough repaired the buildings, and kept a year. The property is now occupied by a Mr. Glover.

The Rush stand was a large two-story frame house, built by — Bryant for his son. Charles Rush bought it in 1838, and building to it, opened a house for the traveling public. He kept till his death in 1846. He was a genial and generous landlord, bestowing many a free meal on hungry and penniless applicants. His widow kept for a time, and afterwards married William Smith. Mr. Smith kept Adams & Green's express line wagons and other travel until the road went down, and he still occupies the property.

The "Bull's Head" was at the foot of the hill west of the Rush stand, a frame building built by Thomas Dean in 1824. Selling liquor and feed to drovers was its principal business, and at night from the old stands near a jolly crowd would gather to pass an hour or so with song and drink and the music of the violin. Stephen Dean continued a while after Thomas. The house has been enlarged and improved into a fine residence, and is now occupied by John Stark.

The "Sheep's Ear," next west, is a frame building, which was kept by Edward Dean in the same manner as the "Bull's Head." It was built about 1824 by Samuel Dean for a shop, and enlarged by his son Edward for the accommodation of the public with liquor and feed, and was resorted to for amusement as the "Bull's Head." It was kept by Dean & Bogle. F. H. Oliphant, the great ironmaster, put a line of teams on the road, and they made a stopping-point at Edward Dean's. There is no account of how or why these two Dean houses received their peculiar names. The property is now occupied by Akerman.

The Old Inks stand was next west from the Sheep's Ear, and within one mile of Farmington. It was a frame two-story building, built by George Inks about 1820, if not earlier, and kept by George Inks, Heckrote, John Risler, Samuel Clemmens, and Nick McCartney. The property is now occupied by the Widow McCartney.

The Farmington stand was a log house, built here by Squire James Bryant. It was kept by Bryant, Connor, Tantlinger, and his widow until 1837, when Judge Nathaniel Ewing bought the property and built the present large and commodious stone and brick structure. A man by the name of Amos first kept it, and then Sebastian Rush, Sr., bought and kept it until the time of his death, in 1878. The property is now occupied by his widow. The old log tavern stood on the site of the present building, and was supposed to have been built about 1818. The present building was a stage stand, and was the stopping-place of the Stockton mail line when kept by "Boss Rush." Mr. Rush once pointed out to the writer, when stopping with him, a room in which Gens. Jackson, Harrison, Taylor, and Scott had slept, and told him that Sam Houston, Henry Clay, Tom Corwin, and Jenny Lind had lodged under his roof.

The Frazer stand was west of Farmington one-quarter of a mile. It was a two-story frame building, supposed to have been built by Samuel Spau, kept by his widow, and then by Samuel Frazer. It was a wagon stand. The property is now owned and occupied by G. W. Hansel, who came from Maryland to it in 1833.

The John Rush stand is a two-story frame building, about one-quarter of a mile west of the Frazer stand, built by John Rush in 1845, when the pike was beginning to decline; kept by John Rush and H. Clay Rush. He sold the property to his brother, "Boss Rush," whose son, Sebastian Rush, Jr., now occupies it.

The first building of the Mount Washington stand was an old log house, kept by Edward Jones and Mitchel. The present large brick house was built by Judge Ewing about 1825, who sold the property to Henry Sampey. Kept by Henry Sampey, and after his death by his widow, then by his sons-in-law, Foster and Moore. It was a stage stand. The Good Intent stage line stopped here. The property is now owned and occupied by Geoffrey Facenbaker, who came to it in 1856. It is about half a mile west of the John Rush stand.

The toll-house, next west, is an angular stone structure, built in 1829. Hiram Seaton was the first keeper. He was elected county treasurer twice, and died in Missouri. One of his sons, Charles S. Seaton, was elected to the Legislature, and resides in Uniontown, a prominent merchant. Robert McDowell was the next. He was commonly called "Gate Bob," as there were several Robert McDowells. Although crippled by rheumatism, he was considered a rough customer in a fight, tall, angular, and severe in appearance. He ran for county commissioner in 1854, but was defeated. The old toll-house has a keeper no more, and no tolls to collect. The property is owned by Dr. R. M. Hill, and is occupied by a family as a residence.

The Monroe Spring stand is next west of the toll-

house, and was built by W. S. Gaither for McKinney, a contractor on the road, in 1821. It is a two-story log house, weather-boarded, kept by W. S. Gaither, James Frost, Samuel Frazer, Germain D. Hair, John Shuff, John Longanecker, Sebastian Rush (who went from here to Chalk Hill), William McClean, John Rush, Morris Mauler, John Dillon, P. Ogg, Peter Turney, and John Foster. The old house still stands, but has gone to wreck. The property is now owned by Dr. R. M. Hill. At the spring close to the house John Hagan, a contractor on the road, gave President Monroe a dinner. The President, throwing wine in the water, christened it Monroe Spring, from which the house soon built derived its name. W. S. Gaither, who built the house, had a contract on the road. He came from Baltimore.

The Braddock Run stand is next west of Monroe Spring House. A two-story stone house, built about 1820 by Charles McKinney, a contractor on the road, who afterwards went to Ohio. It was a wagon stand, and derived its name from being near Braddock's Run. It was kept by Charles McKinney, James Sampey, Samuel Frazer, John Risler, — Springer, William Shaw, and Noble McCormick. Squire James Dixon bought the property of Henry Gaddis, a son-in-law of Springer, and Dixon's heirs now occupy the property.

Fayette Springs Hotel is next west of Braddock Run stand. It is a large two-story stone house, which was built under direction of Hon. Andrew Stewart for a fashionable summer resort, and not for a regular stand. Col. Cuthbert Wiggins built the hotel in 1822. It was kept by Col. Wiggins (who came from Uniontown), William McMillen, John McMullen, John Risler, John Rush, Earl Johnson, Brown Snyder, Samuel Lewis, Darlington Shaw, J. H. Wiggins (son of Col. Wiggins), Redding Bunting, C. W. Downard, and Capt. John Messmore, and is now occupied and kept by A. G. Messmore.

The Chalk Hill stand is a large two-story frame building, with commodious stabling attached, bespeaking ample comfort to man and beast. It is next west of Fayette Springs Hotel. The oldest part of the building was erected by Jonathan Downer in 1818, when he moved from his stand on the Old Braddock road. It was a wagon stand, and was kept by Jonathan Downer, Springer Downard, William Neal, Sebastian Rush (1840), Judge Samuel Shipley (who went to Monroe in 1847), William Shipley, and Milford Shipley. John Olwine bought the property in 1869, and kept until 1875. Marion Arnett kept in 1875, and from 1876 until the present William J. Olwine, son of John Olwine, has had charge and accommodated the traveling public. When the road was built the workmen shoveled up here a white-looking earth and called it chalk; hence the name of Chalk Hill. Gen. Jackson and his nieces stopped here overnight, and the general returning home from his second term, stopped to see David Downard, who

was sick. Gen. Harrison stopped here, also Black Hawk when going to Washington. Two of Chalk Hill's landlords ran for associate judge,—Samuel Shipley on the Democratic, and Sebastian Rush on the Republican, ticket. The county being Democratic, Shipley was elected.

Snyder's stand is next west of Chalk Hill, at the eastern foot of Laurel Hill. It is a two-story frame building, the first part of which was built by David Jones in 1820, who kept and rented to James Snyder. Jones had taken up the land as vacant on which the buildings stood, but a man by name of McGrath in Philadelphia and Snyder bought from him and built an addition and kept it. He rented it two years, then taking charge himself again. He is the last of the pike landlords in Wharton. He is now over ninety years of age, and the oldest man in the township. He was elected county commissioner almost without opposition, and was a surveyor for many years, and has been a very prominent citizen of Wharton. He came from Brown's Run, in Georges township, near Uniontown, where he married Mary Brown, his wife. They had four children,—Simon, Stephen, Lewis, and Margaret.

Squire Benjamin Price's cake- and beer-shop was next west of Snyder's stand, on the side of Laurel Hill. Price built a stone and frame house, its chimneys being but little above the bed of the pike; on the hillside below the pike he planted an orchard, and kept cakes for sale. The house has gone to ruin. The squire was a tall, heavy-set, broad-faced man, light complexioned, with blue eyes and light hair. As justice of the peace, he fined the wagoners and drovers when they swore in passing his place, and they in return annoyed him by throwing clubs and stones on his roof, and, it is said, once on a time a couple of drovers threw a crippled swine down his chimney, for which they received a sound beating at the squire's hands.

The Summit House is at the summit of Laurel Hill, almost on the western boundary of Wharton. Col. Samuel Evans built a two-story frame building and several outbuildings, intended for a summer resort. It was kept by Ephraim McClean, who went to Illinois, by Henry Clay Rush in 1855, Brown Hadden, S. W. Snyder, John Snyder, William Boyd, and Nicholas McCullough, the present occupant. Mollie Calhoun's cake-shop stood close to the Summit House. It was a rude cabin or shanty, in which the old woman sold cakes and beer. When the Summit House was built Old Mollie was dispossessed of her cabin, which was then torn down, and she disappeared from the great thoroughfare.

Fayette Springs.—About a quarter of a mile south of Chalk Hill is the celebrated Fayette Springs, whose chalybeate waters have cured many sick and afflicted. Dr. Daniel Marchant, of Uniontown, came up to Downard's about 1814, examined the spring, and reported it valuable. A man of the name of

Marsh built a log house to accommodate visitors. The Hon. Andrew Stewart built a large building here, which burned down a few years ago. Brown Hadden at present is keeping a summer resort in the house that was built in place of the building burned down.

VILLAGES—MAIL SERVICE—BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

Farmington.—A log tavern was the first house here, and Mr. Connor kept a few goods in it. A. L. Crane kept store next, and two houses were built. Peter T. Laishley kept goods, and Mrs. Andrew L. Crane; then Mr. Sterling kept a store, and the place was called Sterling's Cross-Roads. Morgan Jones came next, and the village was given its present name. Sebastian Rush came in charge of the Farmington stand and built up the place. In the mercantile business Daniel Witherow succeeded Jones, and was followed by S. Rush, James Dixon, C. H. Rush, Hatfield, and Thomas Rush. Farmington consists of ten houses,—T. Crutchman, farmer; Dr. S. W. Newman; John Taylor, farmer; Alfred Fisher, laborer; Thomas Rush, merchant; Mrs. S. Rush, hotel; J. Turney, laborer; Adam Spau, farmer; G. Cunningham, blacksmith; and James McCartney, farmer. A new store is being fitted up by Camp & McCann. From Farmington Morgan A. Jones removed to Philadelphia, where he became a broker. His brother David removed to Wisconsin, and became Lieutenant-Governor of that State; S. E. Jones went to Colorado, where he was elected probate judge; John Jones removed hence to Kentucky, where he became an extensive ironmaster. Thomas Rush, the postmaster, served creditably in the war of 1861-65.

The village of Farmington is located at the intersection of the old National road and the Falls City road. It is surrounded by a good farming country, and is regarded as a pleasant summer resort.

Gibbons' Glade.—At this place about 1847, Samuel Morton, from Virginia, built a saw-mill and log house. Christian Harader bought of him, and in 1849 built the flouring-mill and three dwelling-houses. A man named Sanborn lived here, and people called the place Sanborntown, and from that nicknamed it "Shinbone," and the post-office was at first so called. On the waters of Gibbons' Run, the post-office was changed to Gibbons' Glade in 1875, and the village was named the same. Its location is at the junction of two roads, and on the run. It has five dwellings,—S. Thomas, mill-owner; J. Fike, farmer; John Cooling, blacksmith; Daniel Johnson, distiller; Joseph Guiler, clerk. The mill was built by C. Harader, and sold to Jacob Fike, by him to John Harader, by him to Abraham Thomas in 1855, by him to John Umble in 1860, by him to Thomas Frederick, and by him to Sylvanus and William Thomas in 1869.

The store was first kept by Jacob Zimmerman; he was succeeded by S. Griffith, P. McClellan, H. Harnet (who built present store-house), Carrol & Hara-

der, John W. Carrol, J. Hardin, J. Campbell, Inks & Umble, Inks, Inks & Prinkey, Chidester, Daniel Johnson, and John O'Neil.

Elliottsville.—Benjamin Elliott in 1817-18 built the saw- and flouring-mill here. His son, S. D. Elliott, succeeded him and made improvements. In 1845 he opened a stock of goods. He was succeeded by Meyers & Kennedy, Hagar & Dice, J. E. Patton, S. D. Elliott, Benjamin Elliott (who built the present store-house), S. D. Richey, and Dr. R. M. Hill, at present, with a stock of dry-goods and drugs. Situated at the junction of two roads, the village has two streets, Water and Farmington, with nine dwellings. It is favorably located for a business place, and is the centre and voting-place of the Wharton Independent School District, formed by decree of court Dec. 9, 1864, on report of Adam Canan, Robert McDowell, Jr., and John Snyder.

Dr. R. M. Hill, of Elliottsville, was born in Washington County, Pa., in 1842; attended Hoge's and Georges Creek Academies; entered the service in the war of the Rebellion under Col. M. S. Quay, Co. C, 134th Penn. Vols.; fought at Second Bull Run, South Mountain, and Shepherdstown, and was wounded in the left side and right arm at Chancellorsville. After the war he read medicine with Dr. Chalfant. He attended the Western Reserve Medical College, and received his diploma from Jefferson College. He located at Farmington with a good practice, and at present is located at Elliottsville. In 1876 he was elected to the Legislature by a large majority, running in advance of his ticket, and serving meritoriously in the Legislature of 1877-78.

S. D. Elliott, the founder of the village (born in 1809), has long been identified with the interests of Wharton, holding at different times nearly every elective office in the township.

Mail Service.—At the opening of the National road, in 1818, Bryant post-office was established, with James Bryant as postmaster. Bryant moved to Squire Burk's, and removed the office with him. It was moved back to Farmington, and in 1838 Morgan Jones named the place Farmington, and the post-office was changed from Bryant to Farmington. The successors in the post-office have been Andrew L. Crane, Joseph Sterling, Morgan Jones, Daniel Witherow, Hair, S. Rush, C. H. Rush, James Nixon, and the present postmaster, Thomas Rush, and until 1860 it was the only office in the township. In 1860, Chalk Hill post-office was established, William McMillen, postmaster. After him were John McMillen, John Rishler, Robert Sproul, William Sproul, and Margaret Downer. It was changed to Fayette Springs post-office, and moved to Fayette Springs Hotel; postmasters, Alice Bunting, C. W. Downer, Capt. John Messmore, and A. G. Messmore, present postmaster. In 1870, Shinbone post-office was established through the instrumentality of Hon. John Covode, and Sylvanus Thomas was appointed postmaster. In 1875 the

name of the office was changed to Gibbons'. In 1881, Thomas resigned, and Joseph Guiler was appointed postmaster.

Mail Routes.—The Farmington route from Uniontown to Farmington was established after the pike went down, instead of the old through route from Wheeling to Washington. S. Rush for many years was contractor, then McCullough a year, and Calvin Dean at present is contractor.

Farmington and Brandonville (W. Va.) route, No. 8615, was established 1870, with Fielding Montague contractor, who has had the route ever since.

Distilleries.—In early days a man by the name of Miller had a distillery in Wharton. There was no market for grain, and people took grain to this distillery, and got their whisky in kegs, and carried it on pack-horses east, and traded for iron, salt, and store-goods.

After Miller's still-house went down Jacob Sailor built one near it. John Rutter passed it on his way to the McCollum place in West Virginia, lost his way in a snow-storm, and was frozen to death. In 1861, Zar Hart built a distillery, then in Henry Clay, but now in Wharton. In 1872, Daniel Carnes came in possession, and ran it until 1876, with C. W. Downer gauger, and John Farmer, of Nicholson, store-keeper. From 1876 to 1878, Capt. John Bierer ran it, with Robert McCracken gauger and store-keeper. From 1878 to 1881, Philip Dennis ran it, with McCracken as gauger and store-keeper. Daniel Johnson has bought the machinery, and will move it to Gibbons' Glade, to be placed in a distillery to be erected there.

Mills.—A Mr. Cross had a tub-mill near Kingham's, on Mill Run, in an early day, about 1790. Jacob Beeson built a tub-mill for Richard Cheney (near Simon Hager's place) about 1795. But the oldest mill in the township seems to be Cross' tub-mill, near the Stewart line, on Bissel's place, formerly owned by Harvey Morris. Thomas Dean recollects it in 1814, and it then was called "the old mill," and was the great mill for corn, while they went for wheat to Selbysport. The Carrol mill was an old mill. Benjamin Elliott built his mill on Sandy in 1818, and Joseph Victor built a mill in 1830 on Mill Run, which burned down. The mill was built with the intention of starting a furnace. The property is now owned by Beeson & Snyder.

The Gibbons' Glade mill was built in 1849 by C. Harader, this and Elliott's being the only two mills (now) in the township. Peter Kime had a mill and carding-machine where Asbury Carrol lives, but it went down about 1830.

Tanneries.—There was a small tannery at John Moore's about 1800. The next tannery was Beaver Creek tannery, started in 1840 by Z. Ludington, next run by Kane & Cope, then William Armstrong, and now by Levi Byerly. It is in Tinker Ridge settlement, close to the Stewart line. Sylver's tannery,

on Mill Run, was started about 1860, and is still running.

Wharton Furnace.—In 1839, Hon. Andrew Stewart completed Wharton Furnace, and put it into blast and ran it several years; he then rented to John D. Crea, of Brownsville, then to Kenedy Duncan, who employed Alexander Clair as his manager. Col. D. S. Stewart then ran a short time. After him came a succession of proprietors, by whom it was run till about 1873, when it was finally abandoned. Hon. Andrew Stewart's heirs still own the property. Ore and coal are plenty, but the distance, over bad roads, to haul the metal is the great trouble in running the Wharton Furnace.

Stores.—John More kept a few goods near Squire Isaac Armstrong's, and this was the first store in the township. Andrew L. Crane kept goods at Mount Washington about 1820, and moved his store next Washington Hansel's house, where a thief came down the chimney and robbed him. About the same time one Conner kept a few goods at Farmington, in the old log tavern. Crane next kept at Farmington, about 1835. Squire S. D. Elliott opened out a stock of goods at his mill in 1845, and Jacob Zimmerman, about 1856, put a stock of goods at Gibbons' Glade.

Physicians.—Dr. Hasson was at the Inks stand about 1860, and Dr. Dunham at Gibbons' Glade about the same time. Dr. Lewis came next to Farmington, followed by Dr. R. M. Hill, and Dr. S. W. Newman in 1880, while Dr. L. W. Pool was at Elliottsville from 1874 to 1876, and then removed to Grant County, W. Va.

SCHOOLS.

There is no account of who taught the first schools in Wharton, which were private, or pay-schools by the quarter. An old log school-house stood on the pike near Farmington, and another on the Lake farm beyond Elliottsville. Aug. 19, 1837, is the first record of a school board under the free school system. A meeting was then held to locate school-houses. They located ten school districts, and ordered that Miss M. A. Reynolds teach at Elliott's, Joseph Conner at Moore's, James McCartney at Dean's, and Benjamin Payton at Carrol's. The sum of \$110 was appropriated to build one school-house, and \$116 to build another. Teachers' wages were, for females, \$10; males, \$15 per month; and three months' terms were taught. In 1841 the school tax was \$293. From 1840 to 1860 the leading teachers of the township were William Smith, Amos Potter, — Stuller, George Matthews, and John E. Patton. The school-tax is heavier than in most townships of the county, showing a deep interest by the citizens in their schools. During the winter of 1875-76 the teachers of the township met at Farmington and organized a literary society, whose debates of more than ordinary interest drew crowded houses. A. C. Holbert and J. M. Harbaugh, on the part of the teachers, and Dr. J. T. Bea-

zel and Dr. R. M. Hill were the leading spirits, whose ingenious arguments will long be remembered.

The following statistics are from the school report made in 1880 :

| | |
|--|----|
| Number of districts (running, 12; vacant, 2; ind., 1)..... | 15 |
| Number of school-houses, frame..... | 15 |
| Number of teachers employed..... | 13 |
| Amount paid teachers, \$1538, Wharton ind., \$150. | |

The teachers for 1880 were Miss Jennie Sproul, John Rush, J. C. W. McCann, John Hansel, C. L. Smith, John Carrol, E. Carrol, J. C. Berg, C. Woodfil, P. C. Brooks, L. Workman, E. Augustine, and R. McClellan.

Following is a list, nearly perfect, of those who have been elected school directors in Wharton from the time the township conformed to the requirements of the public school law (in 1837) to 1881, viz. :

- 1837.—Joseph Price, Joseph Henry, James Sampey, Daniel Carrol, Charles Griffin, Alex. Harvey.
- 1838.—James Sampey, Samuel Potter, J. M. Sterling, Charles Griffin, Alex. Harvey.
- 1839.—S. Potter, M. A. Jones, Charles Griffin, Alex. Harvey, W. Holland, James Harvey.
- 1840.—S. Potter, Morgan A. Jones, Hiram Seaton, William Gaddis, W. Holland, Alex. Harvey.
- 1841.—Simon P. Snyder, Morgan A. Jones, John J. Hair, Hiram Seaton, W. Gaddis.
- 1842.—S. P. Snyder, J. J. Hair, W. Robinson, W. Thorp, James Snyder.
- 1843.—S. P. Snyder, J. J. Hair, E. Mitchel, James Snyder.
- 1844.—A. Harvey, Samuel Potter.
- 1845.—E. Mitchel, S. Potter, James Goodwin, Robert Sproul, J. Bryner, William Richards.
- 1846.—No record.
- 1847.—James Goodwin, W. Thorp, Amos Potter.
- 1848.—Amos Potter, G. Hair, Robert McDowell, Harvey Morris, S. Rush.
- 1848 to 1868.—No school record.
- 1868.—C. W. Downer, A. Hayden, Joseph Stark, Jacob Prinkey, W. A. Carrol, George M. Thomas, S. Rush.
- 1869.—G. W. Griffith, A. Hayden, N. McCartney, W. A. Carrol, S. Rush.
- 1870.—G. W. Griffith, A. Hayden, L. W. Fike, N. McCartney.
- 1871.—G. W. Griffith, A. Hayden, L. W. Fike, John Wirsing, J. M. Dixon, W. A. Carrol, S. Rush.
- 1872.—J. M. Dixon, A. Potter, A. W. Carrol, John Wirsing, C. McQuillen, L. W. Fike, S. Rush.
- 1873.—G. W. Hansel, Amos Potter, W. A. Carrol, John Wirsing, N. McCartney, C. McQuillen, S. Rush.
- 1874.—No record.
- 1875.—James M. Dixon, A. Potter, L. W. Fike, John Wirsing, G. W. Hansel, N. McCartney.
- 1876.—G. W. Hansel, A. Potter, L. W. Fike, N. McCartney, S. Thomas, J. N. Wiggins.
- 1877.—R. P. McClelland, A. Porter, Samuel Hager, J. Prinkey, J. N. Wiggins, John Wirsing.
- 1878.—E. L. Facenbaker, S. Hager, R. P. McClelland, John McCullough, J. Prinkey, Thomas McCartney.
- 1879.—E. L. Facenbaker, S. Hager, John Dice, John Hershberger, Thomas McCartney, Jacob Prinkey.
- 1880.—E. L. Facenbaker, S. Hager, John Dice, John Hershberger, Thomas McCartney, John Wirsing.
- 1881.—S. Hager, John Dice, John Hershberger, John Wirsing, Alex. Rush, Robert Dalzell.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

For years after the settlement of the township religious services were conducted at private houses by ministers of different denominations.

Presbyterian.—The first denomination to effect an organization was the Presbyterian. The Presbytery of Redstone, on March 24, 1842, organized the church of Mount Washington, electing Seth Hyatt and Simon Snyder ruling elders. The following thirty-two persons constituted the organization: Benjamin Elliott, Solomon Elliott, S. D. Elliott, Mrs. Mary Elliott, Miss Mary Elliott, Eunice Elliott, John Robison and wife, Seth Hyatt and wife, Mrs. Susan Crutchman, Miss Ester Conaway, Mrs. Lizzie Long, Mrs. Sophia Tuttle, Mrs. Shafer, Mrs. Reynolds, Miss Belinda Reynolds, Mrs. James McCarty, Mrs. James Matthews, Mrs. John Risler, Mrs. W. A. Gaither, Miss Elizabeth Gaither, William Gaither, Mrs. Hill, Christina, Jane, Nancy, Robert, and John Hill, Simon Snyder, Miss Sarah Stewart, and Morgan H. Jones.

In May, 1842, the first fifteen named persons organized Brown's Church near Elliottsville. Both churches were log buildings, but in 1857 at Mount Washington a neat frame church was erected. Rev. J. Stonerod was instrumental in founding the churches and was their minister, succeeded by Rev. Rosborough and other occasional supplies until 1850; from 1850 to 1870, Rev. J. Stonerod; from 1876 to 1878, Rev. R. T. Price; from 1878 to 1881, Rev. S. S. Bergen. Elders: in 1846, S. D. Elliott was elected; 1861, John Snyder; 1866, G. W. Hansel, Robert O. Jones, and James McCann. Brown's Church is now unfit for holding services in, and the members attend when practicable at Mount Washington.

Methodist Episcopal.—In 1841, Amos Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Harned, Mr. and Mrs. Hair, Mr. and Mrs. Carl formed a class at Potter's school-house. Rev. David Hess was one of the first ministers. Services were held at several places in the township, and in fall of 1855, Rev. Eaton, from Petersburg, held a meeting near William Smith's, on the National road, and formed a class. Nicholas McCartney, Mary A. McCullough, John, Thomas, Samuel, Stephen, Jane, Sally, and Catherine Dean, John, Joseph, Sarah, and Lavina Stark, and twenty-seven others (forty in all) formed this class. It organized itself as the Sansom Chapel (Methodist Episcopal) Church, and built in 1857 the Sansom chapel building on the National road. Tinker's Ridge class was organized in 1860 (with Stephen Dean class-leader); Chalk Hill in September, 1859, but went down; Fairview class at Haines' school-house in 1863, with John Wirsing as class-leader, members from West Virginia belonging, but they withdrawing in 1873 the class went down. Rev. Cooper was the first minister after Sansom Chapel was built, followed by Rev. James Hill, Thomas Storer, James Hollingshead, John Robinson, Z. Silbaugh, P. Burnworth, and others. The Rev. Daniel J. Davis is at present in charge.

Baptist.—On Dec. 3, 1846, at Potter's school-house, Nathaniel West, Eli Tuttle, John Detwiler, James Williams, M. Fry, Gabriel Cook and wife, and others organized Bellevue (Baptist) Church; they removed to near Elliottsville, and held services in Brown's Church and the school-house. John Detwiler and Nathaniel West were elected deacons. Rev. Lewis Sammons was their pastor from June 21, 1851, to April, 1854; Rev. John Williams from 1854 to 1865. In 1858 they built a small neat church near Elliottsville, which was destroyed by fire in 1874. The Rev. W. P. Fortney was pastor in 1874 and 1875.

German Baptist, or Brethren.—About 1850 the Brethren held services at Canan school-house, near Gibbons' Glade, and at Workman school-house, under Elder Jacob Thomas. In 1871, Solomon Workman, one of the members, objected to using the (Workman) school-house as a place of worship because the polling-place had been removed from Sickles' to the school-house, and though not a wealthy man, rather than violate his conscience by worshiping in a house where elections were held he built out of his own means a neat frame church near the school-house and called it Bethel, though some of the young men called it Solomon's Temple. The arched ceiling of the building renders it the best building in the township for public speaking. The Revs. Jacob Beeghley, James A. Ridenhour, and J. C. Meyers have since held services, and at this time (1881) Elder Solomon Bucklew has charge of Bethel and Canan. Canan still uses the school-house at Gibbons' Glade, and both are in Sandy Creek District.

Cumberland Presbyterian.—In 1845 the Rev. Andrew Osborn formed a branch of this church at Potter's, Mrs. Amos Potter, Daniel Carrol and wife, Mr. Sampey, John Patterson, and others constituting the organization. Rev. Osborn held services till 1860, Rev. J. P. Baird afterwards for a few years, and he then removing to a distance, the organization being feeble and without a pastor became scattered.

Catholic.—For many years members of this church have been residents of the township, and the Rev. Fathers Develin, Gallagher, and Duffee have held services at different points in the township, and the members at one time prepared to erect a church on the National road.

Evangelical Association, or Albright Methodist.—In 1850 this denomination organized at Potter's school-house, the Cupps and Haugers being among the first members. Revs. Doll, Rishman, and Hyde were the early ministers. They hold service at the Armstrong and Independent school-houses. The preacher from 1878 to 1880 was the Rev. Joseph White; 1881, the Rev. Dalzell.

Methodist Protestant.—Dr. Rutledge and Rev. J. G. McCarty held services at Wharton Furnace, but there is no organization. Rev. D. H. Myers, of this church, resides in the western part of the township.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

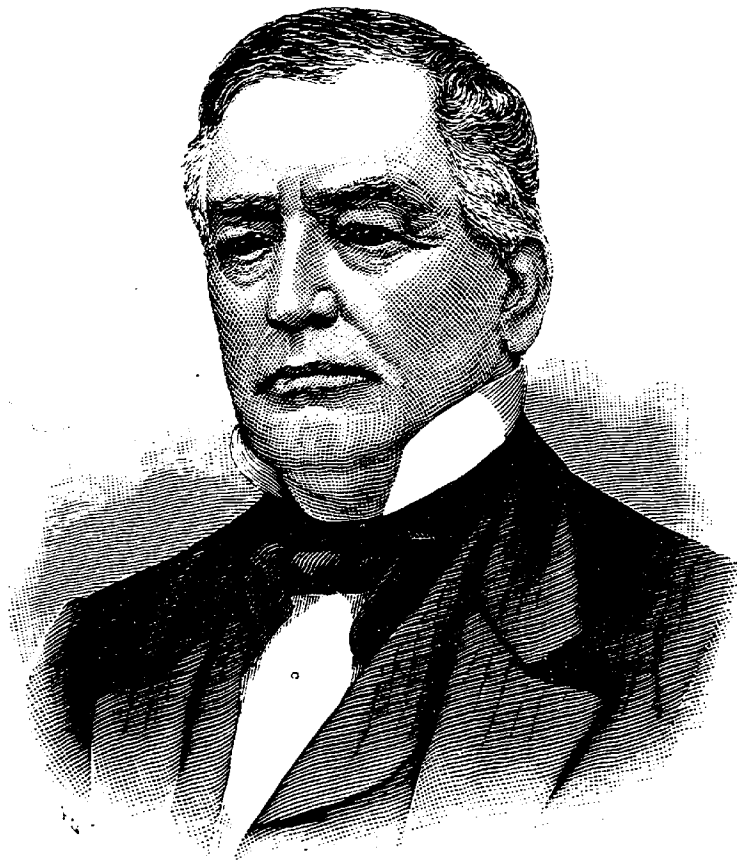
SEBASTIAN RUSH.

The late Sebastian Rush, known far and wide as "Boss" Rush, and also popularly designated as the "King of the Mountains," filled a large place in his locality, Farmington, Wharton township, as farmer, business man, and friendly adviser of a wide circle of acquaintances who sought his counsel, and particularly as the genial host of "Boss Rush's hotel" on the line of the National pike, and over which he presided from 1840, when he bought the hotel, until he died, Feb. 9, 1878. This hotel was a favorite stopping-place of many of the great men of other days. Henry Clay, Tom Ewing, President Polk, etc., when journeying over the National road, and Jenny Lind, in her famous tour through the country with the great showman, Barnum, tarried overnight at "Boss's hotel," and Mr. Rush while living, as does Mrs. Rush, who now conducts the house, made his more distinguished guests "twice happy" by honoring them with lodgings in Jenny Lind's room (a species of sagacity as well as gallantry worthy of imitation by publicans in general).

Mr. Rush was an ardent politician, early in life an old-line Whig, afterwards a Republican, and wielded a great influence in his region, putting into local office whom he would when his party was in power, and was a Presbyterian in religion, which fact doubtless added to his success as a politician. He amassed a large property, owning at the time of his death about twelve hundred acres of good land adjacent to his house, as well as several outlying farms of considerable size, besides the country "store" opposite the hotel, and which he for a long time conducted in connection with his other business and other property. He was also an extensive stock-raiser. Though noted for his unusually good sense and "clear head" in mature life, Mr. Rush enjoyed but meagre advantages of study in his childhood, but in after-life was notable as a reader.

He was a man of great physical strength, and during the latter portion of his life of ponderous size, weighing sometimes two hundred and fifty pounds. When he arrived at about twenty-two years of age he was made a constable, and for years filled his office with more than usual ability, but for the first year or so he was obliged to execute its duties on foot, lacking a horse to ride through pecuniary inability to buy one. From such a beginning his great energy and sound sense built up for him the fortune he afterwards enjoyed.

He was the son of Levi Rush (born 1783), who came to Fayette County from Somerset County late in the eighteenth century. His mother was Mary Kemp, a native of New Jersey, but living in Henry Clay township when she married. "Boss" Rush was born in the same township, Nov. 20, 1808, and in No-



SEBASTIAN RUSH.



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ember, 1829, married Margaret Baird, a girl of fifteen years of age (born 1814), a daughter of James Baird, a native of County Derry, Ireland. This was a "runaway match," and though it proved a happy one, Mrs. Rush, a vigorous and intelligent lady, now conducting the hotel, as she and her husband so long and successfully carried on the business, is emphatic in pronouncing against "runaway matches," among children especially. Mr. Rush died leaving seven children, four sons and three daughters, three other children having died before him, two in childhood.

GEORGE W. HANSEL, ESQ.

George W. Hansel, a prosperous farmer and stock-raiser, and since 1877 the principal trying justice of the peace in this section of Fayette County, is a highly-esteemed citizen of Farmington, Wharton township, where he resides. He was born in Allegany County, Md., of German stock. His father, George, came with his family, among whom was

George W., in 1833 to Farmington, when the latter was about seven years old, he having been born July 4, 1826. George Hansel, the father, died in 1844, at the age of forty-two, leaving six children, and was buried on the old farm, where George W. has resided since his father's death, and which about 1850 he bought,—a valuable farm of about four hundred acres, lying along the line of the old National road. Mr. Hansel has since made considerable additions to the old homestead.

Mr. Hansel is in religion a Presbyterian, an elder of Mount Washington Presbyterian Church of Farmington, and though not ardent in politics, belongs to the Republican party, and was formerly an old-line Whig. He has always taken deep and intelligent interest in the common schools of his town, having belonged to the board of school directors since he arrived at his majority.

Mr. Hansel married in 1852 Miss Mary Romesburgh, daughter of Mr. John Romesburgh, of Farmington, by whom he has had thirteen children, all living,—eight boys and five girls.