
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

FRANKLIN, one of the original townships of Fayette, is purely agricultural in its interests, and the census of June, 1880, credited it with a population of 1373. It is bounded on the north by the Youghiogheny River, which separates it from Tyrone; on the south by Menallen and North Union; on the east by Dunbar, and west by Menallen, Redstone, and Jefferson. The township valuation subject to county tax was in 1881 fixed at \$639,870, or a gain over 1880 of \$3537.

The township is well watered by numerous small streams, while upon the Redstone Creek (which separates it from Menallen and Redstone townships) and the Youghiogheny River there is abundant mill-power. Franklin contains rich and extensive deposits of coal, that to the present time have remained undeveloped because of the lack of railway transportation near at hand. Although there are yet no railroad facilities, assurances are made that before 1883 two railway lines will be constructed in the township,—one between Brownsville and Uniontown, and the line between New Haven and Brownsville. The former will follow the course of the Redstone, and the latter that of Bute's Run, in the township. The road-

beds are already graded, and by the autumn of 1882 both railroads are likely to be in readiness for traffic. The first named will doubtless be opened early in the present summer (1882). Franklin has no village, but possesses two post-offices,—Flatwood, established in 1342, and Laurel Hill, in 1879.

Among the earliest settlers in Franklin may be reckoned William Rittenhouse, a Jerseyman, who came in as early certainly as 1777, with his wife and child, and located upon a tract of land lying upon the western side of the township. As to the record of his experience for a few years after he came, not much can be learned. It may be stated, however, that in 1795 he was living on the place now owned by Matthew Arison, and in the house now Mr. Arison's residence. He kept tavern in that house, which was in its day a favorite halting-place for travelers, to whom landlord Rittenhouse would, when in the mood, relate his brief but adventurous experience during the Revolution, in which he served as a fifer for the space of a year from 1776 to 1777. Upon the site of his farm there was, at an earlier date, an Indian village and graveyard, and, tradition adds, in the village resided a chief of some

note, who more than once held important councils there with other dignitaries of his race. The plowshare of the husbandman has in recent times unearthed many an Indian relic, such as arrow-heads, stone hatchets, and the like. After a while Rittenhouse bought land adjoining his tract and skirting what is called the Lazy Hollow road. Of that land Isaac Quick was an owner before Rittenhouse, and report has it that it was from the circumstance of Isaac Quick's extraordinary indolence that the hollow mentioned was given the name of Lazy. A little east of Aaron Lynn's present residence Rittenhouse built a tavern, and leased it to John Freeman, who came from New Jersey and settled first in Franklin, on what is now the Radlinghofer place. The thoroughfare was the mainly traveled road between Brownsville and Connellsville, and Freeman's was probably a busy centre at times. How long he kept the place is not known, but the old tavern stand, now in ruins, still marks the spot, a reminder of the days when Boniface welcomed with hearty hospitality the weary wayfarer, cheering as well as sustaining him with whatever fat that part of the land produced. Amos Emmens also is said to have kept tavern on the Lazy Hollow road, but just where is not known. Mr. Rittenhouse was much devoted to the encouragement of religious as well as secular education, and at an early day built a school-house on his farm, wherein Samuel Blaney, a famous teacher in his day, taught the children of these pioneers their early steps in the paths of learning. William Rittenhouse died on the Arison farm in 1815. Of his large family of thirteen children, the only one now living is the widow of Ayers Lynn, an old lady of eighty-two years.

Robert Smith came from Westmoreland County before 1790, and settled on the farm now occupied by his son Robert. Mr. Smith had served as a private in the Revolutionary war, and of his record in that struggle has left the following:

"An account of the military services rendered by me during the Revolutionary war in the Pennsylvania militia of Berks County. I was drafted, and served two months in 1776, during September, October, and November, in Col. Burns' regiment, stationed at Bergen and Paulus Hook, in New Jersey. In 1777 I served two months as volunteer in the Berks County militia, during September, October, and November. Our officers' names I do not recollect. Our general's name was Irven, of Philadelphia. Our encampment was along with Gen. Washington's main army at sundry places. When we were discharged the army was encamped at White Marsh, about fourteen or fifteen miles from Philadelphia. When I returned home I was drafted, and served two months in the same fall and winter with Col. Heister's regiment of Berks County militia. We were stationed at Plymouth Meeting-house, near Barren Hill Church. From thence we went to the banks of the Shammine, near the Crooked Billet tavern. ROBERT SMITH."

Mr. Smith set up a blacksmith's shop on the Lazy Hollow road in front of his dwelling, and for years plied his trade in the service of the people who came from near and far. He died in 1837, at the age of eighty. Of his ten children only one is left, Robert Smith, aged eighty-two, and living still on the Smith homestead, where he was born. Long before Robert Smith the elder came to Franklin, the farm he bought there had been occupied by David Allen, of whose sons, Josiah and George M., Smith purchased it.

The farm now occupied by Jesse Piersol was owned at a very early date by Hugh Shotwell, who settled thereon about the year 1780. His four sons—John, Joseph, William, and Arison—settled in Franklin, but the last three ultimately moved to Ohio. John died in Franklin in 1869, aged eighty-five. One of his daughters is now the wife of Robert Smith, above mentioned.

The fine farm in Franklin township known as the Modisette place was occupied in 1790 by Samuel Stevens. But little is known about him, as he died a few years after his settlement. His widow died in Uniontown, aged ninety-three. His only child, Priscilla, is now Mrs. Austin, of Uniontown, and is in her eighty-ninth year.

Joseph Oglevee, a young Marylander, found a sparsely-settled neighborhood when he came to Franklin in 1788. He warranted three hundred and thirty-three acres (now owned in part by his son Farrington), put up a cabin, and began to clear his land. Conrad Barricklow, an old soldier, who had served honorably through the Revolutionary war, moved to Franklin in 1790. Conrad found himself at the end of his campaigns the possessor of a great lot of Continental money, and with it he proposed to buy a farm somewhere. Unfortunately, he found his Continental money worth so little that buying a farm was out of the question. So with his family he lived a while in a cabin on Joseph Oglevee's place, and eventually he bought a small farm of his own. In 1790 Oglevee married one of Barricklow's daughters. His sons were three,—Jesse, John, and Farrington. Of these only Farrington is now living, and he remains on the old homestead. Jesse, who settled on the Dunbar and Franklin line so literally that his family ate in Dunbar and slept in Franklin, had eight children. Three of his sons, Joseph, John, and Philip, are now residents of Dunbar township. Conrad Barricklow died in 1802, and Joseph Oglevee in 1835. In their day one of the scarcest articles of use was salt, and to get it there was no way save by a trip eastward over the mountains. The salt wells of the West were then undiscovered treasures, and as salt must be had at all hazards, the pioneers at intervals made long and tiresome journeys for supplies of the needed article. The fall of the year was customarily the season when these salt trips were made, and according to previous understanding, a half-dozen or more settlers would set out together on horseback, and thus sociably and

safely get to market, bringing back upon their horses not only salt but other necessities required in the line of provisions. Joseph Oglevee built a saw-mill on Dickinson's Run in 1792, and sold it to Alexander Moreland, who set up a nail-making shop. Moreland was bought out by Joseph McCoy, who, upon the same site, established a sickle-factory.

James and Samuel Rankin were among the first settlers in Franklin. James wished to buy land of Col. Isaac Meason, and at an appointed time met Col. Meason at Mount Braddock for the purpose of visiting Franklin on a tour of inspection. While *en route* Rankin remarked to Col. Meason upon his overcoat, which was an inordinately shabby one, "Colonel, I am amazed to find that a man owning as much land as you do will content himself with such a desperately ragged overcoat." "The coat is well enough," returned Col. Meason, "for, although ragged, it keeps out the rain pretty well, while for its looks I care nothing." When they were about closing the sale of the land, and while the deed was awaiting Col. Meason's signature, he suddenly halted, and turning to Rankin, said, "I don't know about signing this deed after all. I believe I have sold you the land too cheap, and upon reflection conclude that I will sign the deed only upon condition that you give me your overcoat, which I see is a new and excellent one, in exchange for mine, which, as you rightly observed yesterday, is old and ragged." Rankin saw he was caught, but he was eager to own the land, and, what was more, Meason knew that too. He hated to yield in the matter, his inclination prompting him to break off the trade then and there, but he fancied the property vastly, and so, with rather bad grace, accepted the alternative, remarking as he did so, "The next time I buy land of a man in a ragged coat I'll keep my mouth shut until I've concluded the bargain." Meason was much pleased at what he declared an excellent joke, and by way of emphasizing his appreciation remarked to Rankin at parting, "My dear friend, I wonder that a man with as much money as you have will wear such a ragged coat." The Rankins lived in a community of practical jokers, and were themselves keenly alive to the spirit of harmless fun. So general was this mania for practical joking that no opportunity was lost by any of the jokers for offering up a victim to ridicule.

Among them all, the Rankins, and especially "Sammy" Rankin, were considered the most inveterate jokers of the period. Many a good story is still told of Sammy and the manner in which he used to sacrifice his neighbors, who as often sought to get even with him by returning the compliment, although Sammy was termed "smart enough to hold his own and more too." For that reason it was exceedingly gratifying to his many friends if they could get the laugh on him. As a case in point it is told that Sammy, while proceeding to town one cold morning, met Andrew Wiley trudging along on foot, carrying

in his hand a jug that looked very much as if it held whisky. Whisky in jugs was then as common in the land as the most devoted tippler could desire, and it was most natural and reasonable on Sammy's part to suppose that Wiley's jug contained whisky. It was equally natural and reasonable for him to conclude that a drink of whisky on a cold morning as the one in question would be proper and consoling. So after greeting Wiley cheerily, and receiving the same in return, Sammy exclaimed, "Well, Wiley, this is a pretty sharp morning, and as you've got a jug of whisky I will be glad to take a drink with you." Wiley owed Sammy one on the last time he had been made a victim, and to that moment had pined for an opportunity to repay the joker. As will be seen, his chance had come. Lifting the jug to Sammy's hand, remarking that it was a cold morning, that a drink was a good thing at such a time, and that the jug held as good whisky as was ever made, he bade Sam drink heartily. Thus invited and encouraged by Wiley's hospitality, his own desire as well, Sammy applied his mouth to that of the jug and drank. The drink was, however, a short one, and was followed by the violent dashing of the jug upon the ground, and the excited exclamation from Sammy of "Great heavens, Wiley, it's soft soap!" Spluttering and coughing to free his mouth of the nauseous mess, he was inclined to be angry with the author of the mishap, but better judgment prevailed, until, like a philosopher, he laughingly declared to Wiley, "Well, old fellow, you got me that time, but it's a long lane that has no turn: I'll pay you off yet." Wiley laughed and bade good-by to Sammy by inviting him to meet him again some day for another drink, and advising him to look sharp if he desired to pay off the score. Whether Sammy did or did not pay off the score does not appear among the chronicles of the time, but the popular conclusion is that if he attempted it he succeeded.

Thomas Dunn is said to have located in Franklin some time during the progress of the Revolutionary war. He took up a farm containing four hundred and thirty-two acres, of which original tract his grandson Thomas owns three hundred and thirty acres. Mr. Dunn and his wife were hardy pioneers in every sense of the word, and without waiting to build a dwelling-house, they made their home in a stable for a year after their arrival. Time was precious, they were ambitious to get a portion of their land cleared and a crop in, and so when the stable was up they said, "We will defer the building of our cabin, since we have a more pressing necessity to clear and cultivate our land, and until we can spare the time to erect a better one we will make our home under the same roof that shelters our cattle." When Dunn put up his cabin the following year he built also a wagon-shop, as he was by trade a wheelwright, continuing the business until his death, which occurred in 1800. Four years before his death he replaced the log cabin

with the stone house now occupied by his grandson, Thomas Dunn. Of his twelve children seven were sons, and of these all but two removed early in life to Ohio, pioneers of that State. John and Samuel, the two who remained upon the old farm, worked it together for several years, when Samuel got the Western fever, and selling his interest in the homestead to John, he too emigrated to Ohio. John ended his days in Franklin. He had but two sons, Robert and Thomas, in a family of eight children. Robert moved to Kansas and there died, while Thomas still lives upon the farm that his grandfather cleared more than a hundred years ago. He says he was left upon the place to keep the name of Dunn alive, and adds, "I rather guess I have made a good start in that direction, for I have had eleven children born to me." One of his daughters, Harriet, was accidentally killed in 1879. Driving to church with her brother one Sunday morning a halt was made at a neighbor's, and the brother alighted for a moment from the carriage. As he did so the horse, a high-spirited colt, dashed madly away, the young lady being thrown out and almost instantly killed.

The McLeans (two brothers) were great land-owners in Franklin, and were well known by all the people. Land was cheap in those days, and to own a farm of three or four hundred acres did not call for an especially liberal outlay of funds. Stories are told of farms being frequently bartered for dogs, guns, or horses, one gun sometimes proving enough of the purchase price to secure a large tract of land. Robert McLean had plenty of land, and that he did not value it very highly is shown by the following story: He met a man traveling through Franklin, and noticing the fellow's dejected appearance, inquired if he was in trouble. The man replied that he had been unfortunate, was poor, and did not know how he could better his condition. Prompted by a sudden and charitable motive, McLean said to him, "See here, my man, I'll give you a farm and put you in shape to earn a living if you will mount that stump and cry as hard as you can." The man thought of course that McLean was joking, but upon being assured that he was truly in earnest, and that the farm would be his if he complied, he mounted the stump and cried like a good fellow. In return, as the story is told, he was given the farm, and became prosperous and successful in life.

One of the early mills in Franklin was Cullen's grist-mill on the Redstone, near where Bute's Run flows into the former stream. Cullen was an accommodating miller, as the following will show.

Old Mr. Gilchrist set out one morning for Cullen's mill, and as he passed the house of a Mr. Ramsey was hailed by the latter with "Hold on, Gilchrist, I'm going to mill with a grist, and will bear you company." Both journeyed along upon their horses until they had arrived to within a mile or so of the mill, when Ramsey suddenly clasped his hands together in

despair and cried out, "God bless me, Gilchrist, if I haven't forgotten my grist. I stayed up last night to shell two bushels of corn for the mill-trip, and now I've come away and left it behind." With that he fell to berating himself for having been so absent-minded. Gilchrist consoled him with the suggestion that perhaps he could borrow at the mill what corn-meal he wanted, and take the corn down some other time. To this proposition Ramsey would listen only upon the condition that Gilchrist should say nothing about the matter to Jimmy Rankin, "for," added he, "if Jimmy gets hold of the story there'll be no end of the fun he'll have at my expense." The promise was given, the corn-meal was obtained as suggested, and the matter adjusted satisfactorily to all parties. The following Sunday, at church services, Ramsey and Jimmy Rankin met during the nooning hour, and Jimmy, broaching the subject of dry weather, remarked that such weather was very bad for the mills. "Oh, yes," continued he, as Ramsey began to grow uneasy, "where do you get your milling done now?" Ramsey, feeling sure that Jimmy had heard about the corn, determined not to give up the secret himself, and pretended not to have heard the inquiry, but at once began talking of the probable bad effect of the dry weather upon crops. "Yes, yes," put in Jimmy, loud enough for all to hear, "they tell me Cullen's mill is a fine mill, and that Cullen himself is a fine man. They say you can get your bag filled there whether you bring any grist or not." With "Damn ye! old Gilchrist has been blowing on me," Ramsey fled, and for some time after heard the story at every turn, from Jimmy Rankin's persevering purpose to "get a good rig on Ramsey."

Another early mill was the one built by Jonathan Hill, about 1790, on Redstone Creek, on the site now occupied by Samuel Smock. Mr. Hill sold the mill to Jonathan Sharpless in 1810 and moved to Virginia, where he died. Mr. Sharpless was conspicuous in the history of Fayette County for having, with Samuel Jackson, built on the Redstone the first paper-mill known west of the mountains.¹ He located in Franklin not long after the year 1800, and in 1810 was driving a grist-mill, saw-mill, sickle-factory, and fulling-mill, which amount of business was, for those days, very extensive. There he lived until his death, about 1860, at the age of more than ninety years. Joseph Jordan was his nearest neighbor, and lived upon an adjoining tract, where Samuel Jobes now resides. Samuel Jobes (whose father, John, was an early settler in Redstone township) came to Franklin in 1840. John Lewis, a Methodist preacher and a tanner, moved from Baltimore to Connellsville in 1790, and at the latter place established a tan-yard. Having bad luck in his business affairs he moved to a farm in Dunbar township, afterwards to Franklin, and later to Plumsock, in Menallen township. He died at the

¹ See history of Jefferson township.

age of ninety-three, upon the farm in Franklin now occupied by Joseph Lewis, and then by "Squire" Nathan Lewis. Nathan Lewis, just named, was a son of John Lewis, and for more than twenty years was a justice of the peace at Plumsock, where he was long a figure in local history. He died on his Franklin farm in 1875, aged eighty-four. Two of his brothers, John and Samuel, moved to the far West. James, another brother, built a pottery in Plumsock in 1822, conducting that business for twelve years, after which his son Nathan succeeded him in it for fifteen years longer. James Lewis died in 1872, aged eighty-two. His wife was a daughter of Arthur Wharton, himself one of the pioneers of Menallen, as well as an early settler upon the land now owned and occupied by his grandson, Nathan Lewis. All of Wharton's sons moved to Ohio. Resin Virgin, Jacob Wolf, Elisha Pears, the Gillilands, McVays, Whetsels, Cooks, Abrahams, Pattersons, Works, Junks, and Rossels were concerned in the early settlement of Franklin, but the majority of them have to-day no descendants of their names in the township.

Although John Bute did not come until 1813, he was very active in pioneer history. He bought on Bute's Run a farm lying upon the State road. The land had been patented in 1789 by Elisha Pears, who later disposed of it at public sale. David Veach, the purchaser, met John Bute at Plumsock while *en route* from the place of sale, and Bute being anxious to own some land bought the Pears place of Veach then and there. Bute, who had been keeping tavern at Plumsock, moved to Franklin without much delay and became a farmer. In 1829 he built a saw-mill and grist-mill on Bute's Run, and in 1857 died on the old Pears farm. Ten of his twelve children were sons, and all became settlers in Franklin. Cyrus, one of the sons, carried on the mill, and had also a small store there. The last owner of the mill was a Mr. Madison. Eight of John Bute's sons settled eventually in the far West. The ninth died in Franklin, and the tenth, Mr. Joseph Bute, now lives in the township, upon a farm that was occupied before 1800 by Andrew Arnold. Mr. Bute located upon the place in 1837. It was warranted April 3, 1769, by Joseph Snively, and by him conveyed to Resin Virgin, July 3, 1771. Jan. 24, 1786, Virgin deeded it to Andrew Arnold. Mr. Bute's first education was obtained in Thornbottom District in 1816, at the hands of James Adair, a somewhat famous pedagogue, who taught in Thornbottom District fully ten years. He made a bargain to teach school there at ten dollars annually for each scholar, all the pay to be taken in produce, and bound himself to have at no time more than thirty scholars, aside from his own children and "poor scholars."

Thomas Townsend, a Quaker, settled west of the Monongahela, near Geneva, in 1770. From there he went on a trading expedition to the Territory of Ohio. While making his return trip he and his companions,

McKnight and Colson, were surprised while encamped, by Delaware Indians and put to death. Of his sons, Aaron located in Franklin township in 1823, in the vicinity of what is now known as Flatwoods post-office. He was a carpenter and joiner, and followed his trade at Flatwoods for many years. He died at the age of eighty. Aaron Townsend's son John opened a store at Flatwoods in 1846, and continued in the business until 1861, when he sold out to Daniel Binns. In 1864, Binns disposed of his interests to P. P. Murphy and John Townsend, who have been the traders at Flatwoods since that time. Flatwoods post-office was established in 1842. John Townsend was postmaster until 1861, Daniel Binns from 1861 to 1864, and P. P. Murphy from 1864 to 1881. Mail is received three times a week from East Liberty.

William Craig settled in Franklin at an early day, near the Dunbar line, and in what is now called the Craig neighborhood. His sons were John, William, Samuel, James, Allen, and Thomas. Those now living are William, who lives in Illinois, and John, whose home is in Dunbar. John Craig was for many years a blacksmith at Laurel Hill, having bought of Thomas White a shop that White had set up years before on the town line road. Solomon Curry settled near the Craigs, upon land he purchased of John Wiley. Mr. Curry died in 1857, at the advanced age of one hundred and one. His three children were named Mary Ann, James, and John. John was accidentally killed in a saw-mill in 1877. James and Mary Ann are still living. John Graham, one of the early comers to the county, arranged a lottery drawing in Franklin township in 1814, but what the lottery was for, or why it was instituted, are points upon which there appears to be no light. A newspaper advertisement in 1814 contains the following information touching the subject: "The subscriber informs the public that the drawing of his lottery is unavoidably postponed to Tuesday, the 27th inst., on which day it will positively be drawn at the house of William Craig, in Franklin township, near Laurel Hill Meeting-house, under the direction of gentlemen of unquestioned character." Signed by John Graham, and dated "Union, September 7, 1814."

As long ago as the year 1800 there was in Franklin township, on the Youghiogheny, at the mouth of Furnace Run, a small village called Little Falls, the village being made up of a furnace, forge, a grist-mill, saw-mill, store, and workmen's dwellings. The forge known as the Franklin Iron-Works was built by George Lamb, and by him sold to Nathaniel Gibson, who was a man of considerable business capacity and liberal enterprise. He built a furnace at Little Falls, intending to make iron for his forge from the ore in that neighborhood, but a few experiments convinced him that the ore would not make such iron as he wanted, and he was forced to abandon the project. Mr. Gibson built for his residence a fine stone dwell-

ing, which was long known as the Mansion House. He obtained his pig-metal from the Connellsville Furnace, and shipped his bar iron down the river in keel-boats. About 1825, Mr. Gibson disposed of the works, including the mills, Mansion House, etc., to F. H. Oliphant. Oliphant's successors were Miltenberger & Brown, who carried on the business until 1839, when they closed it and ended the history of the village of Little Falls, for the villagers, being simply laborers at the works, moved away, the store was sold, and such portions of the works as could not be utilized allowed to fall into decay. The stone house built by Nathaniel Gibson is now occupied by James Lynch.

ORIGINAL LANDHOLDERS IN FRANKLIN.

The original surveys of lands in Franklin give the names of original land-owners, as follows:

Acres.	Acres.
Richard Applegate..... 120 $\frac{3}{4}$	John Lowry..... 194
James Allen..... 183 $\frac{1}{2}$	Thomas Lawson..... 165
William Allen..... 400	Robert Lynch..... 21
James Allen..... 75	John McClelland..... 328
John Allen..... 282	Robert McLaughlin..... 406
John M. Allen..... 187	John McLaughlin..... 377
Jonathan Addis..... 97	Daniel McMullan..... 231
Elijah Barkley..... 385 $\frac{1}{2}$	James McRefferty..... 71
Andrew Byers..... 407	Joel Maxwell..... 104
Richard Bays..... 294	Matthew McCoy..... 48
James Bays..... 173 $\frac{1}{2}$	John March..... 283
Robert Beall..... 163 $\frac{1}{2}$	James March..... 400
A. S. Byers..... 112 $\frac{1}{2}$	Thomas May..... 16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Richard Bays..... 201 $\frac{1}{2}$	Benjamin Horner..... 440
Allen Boyer..... 280	Isaac Hill..... 28 $\frac{1}{2}$
James Boys..... 72 $\frac{1}{2}$	Alexander Hamilton..... 204
John J. Barron..... 398 $\frac{1}{2}$	John Hall, Jr..... 96
John L. Barker..... 390 $\frac{1}{2}$	Margaret Hall..... 401
William Barker..... 411	John Hall..... 418
John Barker, Sr..... 412 $\frac{1}{2}$	George Hunter..... 92 $\frac{1}{2}$
John Barker, Jr..... 419	Henry George..... 50
James Byers..... 101	Samuel Jackson..... 257
John Byers..... 437	Edward Jordon..... 108
Elias Brewer..... 299	Josiah King..... 145
Joseph Barker..... 108 $\frac{1}{2}$	George King..... 105
Daniel Cannon..... 460 $\frac{1}{2}$	Margaret Latimore..... 199
John Cunningham..... 187	George Lynch..... 133
James Craig..... 806	James Lewis..... 14
John Carmichael..... 604	Robert Mays..... 336
William Collins..... 379	William Moreland..... 307
John Carson..... 133	James McCormick..... 106
David Cathcart..... 321 $\frac{1}{2}$	David Moreland..... 370 $\frac{1}{2}$
William Creacroft..... 101	Peter and John Miller..... 127
Henry Collins..... 63 $\frac{3}{4}$	John Murphy..... 150
John Craig..... 68	John Morrison..... 51
Jonathan Dungan..... 338	Malcolm McDonald..... 108
John Dunlap..... 286 $\frac{1}{2}$	Charles McLaughlin..... 96
Joshua Dickinson..... 426 $\frac{1}{2}$	Richard Noble..... 176
Robert Dungan..... 298	James Nichol..... 287
Zachariah Davis..... 110	Mathew Niely..... 128
John Dawson..... 61 $\frac{1}{2}$	John Oglevee..... 334
Joseph Essington..... 124	H. F. Oliphant..... 376
Thomas Espey..... 110 $\frac{1}{2}$	Robert Pollock..... 288
Joel Evans..... 354	Isaac Quick..... 181
John Gilchrist..... 371	Robert Ross..... 325
Henry Grier..... 119 $\frac{1}{2}$	Benjamin Ross..... 461
Thomas Grier..... 336	John Reed..... 318
Andrew Gamble..... 296 $\frac{1}{2}$	John Richey..... 170
John Gary..... 9	Alexander Robeson..... 181
Richard Gibson..... 47	Samuel Rankin..... 206
Jane Gilliland..... 111	Thomas Rogers..... 360
David Gibson..... 134	William Rittenhouse..... 404
David Hawkins..... 229	John Robertson..... 234
John Holmes..... 355	Robert Shields..... 408
James Holmes..... 356	Thomas Shields, Jr..... 404
Patrick Logan..... 166	Timothy Smith..... 364

Acres.	Acres.
Richard Smith..... 441	Jacob Snively..... 200
J. C. and T. Townsend..... 237	Samuel Stephens..... 594
Matthew Weilly..... 138	William Sparks..... 346
John Willey..... 345	Jonathan Sharpless..... 35
Samuel Work..... 308	John Shotwell..... 166
Daniel Wetzel..... 109	Robert Smith..... 132
George Wetzel..... 50	William Tinsley..... 400
James Patterson..... 418	Joseph Torrence..... 426
William Patterson..... 111	Christopher Wireman..... 178
James Rankin..... 702	James Wilkey..... 353
James Rittenhouse..... 4	Joseph Work..... 302
David Rittenhouse..... 13	Joseph Wetzel..... 50
Hannah Radcliff..... 37	John Wilkin..... 216
James Russell..... 100	Daniel Young..... 263
Andrew Snively..... 307	

FRANKLIN TAX-PAYERS IN 1785.

Following are given the names of the tax-payers of Franklin in 1785:

Acres.	Horses.	Cattle.
John Allen..... 160	2	3
David Allen..... 200	3	4
Andrew Arnold..... 350	3	4
James Adams..... 4	4	4
Benj. Archibald..... 2	2	2
Elijah Bartlet..... 300	2	2
John Brand..... 100	2	2
Joseph Barker (1 slave)..... 50	2	3
Wm. Barker..... 100	3	2
Samuel Boden..... 2	2	2
James Brand..... 50	1	1
Andrew Byers, Sr..... 300	3	4
John Bradley..... 1	1	1
Ebenezer Burt..... 1	1	1
Jotham Burt..... 200	2	3
Thomas Brooks..... 2	4	4
James Byers..... 150	2	2
Samuel Byers, Jr..... 2	1	1
Samuel Byers, Sr..... 2	2	2
James Boyes..... 200	2	7
James Barnett..... 1	1	1
Sarah Bradford (1 slave)..... 3	3	4
Thomas Cannon..... 2	2	2
John Cherry..... 150	2	1
Moses Cuesenberry..... 200	4	4
Samuel Clemens..... 1	1	1
John Carson..... 100	4	3
Joseph Coombs..... 300	4	6
Wm. Cuesenberry..... 2	2	2
Joseph Cummings..... 50	1	2
James Camble..... 2	3	3
Thomas Curry..... 2	1	1
David Cathcart..... 300	1	2
Hannah Crawford (2 slaves)..... 200	2	3
John Crawford..... 2	2	2
Daniel Cannon (1 slave)..... 400	5	7
James Craig..... 1	...	...
John Carmichael..... 300	2	1
Wm. Carson..... 200	3	2
Benjamin Caulk..... 20	...	...
Josiah Decker..... 2	1	1
James Davis..... 1	...	...
Joshua Dickinson, miller..... 400	3	3
John Dougherty, distiller..... 3	3	3
Benoni Dowson (4 slaves)..... 4	4	4
Robert Dugan..... 1	3	3
Zachariah Davis, distiller..... 100	4	4
Thomas Dunn, Sr..... 2	2	2
Thomas Dunn, Jr..... 200	2	3
Wm. Danlap..... 39	2	3
Adam Dunlap..... 270	2	4
Wm. Dickson..... 2	2	2
Stafford Dickson..... 1	2	2
John Dunlap, distiller..... 100	2	2
Thos. Espey..... 2	1	1
Thos. Estell..... 70	3	2
Jos. Essington..... 100	...	...
David Faulkner..... 100	2	1
Saml. Freeman..... 500	4	2
Saml. Finley..... 300	4	3
Robt. Fowler..... 2	1	1

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

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	Acres.	Horses.	Cattle.		Acres.	Horses.	Cattle.
Saml. Gibson.....	100	2	2	Saml. Roe.....	2	2
John Golden, distiller.....	John R tehey.....	100	2	2
Henry Gillilan.....	50	2	3	Wm. Rittenhouse.....	150	3	5
Edward Gibson.....	16	1	3	John Robison.....	100	3	2
John Gilchrist.....	250	5	5	Alex. Robison.....	100	2	2
Matthew Gilchrist (1 slave).....	150	2	3	Wm. Robison.....	100	2	2
John Gibson, Jr.....	.....	2	2	John Reed.....	200	2	2
Thos. Greer, distiller.....	200	3	3	Saml. Ritchey.....	25	.....	1
John Gibson, Sr.....	.....	2	2	John Rodgers, Sr.....	.....	2	2
John Hainnon.....	40	2	1	Thos. Rodgers, distiller.....	300	4	6
Rich'd Hawk.....	.....	.....	.....	Jared Regan.....	.....	1	1
Wm. Holliday.....	.....	2	2	Raisen Regan.....	.....	1	3
Chas. Harrison.....	.....	2	1	Robert Ross, distiller (2 slaves).....	400	4	5
Solomon Hull.....	.....	2	1	Wm. Ross (1 slave).....	.....	1	2
Jas. Harper.....	200	2	3	T. Ross.....	.....	2	2
John Huston.....	.....	1	1	Danl. Rector.....	.....	2	2
Wm. Hill.....	200	2	2	Jas. Robison.....	.....	2	2
Jonathan Hill.....	105	2	1	Wm. Reed.....	.....	2	1
John Hollis.....	.....	1	1	Philip Rockert.....	.....	1	2
Robt. Hughey.....	.....	2	2	Wm. Ramsey.....	70	1	2
Joseph Hall.....	.....	1	2	Jas. Rodgers.....	.....	3	2
Jas. Hunter.....	300	.....	.....	John Rodgers, Jr.....	.....	1	2
Archibald Johnson.....	.....	2	2	Jas. Toward.....	200	3	3
Edward Jordan.....	100	1	2	Benj. Stephens (4 slaves).....	400	6	6
John John.....	.....	2	2	John Sheerer, distiller.....	60	2	2
Geo. Lynch.....	50	2	2	Saml. Strain.....	150	2	3
Francis Lewis.....	50	2	3	Augustin Stephens.....	.....	2	3
Saml. Lyon (1 slave).....	.....	3	2	Joseph Stephens.....	.....	.....	1
Patrick Logan.....	100	3	2	George Swink.....	.....	2	2
John Lowry, distiller.....	.....	2	2	Jacob Swink.....	.....	1	3
Jacob Lyon.....	.....	1	1	Uriah Springer (2 slaves).....	340	5	6
Alex. Morlin.....	300	6	4	Corbit Smith.....	100	2	2
David Morlin.....	300	.....	2	Adam Steel.....	50	1	1
Wm. Morlin.....	300	2	4	Reuben Stewes.....	.....	1	1
Thos. More (2 slaves).....	260	3	6	Wm. Smith, Sr.....	34	1	2
Moses McHaffy, distiller.....	.....	.....	2	George Shanklin.....	80	2	2
Jas. Moody.....	.....	1	2	Wm. Smith, Jr.....	.....	2	1
John Maxwell.....	50	1	.....	Wm. Scott.....	300	2	3
Wm. Miller.....	300	4	4	Gilbert Simpson (5 slaves).....	25	6	5
Robt. Minter.....	.....	1	1	Danl. Stephens.....	.....	2	2
Robt. Murphy.....	100	2	3	John Smith.....	.....	1	.....
Francis Malhes.....	.....	1	1	Wm. Sparks.....	300	2	4
Robt. McLoughlin, distiller.....	400	5	5	Jos. Smart.....	20	2	1
John McLoughlin.....	300	2	3	Hugh Torrence.....	.....	2	2
Chas. May.....	.....	2	1	Saml. Torrence.....	.....	1	3
Jas. Mitchell.....	.....	3	3	Jos. Torrence.....	.....	3	1
Alex. McClellan.....	.....	1	1	Jas. Thompson.....	.....	1	3
John McClellan (1 slave).....	300	5	5	Jos. Work.....	300	2	2
Jas. McCormick, miller.....	.....	1	2	Saml. Work.....	200	3	4
Alex. McWilliams.....	.....	1	2	John Wells (2 slaves).....	.....	2	2
Danl. McLean.....	80	3	3	Wm. Willson.....	100	2	2
Geo. McCormick.....	.....	2	2	John Willson.....	.....	1	1
Jas. McCaig.....	.....	1	1	Robt. Willis.....	60	2	2
Widow McMillan.....	.....	1	1	Matthew Wiley, distiller.....	400	4	5
Isaac Mooney.....	100	2	1	Thos. Welch.....	.....	1	1
Wm. McCormick.....	600	.....	.....	Jas. Wilkie.....	200	2	3
Thos. Moore.....	100	1	2	Danl. Young.....	55	1	1
Jos. Nilson.....	.....	2	2	Jos. Young.....	100	3	3
Mathew Nealy.....	160	2	2	Geo. Young.....	250	2	5
Saml. Neil.....	.....	1	1				
Jas. Nicol.....	200	2	1	The single freemen in the township in 1785 were:			
Wm. Orr.....	.....	1	.....	John Byers.....	150	2	2
Jas. Paul, distiller.....	330	3	2	Andrew Byers.....	100	1	.....
Jos. Perry.....	.....	1	1	Alex. Carson.....	.....	1	2
Benj. Power (1 slave).....	.....	2	3	Wm. Carson.....	.....	.....	.....
Jas. Patton.....	.....	.....	2	John Dunlap.....	.....	.....	.....
Jonathan Phillips.....	300	1	7	Beal Fowler.....	.....	1	.....
Elisha Pierce.....	300	4	5	Jos. Irwin.....	.....	2	1
David Parks.....	.....	2	2	Wm. Maxwell.....	.....	1	.....
John Paxton.....	90	2	2	Saml. Stephens (1 slave).....	500	1	1
Wm. Poange.....	.....	2	1	John Battleshell.....	80	.....	.....
David Parkhill.....	150	2	3	Thos. Revanscraft.....	.....	.....	.....
Edward Parrish.....	60	2	2	Richard Boyes.....	300	.....	.....
Rich'd Phillips.....	.....	2	1	Richard Barnet.....	.....	.....	.....
Samuel Phillips.....	100	2	2	Isaiah Moreland.....	.....	.....	.....
Thos. Patterson.....	90	3	4	Jos. Minter.....	.....	1	1
Jas. Patterson.....	150	3	3	John Rodgers, Jr.....	.....	1	.....
John Patterson.....	100	2	2	John Speir.....	.....	1	.....
Wm. Peirsol.....	100	1	1	Wm. Speir.....	.....	1	.....
Saml. Rankin.....	180	2	3	Jas. Allen.....	100	1	1
John Reagh.....	.....	2	3	Freeman Barte-hell.....	.....	1	.....
Jas. Rankin.....	300	3	5	John Arnold.....	.....	.....	.....
	300						

	Acres.	Horses.	Cattle.
Saml. Dunlap, distiller.....	100	2	2
Danl. Estell.....	...	...	...
Alex. Faulkner.....	...	...	...
Godfrey Johnson.....	...	1	...
Geo. Johnson.....	...	...	...
Jas. McCormick.....	...	...	...
Wm. McMullen.....	...	...	...
Dennis McCarty.....	...	...	...
John Dugan.....	...	...	...
Matthew Richey.....	50	2	1
Thos. White, distiller.....	...	1	...
Thos. McCage.....	...	...	...
Josiah Allen.....	...	...	...
John Lawson.....	200	4	3
John Cummins.....	...	...	...
Thos. Guest (1 slave).....	2200	3	2

In 1796 the acres numbered 34,577; horses, 521; cattle, 721; slaves, 19. The total valuation was \$228,318, and the tax quota \$380.52.

In 1808 the assessed acres in Franklin numbered 21,077; forges, 1; distilleries, 8; mills, 7; horses, 401; and cattle, 403. The total valuation was \$160,518, and the township's quota of county tax, \$242.

Licenses were issued to tavern-keepers in Franklin (between 1794 and 1808) as follows: Jacob Strickler, September, 1794; William Rittenhouse, March, 1795; Arthur Hurry, September, 1795; Peter Kenny, September, 1796; James Cunningham, December, 1796; Adam Dickey, September, 1797; John Rogers, William Morehouse, and John Fouzer, September, 1797; Edmund Freeman, December, 1797; John Freeman, September, 1798.

EARLY ROADS.

At the March sessions in 1795 report was made by John McClelland, Robert Adams, Jeremiah Pears, Samuel Stevens, Joseph Torrance, and James Paull, on a road laid from Meason's furnace by Pears' forge to the Redstone road. The road was described as commencing at Isaac Meason's furnace, leading to the forge built by Jeremiah and James Pears, and thence "till it intersects the road leading from Uniontown to Brownsville." September, 1794, a road was viewed from Meason's iron-works to the mouth of the Big Redstone by Robert McLaughlin, Daniel Cannon, Matthew Neely, Jeremiah Pears, David Moreland, and Matthew Gilchrist. Also, in December, 1794, a road was viewed from Meason's furnace by Pears' forge to the road from Uniontown to Redstone, the viewers being Jeremiah Pears, Robert Adams, James Paull, Col. Joseph Torrance, Samuel Stevens, and John McClelland.

A report was made to the court at the June sessions in 1797 of a road from Thomas Dunn's plantation by way of Samuel Grier's mills to Samuel Grable's. The viewers were John Dunlap, Benjamin Stevens, Joseph Work, Elisha Pears, William Brown, and William McFarland.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION AND CIVIL LIST.

At the December session of the Court of General Quarter Sessions in 1783 the county was divided into townships. One of these townships was Franklin,

whose creation is thus recorded: "A township to begin at the mouth of Crab-Apple Run; thence up the same to the mouth of Harvester's Branch; thence up the same to the head thereof; thence by a line to be drawn to the head of the South Fork of Washington Mill-Run; thence down the same to the river Youghiogeni; thence up the Youghiogeni to the foot of the Laurel Hill; thence along the foot of Laurel Hill to Burd's old road, leading from Gist's to the Old Fort; thence along the said road to Redstone Creek; thence down the said creek to the place of beginning, to be hereafter known by the name of Franklin township." At the December term of court, 1793, it was ordered that "that part of Wharton township which lies northward of a line lately run by Alexander McClean and his assistants as a line of experiment from Berlin to the west side of the Chestnut Ridge or Laurel Hill, crossing the Youghiogeni River about one hundred perches above the mouth of Rocky Run, and thence due west to Braddock's road, be annexed to the township of Franklin." At the December session of court in 1798 a portion of Franklin was set off and called Dunbar township. At the March session in 1839 the township of Perry was created from portions of Franklin, Tyrone, and Washington. At the September session, 1849, a petition was presented for a change of line between the townships of Perry and Franklin, commencing at or near James H. Patterson's steam saw-mill, and terminating on the Red Lion road, south of the written property belonging to David Rittenhouse, so as to include James Patterson, Jr., now of Perry, within the limits of Franklin township.

Wm. Colin, John Dunn, and Ephraim Lynch were appointed commissioners. Order was issued, report made and approved Dec. 19, 1849, and confirmed March 8, 1851. An addition from Franklin to Perry was made in March, 1852. A slight change of line between Franklin and Perry was made in 1867, and in March, 1872, petition was made by Hugh H. Patterson, Joseph Clark, Alfred and Freeman Cooper to "attach" to Franklin township as more convenient for election and school purposes.

The records of elections in the township are incomplete, and the list of township officials following will be found to extend only from 1784 to 1808 and from 1840 to 1881.

CONSTABLES.

1784. John Braun, Jr.	1794. Enos Thomas.
John Dunlap.	1795. Samuel Stephens.
1785. James Nicol.	1796. Elisha Pearce.
1786. Andrew Arnold.	1797. Thomas Gibson.
1787. John John.	1798. Thomas Dunn.
1788. Matthew Wiley.	1799. William Robeson.
1789. James Rankin.	1800. William Craig.
1790. John Rud.	1801. Hugh Shotwell.
1791. James Byers.	1802. William Rittenhouse.
1792. Robert Dougan.	1803. Joseph Oglevee.
1793. Daniel Cannon.	1804. Robert Patterson.
1794. George Thompson.	1805-7. William Scott.

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OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

1784. Daniel Cannon. Daniel McLean.	1795. Thomas Dunn. 1796. Mathew Neely. Robert Smith.
1785. Samuel Stephens. Samuel Rankin.	1797. James Wilkin. James Byers.
1786. Samuel Rankin. Elisha Pears.	1798. John Patterson. Joseph Work.
1787. Samuel Finley. Elijah Barkley.	1799. Hugh Shotwell. Frank Lewis.
1788. Enoch Barkley. Samuel Finley.	1800. John Byers. Andrew Arnold.
1789. John Patterson. Thomas Rogers.	1801. Elisha Pears. David Arnold.
1790. Robert McLaughlin. Thomas Grier.	1802. William Hamilton. James Allen.
1791. Thomas Rogers. William Robinson.	1803. Wm. Craig. John Reed.
1792. Mathew Wiley. William Rittenhouse.	1804. Henry Gilliland. Joseph Esington.
1793. William Scott. John Patterson.	1805. Henry Fitz. Edward Jordan.
1794. John Richey. David Kithcart.	1806. Richard Arnold. Richard Phillips.
1795. Daniel Young, Sr.	

SUPERVISORS.

1784. John McClelland. Samuel Freeman.	1796. Joseph Work. Joseph Oglevee.
1785. Robert McLaughlin. William Robeson.	1797. Richard Phillips. Matthew Neely.
1786. John John. Thomas Moore.	1798. William Scott. Conrad Barricklow.
1787. William Sparks. Samuel Stephens.	1799. Samuel Bryson. Adam Steel.
1788. John John. Samuel Work.	1800. Francis Lewis. John Paxton.
1789. Daniel Cannon. William Rittenhouse.	1801. James Rankin. Samuel Reed.
1790. James Rankin. William Metler.	1802. Henry Jeiz. William Craig.
1791. John Dunlap. John Robinson.	1803. John Bowman. Samuel Reed.
1792. Joshua Dickinson. Andrew Arnold.	1804. David Parker. David Smith.
1793. Thomas Dunn. Benjamin Stephens.	1805. James Byers. James McCafferty.
1794. Samuel Rankin. Jacob Strickler.	1806. James Allen. Matthew Cannon.
1795. James Byers. Duncan McClean.	1807. J. A. Scott. Thomas Grier.

ASSESSORS.

1840. James Fry, Jr.	1854. William Hertwick.
1841. James Ghrist.	1855. Henry Fitts.
1842. Andrew Oldham.	1856. William Humbert.
1843. Jesse Arnold.	1857. James Allen.
1844. Henry Fetz.	1858. William Parkbille.
1845. James Allen.	1859. Milton W. Patterson.
1846. Jonathan Ramage.	1860. Alfred Cooper.
1847. Frederick Boyer.	1861. George W. Brown.
1848. James Arnold.	1862. Watson Murphy.
1849. Abraham Hazen.	1863. S. P. Junk.
1850. Daniel Harper.	1864. C. Hearford.
1851. Henry Galley.	1865. G. Hazen.
1852. E. H. Abraham.	1866. W. F. Bute.
1853. Henry Framer.	1867. W. Arison.

1868. J. Rankin.
1869. J. Jobs.
1871. J. M. Long.
1872. A. Winnett.
1873. James McCloy.
1875. H. Sparks.

1876. Adah Winnet.
1877. John Arnold.
1878. Jacob Mills.
1879. Phineas Rotruck.
1880. Thomas Hazen.
1881. J. Burton.

AUDITORS.

1840. William H. Harper.	1861. John Cooper.
1841. Abraham Hazen.	1862. Henry Cook.
1842. David Gibson.	1863. D. McMillen.
1843. Andrew Oldham.	1864. T. A. Humbert.
1844. James Frey.	1865. D. Snyder.
1845. Jonathan Ramage.	1866. W. Bradman.
1846. Thomas McMillen.	1867. J. Frey.
1847. Thomas Craig.	1868. L. McCrary.
1848. John Burton.	1869. J. Rankin.
1849. Thomas McMillen.	1870. D. Snyder.
1850. W. G. Bute.	1871. E. Shearer.
1851. Jonathan Ramage.	1872. J. Long.
1852. Jesse Arnold.	1873. James Murphy.
1853. James Long.	1874. Jonathan Rankin.
1854. Moses Hazen.	1875. David Junk.
1855. William McVey.	1876. Job Trasher.
1856. Henry Barkalow.	1877. David Snyder.
1857. Joseph Bute.	1878. Hiram Jordan.
1858. Robert Smith.	1879. Clark Foster.
1859. James Ghrist.	1880. David Long.
1860. Mathew Byers.	1881. H. F. Jordan.

TOWN CLERKS.

1841-42. James H. Patterson.	1859. James Arnold.
1843-44. Robert Smith.	1860-61. Mordecai McDonald.
1845-52. Joseph Bute.	1862. David Arnold.
1853-54. Robert Smith.	1863-75. J. Bute.
1855. Jesse Arnold.	1876. Jonathan Burton.
1856. George W. Foulker.	1877-78. J. Bute.
1857. Washington Bute.	1879. Farrington Oglevee.
1858. John Cunningham.	1880-81. Joseph Bute.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

1840. William Abraham. Joel Maxon.	1854. Robert McGinnis. Robert Gaddis.
1841. John Shank. Benjamin Byers.	1855. Edward Jordan. John Cunningham.
1842. Joseph Bute. Abraham Hazen.	1856. Thomas Dunn. Morgan Campbell.
1843-44. Henry Strong. Henry Barkalow.	1857. Samuel P. Junk. Abraham Galley.
1845. Alfred Cooper. George Wolf.	1858. Edward Eaglan. Washington Hess.
1846. Henry Snider. Jefferson Lynn.	1859. Addison Allep. George Whetsel.
1847. James Fry. Joseph Bute.	1860. Nathan Lewis. James Allen.
1848. Jonathan Ramage. Robert Gaddis.	1861. Jacob Strickler. Henry Barkalow.
1849. James Rankin. James Frey.	1862. James Arnold. George Wolf.
1850. Samuel Junk. William Abraham.	1863. W. Murphy. F. McKee.
1851. William Humbert. George Wolf.	1864. R. Addis. J. Allen.
1852. Alexander Brown. Henry Frazer.	1865. J. M. Long. J. Barton.
1853. Joseph Bute. Frederick Boyer.	1866. W. Murphy. J. M. Long.

1866. J. Murphy.	1874. William Harrison.
1867. J. Rankin.	Thomas Dunn.
J. W. Byer.	1875. William Hormel.
1868. C. Hearford.	Joseph Long.
H. Cook.	James Murphy.
1869. W. T. Bute.	1876. Conrad Strickler.
W. Boyd.	William Hornwell.
1870. J. Parkhill.	1877. George Hazen.
J. Reed.	Jonathan Rankin.
1871. W. Bradman.	William Arison.
C. Hearford.	1878. Job Frasher.
S. Evans.	David Junk.
1872. W. F. Bute.	1879. Lewis McCrary.
W. G. Allen.	Thomas J. Dunn.
J. Frey.	1880. Jacob Strickler.
1873. James Junk.	Jesse Oglevee.
David Snyder.	1881. P. Roderick.
1874. George Hazen.	James Junk.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1840. William Abraham.	1864. M. Arison.
Joseph Ghrist.	1865. F. Oglevee.
1845. Robert Smith.	1869. H. Cook.
Jacob Wolf.	1870. W. Arison.
1853. Matthew Arison.	F. Oglevee.
Robert Gaddis.	1874. W. S. Allen.
1859. Henry Cook.	1875. W. F. Bute.
James Patterson.	Matthew Arison.
1860. Robert Gaddis.	1880. W. S. Bute.
Joseph Bute.	

SCHOOLS.

One of the earliest school-houses in Franklin township was a log building that stood in 1800 upon the Uniontown and Pittsburgh road, about forty rods south of John Shotwell's stone mansion. It was the only school-house in Franklin west of Flatwoods, and one of the very first in that section of the country. It was built before the year 1800, but just when cannot be told. Among its earliest patrons and supporters were Hugh Shotwell, Robert Smith, John Allen, Jonathan Sharpless, Anthony Swayne, James McCafferty, William Rittenhouse, Joseph Ghrist, John Paxon, Jacob Baughman, William Burton, Jacob Wolf, William Condon, John and Robert Patterson, Amos Emmens, Catharine Shanklin, and John Shotwell. The first teacher was Samuel Blaney, a retired sea-captain, and a fine scholar for that day. Blaney was perhaps the most famous school-teacher Franklin ever had. He taught in and about Franklin for upwards of thirty years, and died at Flatwoods at a ripe old age. His successor in the old log school-house was William Symms, a Yankee, who taught there some time. Among the children who were numbered as the earliest pupils in that school-house were Catharine, Susanna, Rosetta, and Emily Shotwell, Harriet Wolf, Pruda Rittenhouse, Jonathan Ramage, Eliza and Charlotte Wolf, William Mevey, John Blaney, Huston and Thomas Todd, Hugh Deyarmon, George, Ruth, and Sarah Wolf, Catharine, Rachel, Melinda, and Samuel Condon, Abraham, George, Thomas, and Mary Hazen, Wilson Hill, James and Nancy McCafferty, John, James, and

Sarah Shanks, Matthew Patterson, Arthur, William, and Thomas Rittenhouse.

The old Franklin school-house was built in 1821 upon the site of the present house. It was constructed of hewn logs, eighteen by twenty-four feet in size, was covered with a shingle roof, and was furnished with slab benches. Those most active in building the house were Joseph Ghrist, David Hazen, Samuel Blaney, Jonathan Hill, William Condon, Robert and John Patterson, David Rittenhouse, Ashfordly Wintermute, Robert Smith, John Allen, Jacob Wolf, and John Shotwell. William Symms was the first teacher, and he was succeeded by John Breckenridge, Samuel Blaney, Samuel Peden, Sarah Griffith, William Frazer, William McVey. Among Mr. Symms' pupils were James Patterson, D. P. Patterson, Flora, Sarah, John, and Clarissa Patterson, R. S. Patterson, William, Isabella, and John Burton, William and Perry Condon, Hannah, Catharine, Mary, and Jacob Wolf, Thomas and Sarah Todd, Emily and Caroline Shotwell, Clarissa and Sarah Hazen, Benjamin and Lida Wintermute, Hiram, Hannah, and James Ghrist, Polly and Betty Beal, George and William West, David and Wilson Rittenhouse, Sarah and Matilda Ramage, Hiram Smith, Sarah and Neri Hill, Hugh Deyarmon, Samuel Blair, Samuel, Levi, and Sarah Morris, William and Polly Shanks. Franklin school-house was in liberal demand by various religious denominations who worshiped there nearly every Sunday. A Union Sunday-school was established there in 1822, and much encouraged by the efforts of John Shotwell, Gen. James H. Patterson, David Rittenhouse, Samuel Condon, and Jonathan Hill. The land upon which the old log school-house stood was conveyed by Hugh Shotwell and wife to Edward Jordan, William Oliphant, and Timothy Smith, Jr., trustees of the school-house, the consideration being one dollar. The deed describes the tract as "containing forty-nine square perches, situated on the west side of the road leading from Uniontown to Pittsburgh, being part of a tract of land called Hope, for which a patent was granted to John Patterson, Feb. 6, 1798, and by him conveyed to Hugh Shotwell, May 8, 1798."

Following are presented details touching the public schools of Franklin, as taken from the annual school report ending June 7, 1880:

Whole number of schools.....	7
Average number of months taught.....	5
Number of male teachers.....	6
" female teachers.....	1
Average salaries of males per month.....	\$31.00
" females per month.....	31.00
Number of male scholars.....	167
" female scholars.....	141
Average number attending school.....	231
" percentage of attendance.....	85
Cost per month.....	\$72.00
Number of mills levied for school purposes.....	1½
" " building purposes.....	00
Total amount of tax levied for school and building purposes.....	\$1295.61
State appropriation.....	295.89

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From taxes and all other sources, except State appropriation.....	\$1529.54
Total receipts.....	1825.43
Cost of school-houses,—purchasing, building, renting, etc.....	362.76
Paid for teachers' wages.....	1044.13
Paid for fuel and contingencies, fees of collectors, etc., and all other expenses.....	153.65
Total expenditures.....	1560.54
Resources.....	264.89
Liabilities.....	

CHURCHES.

BIG REDSTONE BAPTIST CHURCH.

An entry upon the records of the Big Redstone Church reads, "The church at Big Redstone, called Philadelphia, was constituted May 1, 1791, by Rev. David Loofborrow." Farther on one reads that "the following are the names of the members¹ regularly baptized and joined in fellowship and communion: Henry Frazer, minister and pastor of the Philadelphia Church; William Rittenhouse, deacon and recorder; Thomas Wells, deacon; William Calvin, singing clerk. Joseph Dougins, Thomas Wheatley, Samuel Cralle, John Stivers, David Brenner, Henry Fritz, James Winders, Abraham Laverd, Benjamin Phillips, Job Rossel, Joseph Jordan, Richard Arnold, Andrew Yeagley, Joseph Combs, Mathias Merrill, Job Lecraw, Joel Rogers, John Olton, Abraham Rogers, John Gibson, Christopher Warman, Robert Rogers, Brazilla Rossel, Jonathan Addis, Isaac Wheatley, Hugh Shotwell, Isaac Updegraf, Joseph Wheatley, Rachel Mooney, Rebecca Rittenhouse, Abigail Leverd, Susannah Wells, Margaret Grable, Alice Brown, Martha Hamstide, Martha Stivers, Euphemia Brewer, Sarah Phillips, Patience Wilderman, Jane Fitz, Francis Boughman, Ann Danielson, Mary Rossel, Phoebe Fraser, Ann Merrill, Ann Arnold, Mary Calvin, Margaret Fitz, Priscilla Arnold, Nelly Arnold, Elizabeth Whitsel, Sarah Yeagley, Elizabeth Bell, Mary Fitz, Sarah Whitsell, Prudence Lecrau, Sarah Emmons, Lydia Sharp, Elizabeth Combs, Elizabeth Hilands, Mary Rossel, Millie Rogers, Chloe Logear, Lavina Rogers, Delilah Thompson, Elizabeth Rossel, Tamsel Spencer, Polly Rogers, Hopey Rogers, Rebecca Abrahams, Sarah Wooley, Hannah Dalauf, Nelly Oliphant, Mary Updegraf, Hannah Wheatley." As an evidence of "close communion" an extract is made from the ninth article of the Confession of Faith, as follows: "We do promise to keep the secrets of the church, and not divulge them to any, for in this respect we are a garden inclosed, a fountain sealed." Feb. 19, 1801, measures were taken to "fence the graveyard." Mr. Frazer appears to have been the church's pastor until 1802, when, in September of that year, Rev. Benjamin Stone was called. The entry upon the minutes recites thus: "Called Brother Benjamin Stone to take the pastoral care of this church so long as it suits him and us. And he agrees to supply us once a month until next

April; after that twice a month." Preaching was doubtless held at odd places, and perhaps chiefly in a log school-house, until 1800, for it does not appear that a house of worship was erected before that date, although the statement may be a mistaken one, as the early records of the church scarcely refer to the subject of a meeting-house.

A stray memorandum, bearing date 1800, contains a bill of items in connection with the business of building, and testifies that it is "a bill for work done at the meeting-house," as follows:

	£	s.	d.
"Tow doors and four shutters.....	1	14	6
Cutting out tow windows and checking and facing.....	0	10	0
To making sash.....	1	2	8
Laying the upper floor.....	1	13	0
Running up the stairs.....	0	18	0
Making clabboards and weatherboarding it up.....	0	5	0
Plaining bords and nailing round the pulpit up in the loft.....	0	3	9
Plaining bords and fixing round the stairs and boarding.....	1	0	0
Fixing a frame round the top of the staires.....	0	3	0
Total.....	7	9	11

Collected from the church.....	0	4	6
May 19, 1800, settled with Joseph; we owed him...	1	4	4"

This church was a log building, and was in all probability erected by volunteer labor save as to the carpenter's work, for which the bill was presented as above narrated. How long Rev. Benjamin Stone remained the pastor is not of record. He was succeeded by Rev. James Fry, who occupied the pulpit steadily for about thirty years, and died in the pastorate. He was followed by Revs. Courtland Skinner, Thomas Rose, and Adah Winnet. Mr. Winnet's pastorate covered a period of more than thirty years. He was suddenly attacked with palsy while preaching at Maple Creek, in January, 1881, and in three hours was a corpse. The present pastor is Rev. A. Canfield. Although the church prospered greatly for many years, and had at one time a membership of upwards of one hundred, deaths, organization of other churches, and removals from the neighborhood have cut the members down to seventeen. The present house of worship was erected in 1845. Preaching is supplied once a month. The deacons are Samuel Jobs and Robinson Murphy. Complaints were not infrequently urged before the church by one member against another, and the recitals thereof were sometimes framed in what would strike the average reader of to-day as an amusing form. One, the following, is transcribed *verbatim et literatim*:

"Job Roussel complains that on Wednesday last he and his son had taken up a certain Thomas Brown then they sent for Jonathan Addis to assist them in taking him before the authority he accordingly came when he came he asked Brown where he had got that mare he denyed, J. Addis took hold of him and said git up you dog, he then gave him a slap with his hand and damned him, Roussel then thought that Addis would be of service to go and see the fences that

¹ The list includes the names of members received up to 1803.

he had left down they went to see and saw the tracks of the mare and colt, Addis said you dog you ought to be at the work house long ago he gave him a push and Kickt him—they then came to the house a little after John Addis came and desired his father not to go, and that he would be damned if he should go and gave Roussel a considerable of ill language at the same time Roussel said he would bare his father Harmless He said you are not able for he was as able as he was and that he (meaning Roussel) had not given his daughter anything etc. Roussel answered him to be gone a little dirty whelp, then they proceed before the authority and Roussel sent a subpoena for Jonathan Addis and had him brought forward as a witness then Roussel asked his son-in-law what he came for he said for fun. Roussel said I have fetched your father too he answered Roussel you shall pay him for that then Jonathan Addis stepped up and said his son had acknowledged enough and that he would kick him or any son he had, the magistrate commanded the peace Roussel then went out at the door and Addis followed him out and said I will kick you you old dirty Raskel, Roussel said why did you call me dirty have you a clean shirt when you go home. Then James Roussel and Addis started away James R began to moderate him, Addis answered him and said he did not care for any man then Roussel sent his wife to see Addis she told him to come and see him and make it up in love for it would be much the best, he seemed to Rave much she told him if he did he would complain to the church he said he disregarded the Church, she said this was a dreadful thing and she cryd he told her to begone with her tears, he said Roussel had used his son ill and that he was a dirty old Raskel and he would not see his son imposed upon and that he would kick Roussel and that he could slap any one of the Roussels, she told he had aggravated Roussel a great deal and that she blamed Roussel for anything wrong he done the next day he came into the field James Roussel asked him what he thought of yesterdays work he said he had not felt well since and that he thought he ought to be kickt James said he heard a man say he intended to return him for swearing he asked him who he was he said I am the man he went off slapping his fists together and swore he would have Revenge before Saturday night."

Attached to the complaint was an affidavit, of which the following is a copy :

" FAYETTE COUNTY, ss :

" Before me the subscribing witness, as justice of the peace in and for said county, personally came James Rossel and made oath that on the 17th of July, 1805, he heard Jonathan Addis swear one profane oath and the day following one profane oath, and he further deposeth and sayth that on the 17th of July at the dwelling house of Job Rossel he heard John Addis give his father-in-law provoking sassey language as he thought without provocation.

" Sworn and subscribed the 13th day of August, 1805.

" ROBERT SMITH.

" JAMES ROSELL."

LAUREL HILL UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

About the year 1790, during the pastorate of Rev. James Dunlap, the elders of the Laurel Hill Presbyterian Church introduced Watts' "Hymns" into the form of worship, despite the opposition of many of the members. The result was seen in the withdrawal of the disaffected ones, aggregating about one-third of the congregation. They desired, they said, to remain faithful to the forms their fathers had observed, and cling to the songs their fathers had sung. They were popularly known as "the Seceders." Being strong in numbers they agitated the subject of organizing a new church, and in 1792 they formed the Associated Reformed Congregation of Laurel Hill. Application was at once made for admission into the Presbytery of Monongahela. Just how many seceded from the original church cannot be told, since the early records are lost, but that the number was considerable would appear from the fact that from the minutes of the Associated Reformed Synod of the West for 1806 Laurel Hill Church was reported as having a congregation of one hundred and ten families, and a membership of one hundred and sixty. At that time the ruling elders were John Hamilton, James Wilkie, Joseph Finley, William Patterson, Thomas Dunn, Sr., and John Stewart. After the church was organized Rev. Mr. Warwick preached awhile, and then went to a charge in Kentucky. Supplies were furnished by the Presbytery until 1798, when Rev. David Proudfoot was called to be the pastor. He was one of the pioneers in the United Presbyterian Church. He came with his parents from Scotland in 1754, and in 1788 entered college at Gettysburg, studied theology under Rev. John Jamison, and in 1796 was licensed to preach. He labored at Laurel Hill, East Liberty, and Dunlap's Creek from 1798 to the spring of 1824, and after twenty-six years of continuous service was released. He moved then to Ohio, where he died in 1830. During his pastorate at Laurel Hill the ruling elders ordained were James Patterson, Peter Patterson, John Patterson, Esq., W. C. Patterson, William Patterson, Jeremiah Patterson, John Patterson, Robert Long, and John Junk. The church was dependent upon supplies from March, 1824, to the spring of 1836, when Matthew McKinstry was called by Laurel Hill and Bethesda, and installed April 27, 1836. He remained until 1844 in charge of both congregations, when he gave his whole time to Bethesda. During his pastorate the ruling elders ordained were James Gilchrist (in 1837), Edward Gilchrist (in 1840), and Samuel P. Junk (in 1840).

After Mr. McKinstry's departure the pastorate was vacant until August, 1849, supplies being regularly furnished meanwhile. During the interregnum, Andrew Bryson, Sr., M. M. Patterson, and John Gilchrist were chosen ruling elders. Mr. Bryson still lives, and is still one of the elders. Rev. D. H. Pollock, the next pastor, accepted a call April 10, 1849, and was installed the following August. The church was then

in a flourishing condition, and under his ministrations prospered greatly. His labors closed Oct. 25, 1853. During his pastorate James R. Patterson and Alexander H. Patterson were ordained ruling elders. Supplies were again in order until the spring of 1856, when Laurel Hill and Mount Pleasant called Rev. James H. Fife, who labored in the pastorate until his death, July 26, 1861. There was after that no regular pastor until June 20, 1865, when Rev. T. F. Boyd was called to Laurel Hill to devote all his time to that church. His stay extended to Sept. 3, 1867. When he took charge the membership was ninety, and when he retired it was but seventy-five. After this the pastorate was vacant two years and seven months, until Jan. 10, 1870. On that date Rev. T. P. Patterson was called, and installed June 21, 1870. He was released Sept. 4, 1877. J. H. Patterson was chosen ruling elder Oct. 14, 1870, and Oct. 5, 1871, additions to the session were made in William S. Gilchrist, Joseph Humbert, and D. P. Patterson Aug. 13, 1878, Rev. S. B. McBride, the present pastor, was installed. He was ordained in September, 1870.

During the existence of the church but two houses of worship were erected. Soon after its organization six acres of land, lying on the township line between Franklin and Dunbar, were deeded to Jeremiah Pears, William McFarland, and John McClelland, "trustees of the Associated Reformed Congregation of Laurel Hill." Upon the land (in Dunbar) a graveyard was laid out and a stone church built, measuring forty-four by fifty-five feet, and sixteen feet high. During Rev. Mr. Pollock's pastorate the church was repaired and remodeled, and the pulpit "taken down-stairs from up-stairs." From 1792 to 1874 the same house was used. In the latter year the present edifice, standing in Franklin, was erected. During the summer of 1871 a parsonage costing \$2000 was built. In March, 1881, the membership was ninety-six, and the ruling elders at that time were Andrew Bryson, Sr., J. H. Patterson, Joseph H. Humbert, and D. P. Patterson. The trustees were James Junk, John Dunn, and David P. Long. In the Sunday-school, of which J. H. Humbert is superintendent, there was an average attendance of sixty-five. In the churchyard the older headstones are defaced, broken, or destroyed, so that the earliest burials cannot be noted here. The oldest inscriptions traceable include the following: Catharine Jackson, 1803; Thomas Dunn, 1802; William Rankin, 1807; Robert Jackson, 1808; Flora Patterson, 1811; Samuel Bryson, 1808; John Richey, 1814; Elizabeth Rankin, 1818 (aged ninety-one); John Reed, 1815 (aged one hundred); and Samuel Rankin, 1820 (aged eighty-three). Upon the headstone of Alexander Work—died 1813—it is recorded:

"The man of business rests in dust,
Survivors feel the loss,
Widow and orphans, citizens,
Alas! must bear the cross."

FLATWOODS BAPTIST CHURCH.

About 1833 Andrew Arnold engaged Rev. William Wood to hold Baptist services in the Arnold school-house, one and one-fourth miles east of the present church building. Mr. Wood held services there and in private houses, from time to time, and on the fifth Sunday in June, 1834, in a grove near the school, Mr. Wood, assisted by Revs. John Patton and Benoni Allen, organized the Flatwoods Baptist Church. Andrew Arnold and John Detwiler were chosen deacons, Andrew Arnold the singing clerk, and twenty-two persons were received as constituent members. A list of members received into the church up to 1842, gives the names of Andrew Arnold, Hiram Norris, John Detwiler, David Rittenhouse, James Rittenhouse, William Bell, Henry Stevenson, Obadiah Bowen, Tilton Fuller, John Goucher, — Whitset, Levi Morris, Lewis Zimmerman, Job Rossel, Amos Payne, James Blayer, Caleb Rossel, J. H. Patterson, James Shanks, James Fry, David Loofberry, Charles Rossel, William Abrahams, William Johnston, Henry Retinoy, Jonathan Hoge, Ephraim Lynch, William Beal, William Wadsworth, Samuel Rossel, Joseph Tilton, Benjamin Whaley, Reuben Sutton. In November, 1842, a fourteen-days' protracted meeting was held by Revs. Milton Sutton and William Wood, and as a result sixteen members were added to the church,—Jacob and Jane Hazlet, William Martin, John Townsend, Thomas Truman, James Arnold, Benjamin Higbee, Ansley Blayer, Andrew Oldham, Jesse Arnold, Jr., Joseph Kerr, Joseph Bute, John Bell, Joel Cooper, Jonathan Shaffer, and Elizabeth Shaffer. An extract from the records touching this protracted meeting reads thus: "Nov. 12, 1842, a protracted meeting commenced with this church and continued fourteen days, attended by ministering brethren Wood and Sutton, when we had the presence of the Lord, as we trust, in granting us a special season of grace, and as the meeting progressed, while some were halting and others weeping and praying over the condition of our Zion, the spirit of Almighty God was evidently working in our midst, and he attended the word preached with the power of the Holy Spirit. Sinners were alarmed, and many were made to weep under a sense of their sin and guilt to cry for mercy."

Rev. William Wood was installed as pastor of the church upon the day following its organization, Rev. Mr. Estep preaching the installation sermon. May 23, 1835, the church was received as a member of the Monongahela Association, then in session at Peter's Creek. In 1835, William Dunlap donated land for a church and churchyard, and that year a framed house, forty by thirty-six feet in size, was erected upon the site of the present building. To the graveyard lot additional donations of land were made by John Bowman, Andrew Bowman, and John Townsend. Sept. 15, 1836, Abner Rittenhouse, Andrew Arnold, and Hiram Norris were chosen church trustees. In 1838 a Baptist minister living east of the mountains, happening

to be at Flatwoods during a meeting of the Monongahela Association there, wrote upon his return home a newspaper sketch of his experiences in the West. Touching Flatwoods he said, "We met at a place called Flatwoods, but I called it anything but flat. Some people came twenty and twenty-five miles. I was surprised to see so many ladies on horseback, and they told me too they could ride just as fast as the horses could go."

The church has had since 1834 an almost uninterrupted pastorate history. Rev. William Wood, the first pastor, preached until January, 1842; E. T. Brown then supplied for one year, and Milton Sutton, being installed in January, 1843, served three years longer. April 1, 1846, William Wood returned for a second term and remained two years. Rev. J. W. B. Tisdale was the pastor from April, 1848, to April, 1852; Milton Sutton (second term), from April, 1852, to April, 1853; W. W. Hickman, from 1853 to 1860; John Scott, from 1860 to 1864; W. B. Skinner, from 1864 to 1865; W. W. Hickman (second term), from 1865 to 1868; C. W. Hodsall, from 1868 to 1869; N. B. Crutchfield, 1869 to 1870; J. R. Brown, 1870 to 1872; Daniel Kelsey, 1872 to 1874; W. R. Patton, 1874 to 1880; and J. A. J. Lightburn, from April 1, 1880, to the present time. Following is given a list of deacons elected since 1834: Andrew Arnold and John Detwiler, May, 1834; Job Rossel and James Fry, May 12, 1834; H. W. Norris, June 14, 1846; James Piersol, James Arnold, and Ephraim Lynch, Jan. 11, 1851; J. A. Piersol, E. H. Abrahams, Jarret Jordan, Mathew Arison, July 14, 1860; Joseph Bute, April 20, 1862; Aaron Townsend, Joseph Essington, John Blair, and T. P. Murphy, Nov. 19, 1865. Messrs. Arison, Bute, Townsend, Essington, and Murphy are still elders. The first church clerk was Abner Ritzenhouse. James Fry, the second, was chosen Jan. 8, 1842; Jesse Arnold, Feb. 7, 1852; E. H. Abrahams, March 19, 1859; and Joseph Bute, the present clerk, June 15, 1861. In 1861, Joseph Bute, Joel Cooper, and John Townsend were appointed a committee to provide a new meeting-house, which resulted in the present brick edifice, that was dedicated April 20, 1862. It measures fifty-five by forty-five, with a seventeen-foot story, and cost \$1725. Upwards of five hundred members have been received since 1834, about one hundred and ninety of these remaining at this time. The church trustees are P. P. Murphy, Freeman Cooper, and James Blair, and the Sunday-school superintendent is P. P. Murphy.

REDSTONE DISCIPLES' CHURCH.

In 1834, Rev. Mr. Wheeler preached occasionally in William Shank's barn to such of the members of the Disciples' faith as lived within convenient distance. He secured the attendance of a good many people, who proposed to effect an organization. Mr. Wheeler suggested that it would be as well to join Flatwoods Church, but being opposed in this measure he

withdrew, as did a few others of his opinion. Those remaining sent for Rev. David Newmeyer, of Ohio, who came and organized the Redstone Disciples' Church in a school-house that stood upon Robert Smith's farm. The constituent members numbered about thirty. Levi Morris and John Shotwell were chosen deacons; Henry Goe and John Higbee, elders. John Shotwell and others lost no time in pushing their efforts towards the building of a house of worship, and in 1838 the church now in use was erected. The first regular pastor was Rev. Alexander Campbell, who preached for the church uninterruptedly until his death in 1864. The present pastor is Rev. John Satterfield, who holds services once a month. The membership is now (1881) about thirty-five. Emanuel Shearer is the deacon; William Harper and Owen Blair, elders.

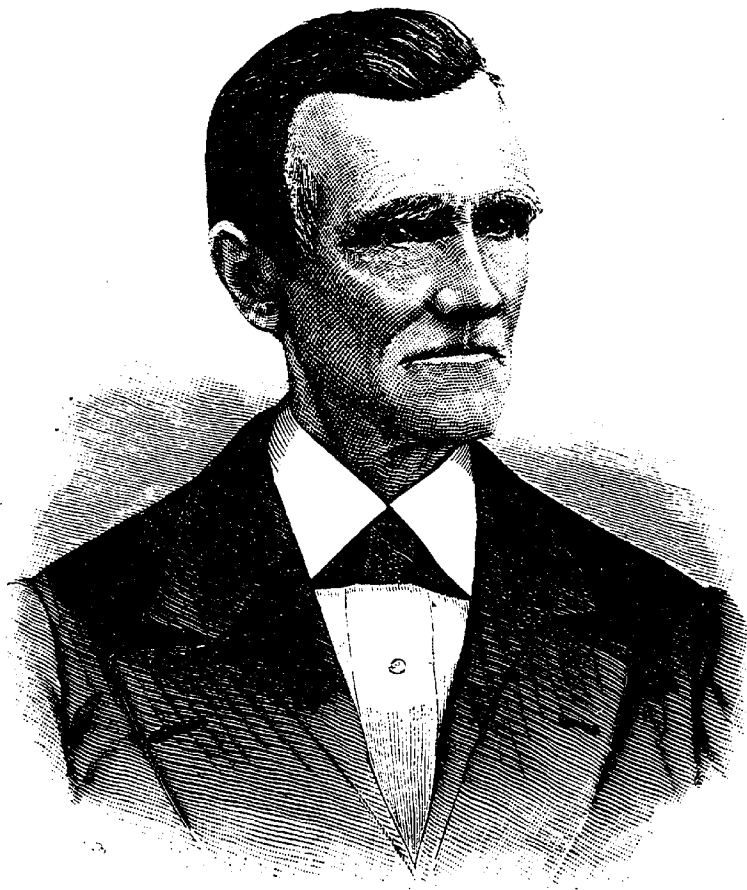
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN BURTON.

John Burton, of Franklin township, is a native of England, and was born in Yorkshire, June 17, 1817. He is the son of Thomas Burton and Jane Mason Burton, of Yorkshire, England, who were married March 7, 1810, and emigrated to America in 1818, when John was only a year old. They first located near Winchester, Va., but in 1823 moved into Fayette County, Pa., and settled upon a farm which is now a part of the one owned by their son John. There they lived in fact the rest of their lives, Thomas Burton dying July 16, 1844, at the age of fifty-eight; Mrs. Jane M. Burton, who survived her husband thirty-one years, residing during this period wholly with her son John, died Nov. 23, 1875, at the age of ninety-five years. She was noted for her piety, and was a devoted member of the Methodist Protestant Church for over half a century. They had four children,—William, married to Catharine Wolf, March 12, 1835; Isabel, married to David Deyarmon Dec. 4, 1832; Thomas, deceased; and John.

John Burton was married to Tacy Hogue, daughter of Jonathan and Anne Hogue, of Redstone township, Fayette Co., Sept. 27, 1838. By this marriage there are two children,—Thomas J. and Jonathan H. The former married Louisa S. Johnson, and has one child living, Annie Florence; Thomas J. is a merchant, and resides in West Brownsville, Washington Co., Pa. Jonathan H. married Mary E. Strong, and has one child,—Ernest Colwell Burton. Jonathan is a farmer, and resides upon his father's farm.

John Burton has filled important township offices, and has always discharged these duties, as all others devolving upon him, with fidelity. He and his wife have long been members of the Methodist Protestant Church. Mr. Burton has held all the offices imposed upon laymen in his church. He is recognized by all



JOHN BURTON.



Robert Smith



JACOB SHEARER.



Thomas Dunn

who know him as a Christian gentleman. He has been engaged in farming all his life upon the farm which he now owns and occupies. His possessions are chiefly lands, coal, etc. Mr. Burton has the esteem of everybody for his honesty, social, neighborly kindnesses, and upright, straightforward life.

ROBERT SMITH.

Robert Smith was born Nov. 19, 1799, in Franklin township, upon the farm on which he died, Nov. 21, 1881. He was of Scotch stock. His education was received in the common schools. Mr. Smith was married Jan. 4, 1827, to Rosetta, daughter of John and Sarah Shotwell, of Franklin township. They had twelve children. Ten of them grew to manhood and womanhood. Nine are now living.

Mr. Smith held the office of justice of the peace for a number of years. He was one of the first justices after the office was made elective in this State. He also held other important township offices.

As a man, he was modest and unassuming. True to his convictions as a citizen, he was upright, honest, and enterprising; as a husband, he was faithful, devoted, affectionate; as a father, kind and indulgent; as a Christian, he was consistent and exemplary.

He was a member of Laurel Hill Presbyterian Church more than forty years.

His father, Robert Smith, emigrated to America from Scotland in early life, and settled on the farm where his son Robert lived and died. He married Mary Starret. Robert Smith, Sr., died in 1837, aged seventy-nine years ten months and eighteen days. His wife Mary died in her seventy-second year.

JACOB SHEARER.

Mr. Jacob Shearer, of Franklin township, is the son of Frederick Shearer, who was born March 24, 1770, in Eastern Pennsylvania. He was married March 23, 1793, to Rebecca Markle, of Berks County. They had eleven children, of whom Jacob is the eighth. He was born in Franklin County, Pa., Jan. 30, 1809, and removed with his father in 1815 to Jefferson township, Fayette Co. Mr. Shearer is of German stock. He received his early education in the common schools, and was married March 27, 1838, to Emily Shotwell, daughter of John Shotwell, long a prominent man of Franklin township. They had seven children, two of whom, Emanuel and Sarah Catharine, are still living. Emanuel married Elizabeth Cook, and has five children,—Esther E., Fred Orville, Harry J., Jessie, and an infant boy yet unnamed. Sarah Catharine married Rufus Flemming, of Franklin, and has three children,—John Frederick, Guy Shearer, and Esther Emma.

Mr. Jacob Shearer has never held office, never aspiring to public place, and has led a modest and in-

dustrious life, and bears an excellent reputation for integrity. He and his family are all members of the Christian Church. The church which they habitually attend stands near the spot where, in the open air, Alexander Campbell, the founder of the sect called Disciples, first promulgated his distinctive doctrines after the severance of his relations with the Baptist Church.

Mr. Shearer has resided in his present home since 1843, and is the possessor of valuable properties, consisting of coal lands, etc. For the last few years he has been a considerable sufferer under physical ills, which he has patiently borne.

THOMAS DUNN.

Thomas Dunn, of Franklin township, was born April 7, 1824, of Scotch-Irish stock, and was educated in the common schools. He was married Feb. 4, 1844, to Eleanor Scott, of German township. They have ten living children, and have lost one. Thomas Dunn was born in the house in which he lives, and which was built by his grandfather in 1796. His entire life has been spent upon the farm on which he now resides. He, his wife, and nearly all of his children are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

The children are John A., married to Mary Junk; Agnes R., married to John Junk; Thomas S., married to Jennie Murphy; Mary C., married to Bryson Gilchrist; Samuel W., married first to Ellen Stoner, and again to Clarissa Hanshaw; Annie E., married to Jacob Cooper; William C., married to Mary E. McClure; Harriet, deceased, unmarried; Robert C.; Major E.; Harry G.

Thomas Dunn's father, John Dunn, first married Mary Smith in 1815. She died June 5, 1835. His second wife was Mary Oldham. She died in 1843. In 1844 he married Catharine Scott, who still survives him, an active woman of eighty-two years. He was a farmer, and lived upon the farm now occupied by Thomas. He was also a soldier in the war of 1812. They had eight children; Thomas was the fourth. John Dunn died Oct. 21, 1861.

Thomas Dunn, grandfather of the subject of this biography, was an Irishman. He married a Scotchwoman, Mary Caldwell. They came to Fayette County about 1772. Thomas patented the farm upon which his grandson Thomas now lives. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and had twelve children, each of whom raised families. They are scattered all over the United States. Thomas, Sr., died in 1799, aged fifty-five. Mary (Caldwell) Dunn was born Jan. 20, 1746, and died 1824.

Mr. Thomas Dunn is held in high esteem by his neighbors,—an honest, genial man; and it may properly be added that the Dunn family are noted for their frankness and general good nature or affability. Mr. Dunn raised his large family in a commendable manner, and, like himself, they are good citizens.