
TYRONE—UPPER AND LOWER TOWNSHIPS.

As Upper and Lower Tyrone have existed as separate townships for less than five years, while the territory composing both had previously remained undivided in old Tyrone for considerably more than a century,¹ it is evidently the most proper, as well as the most convenient, way to write the history of the two as that of Tyrone township—with reference to early settlements and some other matters—down to the time of their separate organization. This course will therefore be pursued in the following pages.

¹ Before the erection of Fayette County, Tyrone was one of the townships of Westmoreland, and prior to the erection of that county it existed under the same name as one of the townships of Bedford.

Tyrone township at the time of its division (in 1877) was bounded on the north by Jacob's Creek, separating it from Westmoreland County; on the east by Bullskin and Connellsville townships; on the south by the Youghioghenny River, and on the west by that river and the township of Perry. The eastern part of the old township is now Upper Tyrone, and the western part Lower Tyrone. The division line between the two new townships starts from the Youghioghenny River, a short distance below Broad Ford, and runs in a northwardly direction, with one angle, to Jacob's Creek. This line will be found more fully described in the order of court (hereafter quoted) erecting the two townships.

The principal streams are the Youghiogheny River and Jacob's Creek, forming respectively the southern and northern boundaries of the townships; Broad Ford Run, which flows in a southerly direction through Upper Tyrone, and enters the Youghiogheny at Broad Ford; and Hickman's Run, which flows nearly in the same direction through Lower Tyrone, and enters the river a short distance above Dawson village. Several smaller streams enter the river at points below in Lower Tyrone. Along the margins of the river and Jacob's Creek are narrow bottoms, from which the land rises in both directions to a high ridge which extends in an eastward and westward direction through the central portions of both townships.

Upper Tyrone is entirely underlaid with coal, which is mined in immense quantities, and largely used in the manufacture of coke, as will be noticed hereafter. The same is the case in the eastern part of Lower Tyrone, but the greater portion of that township lies upon the "barren measures," the outcrop ceasing at the mouth of Hickman's Run, and only reappearing several miles farther down the river, and beyond the limits of the township. Both townships have excellent railway facilities, as will be noticed elsewhere. By the census of 1880 the population of Upper Tyrone was 3306 (largely made up of miners), and of Lower Tyrone 1976, including Jimtown.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

In the surveys of land located in 1769 in the territory now known as Tyrone township there are but four entries. One of the first was made by Alexander Vance, who took up three hundred acres, upon which a warrant was issued April 3, 1769, but which was not surveyed until April 11, 1788, nearly twenty years later.

John Vance, the father of Moses Vance, settled upon a tract of land here in 1766, still his name does not appear among these first surveys, and the land which he then occupied was first warranted Sept. 4, 1790, to Benjamin Whalley, and surveyed November 18th of the same year. At that time the property was named "Federal Hill." John Vance, whose ancestors came from Scotland and Ireland, was himself a native of Virginia, from whence he came in the year mentioned in company with Col. William Crawford, his sister's husband. His wife was Margaret White, whom he married in Virginia, and with whom he lived until 1772, when he died, and was buried in the Vance cemetery.

The family of John and Margaret Vance numbered six children—David, William, Moses, Jane, Elizabeth, and Maria. After her husband's death, Margaret Vance kept the original property for many years, in the mean time caring for and bringing up her family of little children. Among the records of property is one where, under date of Jan. 10, 1781, Margaret Vance, widow of John Vance, reported the list of her registered slaves,—“one female, named

Priscilla, aged twenty-seven years, and two males, Harry and Daniel, aged respectively seven and three years.” Priscilla and Harry afterwards became the property of the daughter, Jane Vance, who was married to Benjamin Whalley. The son David settled in Kentucky, and William remained on the old place until middle life, when he died, never having married. Moses Vance also stayed upon the homestead, and when, in 1790, the land upon which his father's family had lived so long was warranted to Benjamin Whalley, two hundred and fifty acres of it was transferred to him, and upon that he resided until his death.

Moses Vance's wife was Elizabeth, a daughter of Jacob Strickler, and they reared a family of seven sons and two daughters,—John, Jacob, Samuel, Francis, William, Crawford, George, Margaret, and Eliza. John still lives on the old Gomer place, Jacob is in Lower Tyrone, and William's home is in Connellsville. Before leaving his native town, Tyrone, William held the office of justice of the peace for some years. George Vance removed to Illinois, and Samuel, Francis, Crawford, and Margaret are dead.

April 3, 1769, Absalom Kent took up, by warrant No. 1179, a piece of land in this section comprising 79½ acres, which was surveyed April 11, 1788. In the year 1800 he owned the John Stewart tract, called "Pleasant Garden." The township records show Mr. Kent to have been auditor during the years 1793-96 and 1800. He and his descendants have now all passed away, and the family has become extinct in this section.

Benjamin Whalley, who warranted the tract of land called "Federal Hill," settled in this section at a very early date, and was among the number that owned slaves. He was an officer in the Revolutionary war. His son, Capt. James Whalley, one of his large family of six sons and six daughters, was born at "Federal Hill," March 20, 1788. In the war of 1812, Capt. James Whalley took out a company of soldiers from Connellsville in Col. Robert Patterson's regiment, and later went out in the Northwestern expedition on the Indian frontier. After his return home he removed to Uniontown, living there until his death, May 22, 1869.

In 1770, Moses Smith warranted two tracts of land, containing respectively 178 and 164 acres, in Tyrone. It was about this time that the Cunningham, Torrance, and other families came here, and the Smiths were classed with the settlers of that day. They continued to live upon the farms they had located, and in 1774 became connected with the Tyrone Church, which was situated very near their property. In 1800, William Smith was chosen one of the trustees of the church. At the present time none of the family remain in the township, and the land has passed into other hands.

Like very many other of the pioneers of this town-

ship, Barnett Cunningham came here and settled on land by tomahawk improvement. His advent was in 1770, and he held his land for the first seventeen years of his residence under that right. A part of the land is now in the possession of his descendants. In 1787 he took a warrant for three hundred and sixteen acres, with allowance, paying for it twelve pounds six shillings, and received a patent therefor in 1795. In 1794, Mr. Cunningham was superintendent of highways, and in 1808 he died, in the seventy-third year of his age. His children and grandchildren all settled near his early home. April 18, 1829, Barnett Cunningham's daughter Mary received a warrant for one hundred and eighty-three and three-quarters acres of land, and Feb. 1, 1831, his son Joseph received a warrant for one hundred and fifty and three-quarters acres, both tracts being surveyed March 22, 1831. Joseph's wife was Agnes Huston. His land was at the head-waters of Smilie's Run, and there he spent his life, leaving two sons, Joseph and William. Joseph, Jr., settled upon his father's farm, and married a daughter of Matthew Gaut. He (Joseph Cunningham) was justice of the peace for many years, and also county commissioner. His children were two sons also, Matthew and William, the former succeeding his father upon the old farm. Matthew Cunningham's children are Ezekiel, Sample, and Jennings, and a daughter who married James Warden. William Cunningham, son of Joseph, and grandson of Barnett Cunningham, sold his portion of the old farm, and entered business at Connells-ville. Afterwards he returned to his home in Tyrone and died here, leaving a large family, most of them still residing in Fayette County.

James Torrance was a half-brother of Barnett Cunningham. They were both natives of Ireland, emigrating from that country to Peach Bottom Valley, on the Susquehanna River, and from there to Tyrone township. Torrance came about 1772, making a tomahawk improvement, as did Cunningham, for which he received a patent in 1795. During the years of 1789-97 and 1800, James Torrance officiated as township auditor, and his name appears upon the books as late as 1808. His family was quite large, and when he died, in 1826, he was eighty-three years old. Of his children, Hugh, the eldest, settled on a part of the old farm; Cunningham, a half-brother of Hugh, took another portion; and Joseph Huston Torrance, another half-brother, took the remainder of the homestead, and the part upon which stood the old log house. This he soon replaced with a handsome frame building. Hugh Torrance married a Miss McKee, of McKeesport, and together they reared a family of twelve children. Of these, Hugh, Jr., lived in his native town until he reached manhood, when he removed West. Robert engaged in mercantile business at Connells-ville, and David settled on his father's farm. He is the only son left in the township. Cunningham Torrance's family all

emigrated to the West, settling in Iowa, and his land, which was first sold to William Homer, has passed to strangers. The children of Joseph Huston Torrance were twelve, but only four are left,—Joshua, Samuel, Carrie, and James. They all live within or near Tyrone, Joshua occupying the homestead.

John Stephenson and Mary Stephenson came to Tyrone about the time the families of Vance, Cunningham, and Torrance did, and settled on land very near theirs, John receiving a warrant for seventy-six and one-quarter acres, and Mary for three hundred acres.

One of the earliest of the pioneers of this section was Valentine Crawford, a brother of Col. William Crawford. He was in correspondence with Gen. Washington during the time from 1773 to 1776 in reference to the Washington Bottom lands. As nearly all his letters were dated at Jacob's Creek, they show his residence to have been in this county at that time, still it is known that for a while at least he lived on the Westmoreland County side.

Near the year 1772, Capt. Joseph Huston, with his family, came from Peach Bottom, Va., to this vicinity, and settled upon a tract of land containing two hundred and seventy-seven acres, for which he took out a warrant in 1786. His wife was Margery Cunningham, the eldest sister of Barnett Cunningham, who followed them thither within a year or two. Upon the land which he located Capt. Huston built a cabin for his family, wherein they lived prosperous and contented. In 1782 the father accompanied Col. Crawford upon his expedition which proved so disastrous. Before leaving home he gave to the township a piece of land which has always been known as the Cochran graveyard. Soon after returning from the Crawford expedition Capt. Huston died, and his remains were the first to be carried to the cemetery for which he had made provision, and where so many of those ancient families now lie.

William Huston, the oldest son of Capt. Joseph Huston, was born east of the mountains in 1754. He was but a boy of eighteen when his father crossed the range to make his home upon the western side. April 14, 1791, he warranted twenty-seven acres of land adjoining that of his father, the survey being made April 30th of the same year. William Huston had two sons, William, Jr., and Joseph, who both lived and died upon the old place. William Huston, Jr., had three sons,—Lewis, Eli, and Boyd. The first two are still living in Tyrone township. Joseph Huston, the second son of William, Sr., had a daughter Kersey, who became the wife of James Cochran, usually called "Little Jim," and their home is upon the old Huston homestead. John Huston, a son of old Capt. Joseph, was born in 1757, while the family still lived upon the east side of the mountains. He was at one time a resident of Dunbar township, afterwards he kept a tavern in Uniontown, and later went to Kentucky, where he died. His son, John, Jr., or Judge Huston,

was born in Dunbar, and went to Kentucky with his father. When nineteen years old he returned to Tyrone, his father's home, and entered the employ of his uncle Joseph, as clerk in the Huston Forge and Old Redstone Furnace. He afterwards became possessor of the property, and conducted it until his death. Agnes, a daughter of Capt. Huston, was born in 1760, and was the wife of Joseph Cunningham. They lived and died in the town of Tyrone, leaving many descendants. Sarah, another daughter, married Mr. Nesbitt, and with him removed to Kentucky. Joseph Huston, son of Capt. Joseph Huston, was born in 1763. During his younger years he led a roving life, but after reaching maturity settled in Uniontown, where he built the first brick house the place boasted, and where he was elected sheriff of Fayette County in 1790. Later he purchased land on Redstone Creek, in North Union, and built a forge. In 1804 he became proprietor of the Redstone Furnace, which he operated until his death in 1824. His wife was a daughter of John Smilie.

William Chain was an early resident in Tyrone, settling here at the time the families of Vance, Cunningham, and Torrance did, and living two miles west of them. He had three sons,—Robert, John, and William. Robert lived on the homestead, John very near him, and William went into Westmoreland County. Hugh Chain, a son of one of these brothers, built the Chain mills, situated on Jacob's Creek. William Chain, Sr., was auditor in Tyrone in 1789, '94, '96, '98.

The land on which John Torrance located in 1780 was a tract of 193 acres, which is now the farm of David Galley. The warrant for it was made Feb. 11, 1790, and the survey but thirteen days later. John Torrance's sons were James, Barnett, and Joseph, the last named having served three years (1787, '88, and '89) as sheriff of Fayette County.

James Blackstone was a native of Maryland, and must have located in Fayette County prior to 1784, as in that year he is recorded as "appraiser of damages." He located upon the land called "The Summit," in Tyrone township, which now belongs to William and Presley Moore. April 18, 1798, James Blackstone was appointed a justice of the peace. His family consisted of one son and three daughters. Two of the daughters married James and Thomas Hurst, leaving near Mount Pleasant, and the other became the wife of Judge Boyd Mercer, of Washington County. The son, James, Jr., removed to Connellsville in the year 1803, building for his home a brick house on Water Street, which is now known as the Dean House. He also carried on a general store in this building. Of his two children, both sons, Henry, the oldest, is a civil engineer, now in the employ of the government. James, the younger, has lived upon a farm near Connellsville for the last forty years. The land which was originally taken up by the elder Blackstone, spoken of as the property of

William and Presley Moore, came to these gentlemen through their grandmother, Mrs. James Hurst, the daughter to whom Blackstone gave it by will. The 208 acres of land adjoining the Blackstone property was taken up by Joseph Copper before 1786. He afterwards sold the property and emigrated West.

The Stewart family are found by the records to have been connected with the history of the Tyrone Church some ten years prior to the date of their land patents. A deed is upon record reciting that on Nov. 19, 1785, Edward Rice, of Tyrone, sold to Jacob Stewart, of the county of York, Pa., three hundred and fifty-three acres of land,—consideration five hundred pounds. On May 12, 1787, Jacob Stewart received a patent for three hundred and ninety-four acres. The tract of three hundred and fifty-three acres was purchased by Edward Rice of John Stephens, April 23, 1773, and Dec. 22, 1791, Jacob Stewart sold the entire three hundred and ninety-four acres to Jacob Strickler. Jacob Stewart was a brother of Abraham Stewart, the father of Andrew Stewart, who was generally known as "Tariff Andy."

The ancestors of the Stewarts of Fayette County lived among the Grampian Hills of Scotland, whence the grandfather of Jacob and Abraham Stewart emigrated to America, and settled first in New Jersey, removing afterwards to York County, Pa. In that county the father of Jacob Stewart married a German woman named Snyder. They had four sons—Jacob, John, Abraham, and David—and three daughters. They were all educated in German schools. All settled in Fayette County except John, who settled on the Muskingum, in Ohio, and Barbara, who married William Morris, and remained at York, Pa.

In 1791, when Judge Nathaniel Breeding contracted with the government to survey the "depreciated lands" up the Alleghany River, he employed Jacob and Abraham Stewart to make the survey. They were occupied on the work all the summer of that year, and in the following winter Jacob completed the calculations and plans. In 1797 he, with a man named Mowry, established the first newspaper in Fayette County, the *Fayette Gazette and Union Advertiser*, published at Uniontown. Jacob Stewart was never married. He was a justice of the peace for many years, being first appointed to that office March 31, 1787. The people of Tyrone township and the vicinity considered him an excellent adviser, and many disputes which would otherwise have gone into the courts were adjusted amicably through his influence and arbitration. David Stewart, brother of Jacob and Abraham, also lived for some years in Tyrone, but removed to Connellsville, where he followed the trade of cabinet-maker, and where he resided until the time of his death. He left two sons, Abraham and Hamilton. Two of the sisters of David and Jacob Stewart married John and Jacob Strickler. They both lived in Tyrone and reared large families.

Philip Meason received (Oct. 3, 1785) a warrant for

two hundred and seventy-two acres of land lying in Tyrone township. It was surveyed Jan. 14, 1786, by the name of "Union," and a patent granted upon it March 17, 1786. Mr. Meason disposed of this property Oct. 14, 1797, to Abraham Newcomer and Andrew Schallenberger. May 4, 1799, these men divided the tract, and Schallenberger conveyed one hundred and a half acres to Philip Galley.

John Smilie took up, by warrant dated in 1786, a tract of land, which was surveyed to him in the same year under the name of "Prospect." This tract contained three hundred and sixty-eight acres, and included the site of the present borough of Dawson. This land, which he left by will to his son, was sold in December, 1852, by Robert P. Smilie, trustee of John Smilie. It was divided into three parcels, of which one was purchased by Stewart Strickler, and the others by George Dawson, of Brownsville, father of the Hon. John L. Dawson. Through this tract the route of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad was located, and on it was established "Dawson's Station," around which there grew up a village, which was afterwards incorporated as the borough of Dawson, an account of which will be found farther on in this history of the township.

The dwelling of John Smilie was on the hill back of the site of the present town. One of his daughters became the wife of Joseph Huston, a well-known ironmaster. Another married Mr. Bryson, and, as his widow, was again married, becoming the wife of George Dawson. John Smilie was one of the most prominent men of Fayette County in public life, and a more extended sketch of his career will be found on another page of this work.

Abraham Strickler was one of the early settlers in Tyrone, taking up by warrant 204½ acres of land. On the 22d of December, 1791, Jacob Strickler bought of Jacob Stewart, his brother-in-law, a tract of land containing 394 acres, whereon he lived and brought up his large family of children. His daughter Elizabeth married Moses Vance, and his daughter Mary became the wife of Alexander Long. Jacob, his son, after his marriage settled on Redstone Creek, near the Sharpless paper-mills, but afterwards came to Tyrone, and settled upon the farm now owned by the Hickman Coke-Works. His son Stewart lived upon the place many years after his father's death, and first established the coke-works there. Stewart Strickler married a daughter of John Newcomer, Sr., and is now in Tennessee, where he removed some twelve years ago. David Strickler, another son of Jacob, was a cabinet-maker.

Valentine Secrist, Oct. 5, 1790, took up by warrant 198 acres of land, which was surveyed to him Feb. 11, 1791. This tract was in what is now Lower Tyrone, and is situated on Jacob's Creek, adjoining the Perry line. About the same time he took up other lands in Perry township. He had lived upon them for years, and they are still in possession of his descendants.

Matthew Gaut must have located near Jacob's Creek, in what is now Lower Tyrone, some time before 1793, as we find him mentioned as auditor of accounts in that year. His sons were James, John, Matthew, Joseph, and Samuel. The daughters after marriage were Mrs. Love, Mrs. Espey, and Mrs. Cunningham. All the sons save Joseph early emigrated to the West. Joseph remained all his life upon the homestead, and died there. He had a family of seven children, viz.: Matthew, a physician in New York; Robert, a physician in Westmoreland County; and William, who kept the home-farm. The daughters, four in number, married George and Henry Newmeyer, John Gallatin, and David Sherbondy. They all lived in Tyrone township, where their children and grandchildren now reside.

John W., Christopher, and Martin Stauffer were natives of Tyrone, their father having settled here early in life. John W. owned for a time a grist-mill at Scottdale, on the Westmoreland side of Jacob's Creek, but returned again to this township. Christopher lived in Upper Tyrone, between Jacob's Creek and Bullskin. Martin also settled in Tyrone, near the Valley Works, where he passed his whole life. Martin Stauffer's sons were John G., of Mount Pleasant, and Abraham, who settled near his father, about a mile below the iron bridge, where he lived and died, and where his son Joseph now lives. John W. Stauffer's daughter married Solomon Keister, who owns a grist-mill on Jacob's Creek, and is also interested with James Cochran in the coke-works.

James Sterrit was early in the township, and in 1797 was township auditor, still the name of Sterrit does not appear upon the books after 1801. He lived upon the land now owned by the heirs of Alexander Boyd. The daughter of James Sterrit became the wife of James Power, of the family of Rev. James Power.

Oct. 14, 1797, Abraham Newcomer and Andrew Schallenberger together purchased a tract of land in this section. Newcomer, who was a native of Germany, lived and died upon his portion of the farm, as did his son Uriah, and their descendants still own it. John, another son of Abraham, purchased the property known as the Smith place, but later sold it to Mr. Overholt and moved West.

Christian and John Newcomer came to Tyrone before 1800 with their father, who was also born in Germany. Christian bought the property formerly known as "Poverty Neck," which was the bottom-land on the north bank of Youghiogheny River. Christian's son Jonathan now lives at Connellsville, and his daughter lives in the West. David Newcomer, Christian's son by a second marriage, lives on a part of the Jacob Newcomer tract. John Newcomer, the brother of Christian, purchased a farm of 200 acres near Hickman's Run, and quite near the Tyrone Church. This tract was originally patented by John Stewart, Oct. 3, 1787, under the title of

"Pleasant Garden," and in 1800 was the property of Absalom Kent. John Newcomer's children were nine,—four boys and five girls. Jacob, the oldest, lived until his death upon the homestead, which was then sold, and is now owned by E. H. Reid. Dr. George Newcomer, of Connellsville, is a son of Jacob Newcomer. Of the other sons of John Newcomer, John, Jr., also lives at Connellsville; Joseph is a resident of Dayton, Ohio; and Samuel is in Westmoreland County. Polly, one of the daughters, married Stewart Strickler, and lives in Tennessee; Barbara married Joseph Strickler, and resides in South Union; Catharine, who was the wife of John Newcomer, and Sarah, who married Thomas Boyd, are both dead.

Philip Galley was a native of Lancaster County, Pa., and went from there to Frederick County, Md. In 1799 he purchased one hundred and a half acres of land of Andrew Schallenberger, in this township, a portion of the original Meason warrant, and immediately after his marriage in Lancaster County came here to reside. His family of eight sons and three daughters all reached maturity, married, and reared families of their own in and near Tyrone. The daughters were Catherine, who married Jacob Smith, of Connellsville; Elizabeth, who became Mrs. Jesse Oglevee; and Barbara, the youngest, who married Henry Snyder, of Westmoreland County. Philip Galley first lived on the land now belonging to the Morgan Coal- and Coke-Works. He was the first fruit-raiser in this region, and continued to be largely engaged in the cultivation of fruit-trees until 1835. In 1820 he sold his farm to his eldest son, Peter, and purchased that of Joseph Huston, in the township of Franklin, living there until his death, which occurred in 1852. This farm, lying on the river, and on the line between the townships of Franklin and Dunbar, is now owned by his son Henry. John Galley, another son of Philip, lives on Dickinson Run, in Dunbar township, his property joining that of his brother Henry. Peter lived and died upon a part of the old homestead in Tyrone. Jacob, a fourth son, had the other portion, upon which he lived and followed the business of a weaver. Below is a notice of that business, which appeared in the *Genius of Liberty* Oct. 9, 1827, which is of interest in this connection:

"Jacob Galley informs his friends that he has commenced the business of coverlet-weaving at his residence in Tyrone township, one mile from the Youghiogheny River, near the road leading from the Broad Ford to Hurst's mill on Jacob's Creek, where he is prepared to weave all kinds of coverlets, carpeting, and table linen, according to the most fashionable patterns."

In 1829, Jacob Galley was killed at Broad Ford by the overturning of a boat. Of his family, his daughter married Henry Newcomer, of Tyrone township, and moved to Missouri, where she now lives; David lived

and died upon a portion of the old Matthew Gaut tract, in Lower Tyrone; Samuel settled near Uniontown, where he lived for twenty years, and then went West and now resides in Nebraska; Jonathan lives in German township, in this county; Abram, the youngest of the family, lives on a farm adjoining Henry Galley, in Franklin township.

Alexander Long and his wife, as early as 1800, lived on the land first patented by the Stevensons, and now owned by the Tinstmans. Of their large family of children only one, the daughter Mary, is living at this time. She married James B. Hurst, and after his death became the wife of James Cunningham, a grandson of Barnett Cunningham. Jacob, one of the sons, lived on Redstone Creek, near Brownsville, but afterwards returned to his father's place. David, another son, went to Clarion County and died there.

Samuel Cochran was born in Chester County, Pa., and lived until manhood in the eastern part of the State. His profession was that of a surveyor, and he served in the war of the Revolution. At the close of the war he removed to Chambersburg, Pa., where he married Esther, a daughter of Daniel Johns.¹ When Samuel Cochran came to this section he lived for a time on the Washington Bottoms, in Perry township. After a while he purchased in Tyrone township, of Capt. Joseph Huston, three hundred acres of land, on which he built a log cabin, the usual style of a home at that day. In 1811 he built the large stone house still standing upon the old place, where he dwelt the remainder of his days. By will the property of Samuel Cochran passed to two of his sons, Mordecai and James, the homestead part falling to Mordecai. Upon it he built a large brick house, and was one of the first to engage in the manufacture of coke, which business has since increased to such magnitude. He died Dec. 29, 1880, aged eighty-three years. The other children of Samuel Cochran were James, Samuel, Jr., John, Thomas, Isaac, and a daughter, Esther, who married John Strickler. James was a bachelor, who lived in Tyrone all his life, dying in August, 1875, at the great age of ninety-four years. Samuel, Jr., went to Beaver County, in this State, where his family are now numerous. John settled on Jacob's Creek, in Westmoreland County, at Chain's Mills, and many of his family are still there. Thomas married and remained in Tyrone, dying when about forty years old. His immediate family have all moved West. Isaac was a farmer in Tyrone, and his sons were Samuel, Isaac, Jr., Sample, James, and John M.

Mordecai Cochran, Jr., a son of Mordecai, Sr., and grandson of old Samuel Cochran, is a lawyer in Uniontown. James W., called "Big Jim," is another son, who lives in Tyrone and is quite exten-

¹ A brother of Mordecai Johns, who settled in South Union township. Gideon, a son of Mordecai, was sheriff of Fayette in 1832.

sively engaged in the manufacture of brick. James Cochran, a son of Isaac, and familiarly termed "Little Jim," married Kersey, a daughter of Joseph Huston. He owns eleven hundred acres of valuable coal lands on the west side of the Youghiogheny River, and for seventeen years has been largely engaged in the development of the coal and coke interests of this vicinity. John M., his brother, made his home in Mount Pleasant, where he died in May, 1880, leaving a valuable coke property.

Joseph Martin, now eighty-four years old, lives in Tyrone, about half a mile from the mouth of Laurel Run. He came to this county when a young man, locating for a time near East Liberty, and at that time worked with Joseph McCoy in a sickle-factory. In 1840 he purchased a farm in this town, where he has since lived, and his family of children have all settled near him.

Daniel McDonald was not one of the earliest settlers in this township. His land was located on Smilie Run, adjoining the farm of Squire Joseph Cunningham on the south. His children were Daniel, Margaret, and James. The latter lived upon the farm of his father, and held the office of justice of the peace for twenty-five years. In 1873 he was elected county treasurer, but died during the first year of his incumbency. Daniel died young, and Margaret became the wife of A. J. McGill, who owns a farm adjoining the homestead. Malcolm McDonald, of Franklin township, is a brother of Daniel McDonald, and Mordecai and John K. McDonald, of Dawson, are sons of Malcolm. In 1869, and again in 1872, John K. McDonald was elected prothonotary of Fayette County, serving both terms with credit and satisfaction to the people.

The following list, taken from the assessment-rolls of Tyrone for several years,—from 1787 to 1799, inclusive,—gives some idea of the business enterprises of the township in that period, viz.:

- 1787.—J. Eager, grist-mill; Rebekah Hutchinson, distillery; William Huston, distillery; Thomas Mounts, distillery; Alexander McClintock, grist- and saw-mill; J. Strickler, distillery.
- 1788.—William Chain, Samuel Breden, Jasper Bredkour, John Eager, David Mitchell, and J. Strickler were all assessed on distilleries.
- 1789.—J. Eager, distillery, grist- and saw-mill; James Whitesides, William Gaut, James B. Coxton, distilleries.
- 1791.—Jacob Snider and David Mitchell, distilleries; Robert Smith, grist- and saw-mill.
- 1799.—John Holker, furnace; Andrew Fernier, mill; Oliver Montgomery, two mills; George Ruse, mill; Jacob Bowman, two mills; Jacob Strickler, mill (now Keister mill).

ERECTION OF TYRONE AS A TOWNSHIP OF FAYETTE COUNTY, CHANGES OF TERRITORY, AND LIST OF OFFICERS.

Immediately after the annexation of territory northeast of the Youghiogheny to Fayette County, in 1784, the Court of Quarter Sessions at the March

term of that year took the following action in reference to the erection of Tyrone as a township of Fayette, viz.:

"In consequence of the late addition to this County the Court divide the Township of Tyrone and part of the Township of Donegal, annexed by that addition, into two Townships, as follows: A Township to begin at the Broad ford on Youghiogheni river, and by the new road from thence to Hannastown, to the crossing of Jacob's Creek; thence by the said Creek to the mouth thereof; thence by the River Youghiogheni to the beginning. To be hereafter known by the name of Tyrone Township."

In 1839 a part of the territory of Tyrone was taken off and given to Perry in the formation of the latter township (see particulars in history of Perry). Subsequently (in 1845) a change was made in the boundary line between Tyrone and Perry. At the September term of court in 1842 there was presented "a petition of sundry inhabitants of Perry township for an alteration of the line between said township and the township of Tyrone." On this petition an order was issued appointing "viewers," who made their final report to the court at the June term in 1845. The cause of so long a delay does not appear on the record, but the report is as follows:

"We, the undersigned viewers, appointed according to the above order, met on the 8th day of January, 1845, and after being duly qualified according to law, proceeded to view the line proposed for an alteration in the above-named line between the townships of Perry and Tyrone as near as possible so as to embrace the whole of the school district specified in the above order, viz.: Beginning at a point in Jacob's Creek, about four rods above Turnbull's old mill, on the land of Henry Sweitzer, running thence south five degrees east one hundred and ninety perches to a point where the road from Robinson's old mill intersects the road from Perryopolis to Connellsville; thence south twenty-five degrees west three hundred and twenty perches to the margin of the Youghiogheny River at the Great Falls of said river, near the foot of said falls, on the land of Abraham Layton; thence up the said river to the mouth of Virgin's Run, said run being the present dividing line between the townships of Perry and Franklin. In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands the date above written.

"WILLIAM DAVIDSON.

"WILLIAM ABRAHAM.

"JOHN H. TARR."

The record shows the following as the action of the court upon the report: "And now, to wit, June 6, 1845, the above report having been read at the times and in the manner prescribed by law, the court approve and confirm the same, and order it to be entered of record."

The list of township officers of Tyrone for 1784 embraces the following: John Stewart, constable; Bernard Cunningham and Moses Smith, supervisors of highways; Samuel Glasgow and William Huston, overseers of the poor.

The list of 1785 shows the following officers for Tyrone and Bullskin, viz.: John White, constable; Zachariah Connell and James Torrance, overseers of

the poor; Henry White and David Lindsey, supervisors of roads; Benjamin Wells and James Blackstone, appraisers of damages.

For several years after 1785 the jurisdiction of the justices of the peace was Tyrone and Bullskin. The earliest justices for Tyrone of whom any record is found were Jacob Stewart (term commenced March 31, 1787) and James Blackstone, April 18, 1798. After Blackstone's, the following names of justices having jurisdiction in Tyrone prior to 1840 are gathered from records in the recorder's office, viz.:

Stewart H. Whitehill, Bullskin and Tyrone, Aug. 12, 1823; Hugh Torrance, Bullskin, Tyrone, and Connellsville, March 17, 1824; Herman Gebhart, Bullskin, Tyrone, and Connellsville, April 20, 1829; Henry W. Lewis, Bullskin, Tyrone, and Connellsville, Aug. 16, 1831; Matthew Wray, Bullskin, Tyrone, and Connellsville, May 4, 1837.

From the year 1840 the list is much more nearly complete, but by no means entirely so, on account of the obscurity of records and election returns. It is as follows:

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1840. Matthew Wray.	1865. James N. McDonald.
Hugh Chain.	1866. George S. Griscom.
1845. Matthew Wray.	1867. John N. Stillwagon.
Joseph Cunningham.	1872. W. H. Cotton.
1850. James McDonald.	1874. F. H. Miller.
Matthew Wray.	1877. District No. 1, James Wiley.
1855. James McDonald.	District No. 2, Lentellus Cochran.
John F. Hunt.	1878. District No. 1, Milton Vance.
1856. John N. Strickler.	District No. 2, Thomas H. Squibb.
1857. William Vance.	
1861. Isaac Covert.	
Joshua Meredith.	
1862. A. T. Hardy.	

ASSESSORS.

1840. Cunningham Torrance.	1865. W. H. Cotton.
1841. John Strickler.	1866. William Huston.
1842. James N. McDonald.	1867. William Jones.
1843. Hugh Torrance.	1868. Jacob McChain.
1844. Ashford T. Hardy.	1869. Thomas Knight.
1845. W. W. Beam.	1870. Peter Newmyer.
1846. Samuel Heath.	1873. Irwin Cotton.
1847. Silas G. White.	1874. P. F. Hough.
1848. Elias Applebaugh.	1875. District No. 1, William Jones.
1849. A. H. Stewart.	District No. 2, John Laughy.
1850. David Golley.	1876. District No. 1, G. W. Strickler.
1851. Robert P. Smiley.	District No. 2, Samuel Torrence.
1852. Joseph Strickler.	1877. District No. 1, George W. Strickler.
1853. Peter Newmyer.	District No. 2, George W. Strickler.
1854. Ezekiel Sempler.	1878. District No. 1, John C. Brownfield.
1855. John H. Wade.	District No. 2, Lyman Strickler.
1856. Arba Shallenberger.	
1857. Samuel Gallatin.	
1858. Samuel Porter.	
1859. John Bassler.	
1860. Matthew Cooley.	
1861. William Vance.	
1862. Robert F. Gaut.	
1863. G. W. Sherrick.	
1864. Walker Laughy.	

FREEHOLDERS TO SETTLE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.¹

- 1789.—Benjamin Wells, Benjamin Whaley, James Torrance, William Chain.
- 1792.—Samuel Glasgow, Absalom Kent, William Huston, William Espy.
- 1793.—Absalom Kent, Samuel Glasgow, Matthew Gaut, Joseph Trimble.
- 1794.—Matthew Gaut, Philip Lucas, William Chain, James Torrance.
- 1795.—Matthew Gaut, James L. Trimble, Basil Howell, Thomas Howell.
- 1796.—William Chain, Samuel Cochran, Absalom Kent, James Torrance.
- 1797.—Samuel Glasgow, James Torrance, James Sterrit, William Huston.
- 1798.—James L. Trimble, William Chain, James Sterrit, Henry Strickler.
- 1800.—James L. Trimble, Absalom Kent, James Torrance, James Blackstone.

AUDITORS.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1801. James Torrance. | 1823. H. Torrance. |
| James Sterrit. | 1832. Matthew Wray. |
| James Gondie. | Samuel Hubbs. |
| Jacob Strickler. | H. Torrance. |
| 1802. Robert Réyburn. | J. Newcomer. |
| Matthew Gaut. | 1835. James B. Hurst. |
| Alexander Long. | John Newcomer. |
| Jacob Strickler. | H. Torrance. |
| 1803—4. Moses Vance. | 1840. Peter Galley. |
| James Torrance. | Joseph Cunningham. |
| Matthew Gaut. | Hugh Torrance. |
| Samuel Glasgow. | Abraham D. Stauffer. |
| Henry Strickler. | 1841. James B. Hurst. |
| James Torrance. | 1842. Jacob Newmeyer, Sr. |
| 1805. James Cunningham. | 1843. Martin Sherrick. |
| Oliver Montgomery. | 1844. John F. Hurst. |
| John Reist. | 1845. James Wade. |
| William Espy. | 1846. Ira Hutchinson. |
| 1806. James Torrance. | 1847. William Vance. |
| John Reist. | 1848. Moses Porter. |
| William Espy. | 1849. Jacob Vance. |
| Joseph Cunningham. | 1850. John Newcomer. |
| 1807. James Torrance. | 1851. Moses Porter. |
| James Cunningham. | 1852. Hugh Chain. |
| William Espy. | 1853. Joseph Gaut. |
| Thomas Young. | 1854. A. T. Hardy. |
| Moses Vance. | 1855. Jacob Vance. |
| 1821. John Newcomer. | 1856. Alexander Boyd. |
| Matthew Gaut. | 1857. E. Moore. |
| Henry Strickler. | 1858. John Reist. |
| Thomas Young. | 1859. S. P. L. Franks. |
| Jacob Newmeyer. | 1860. Joseph Cunningham. |
| 1822. Matthew Gaut. | 1861. John Reist. |
| Matthew Wray. | 1862. Samuel Smcad. |
| Moses Vance. | 1863. Samuel Smouse. |
| Henry Strickler. | 1864. John Reist. |
| 1823. Matthew Gaut. | 1865. J. W. Stellwagon. |
| Matthew Wray. | J. C. Stauffer. |
| J. Newmeyer. | 1866. G. W. Anderson. |

¹ The duties of these officers were identical with those of the "Auditors of Accounts," which were elected after 1800. Until that time they acted jointly for Tyrone and Bullskin. This list, which has been gathered from the election returns in the prothonotary's office and from the court records, is much nearer complete for the early years than those of the other township officers.

1867. Joseph C. Stauffer. 1873. Noah M. Anderson.
 1868-69. J. N. McDonald. 1874. Alexander Morehead.
 1870. Matthew Wray.

District No. 1.—1875. Rice G. Strickler.
 “ “ 1876. James Wiley.
 “ “ 1877. P. G. Cochran.
 “ “ 1878. Robert W. McGregor, Eustace L. Robinson.
 “ “ 1879. Harrison Cox, Lavain Aspinwall, William Ellis.
 District No. 2.—1875. Rice G. Strickler.
 “ “ 1876. David P. Husband.
 “ “ 1877. P. G. Cochran.
 “ “ 1878. Albert Emerson.

ERECTION OF UPPER AND LOWER TYRONE.

The division of old Tyrone into the townships of Upper and Lower Tyrone was effected in 1877 in the manner detailed below.

At the September term of the court of Quarter Sessions in 1876 the following petition was presented to the court, viz.:

“The inhabitants of Tyrone township plead to have the said township of Tyrone divided by a line commencing at a point on the Youghiogheny River at the mouth of a small stream at the upper end of Brown & Cochran's coke-ovens; thence north $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ west 718 perches to a point on the top of a hill in Joseph Strickler's field, northwest of his house; thence north 13° west 194 perches to a point on Jacob's Creek. And therefore praying the court to appoint proper persons to view the same, etc.”

On the 16th of September, 1876, the court appointed A. G. Gilmore, Blair Francis, and Thomas J. Buttermore commissioners to inquire into the propriety of granting the prayer of the petitioners. An order was issued to the commissioners Nov. 14, 1876, and returned December 16th the same year with their report and plat attached marking the proposed division of the township as prayed for. On the 13th of March, 1877, remonstrances were filed and continued until June session of court 1877. At this session the commissioners made a return of their proceedings to December session, 1876, at which time they were continued to March session, 1877, and again continued to June session, 1877. The return was favorable to the division of the township of Tyrone, and the commissioners reported that in their opinion it would be an advantage and convenience to the inhabitants of the township to divide it by the following lines, viz.:

“Beginning at a point on the Youghiogheny River at the mouth of a small stream at the upper end of Brown & Cochran's coke-works; thence north $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ west 732 perches to a locust-tree on the top of a hill in Joseph Strickler's field, north of his house; thence north 13° west 205 perches to a point on Jacob's Creek, the last line running north 13° west, if continued into Westmoreland County would run into a frame house owned and occupied by John Cottom. The court orders a vote of the qualified electors of said Tyrone township on the question of the division of said township according to said line; and the court further orders that the election officers of said township

shall hold an election for that purpose at the place fixed by law for holding township elections in said township on the 17th day of August, 1877, between the hours of 7 o'clock A.M. and 7 o'clock P.M., and make return of said election according to law.”

In accordance with this order of the court an election was held with the following result, viz.: For a division of the township, two hundred and eighty-one votes; against a division thereof, one hundred and seventy-eight votes. Thereupon, on the 5th of September, 1877, the court ordered and decreed that said township be divided agreeably to the line marked and returned by the commissioners, and, further, “that the name of the township lying in the east of said division line shall be Upper Tyrone, and that the name of the township lying in the west of said division line shall be Lower Tyrone.”

The following-named persons were and have been elected to the offices indicated in the two townships from their organization to the present time:

Upper Tyrone.—1879. Assessor, Jesse Herbert; Auditor, J. S. Newcomer. 1880. Assessor, Samuel Eicher; Auditor, J. C. Brownfield. 1881. Justice, John W. Stillwagon; Judge, J. C. Marshall; Inspectors, H. R. Francis, C. Keiffer; School Directors, J. D. Porter, D. L. Sherrick; Assessor, A. S. Ritenour; Supervisors, J. King, R. Wilson; Constable, E. M. Hadsworth; Auditor, P. G. Cochran; Township Clerk, Scott Hill.

Lower Tyrone.—1879. Assessor, Peter Newmyer; Auditor, Hiram Cottom. 1880. Assessor, M. Cunningham; Auditor, W. H. Morrow. 1881. Justice, Hugh Best; Judge, N. A. Rist; Inspectors, H. Cottom, T. J. Cunningham; Constable, James Moody; School Directors, P. Hough, W. Galley, A. Shallenberger; Supervisors, I. Cottom, T. Sprout, H. Cunningham; Assessor, M. G. Cunningham; Auditor, J. H. Wurtz; Town Clerk, John Burns.

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.

TYRONE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.¹

Among the early settlers in this part of Western Pennsylvania were many of the Scotch-Irish, a brave, hardy, industrious, thrifty, independent people, with strong Presbyterian attachments. When Rev. James Power first visited this region on his missionary tour in 1774 he found the Smiths, the Vances, the Chains, the Stewarts, and others. Among them were three sons and two daughters of one godly woman who was married twice in Cumberland County, Pa., where she died. Her oldest son, Barnett Cunningham, came from Peach Bottom Valley, A.D. 1770, with his wife, Anna Wilson, to whom he had then been married ten years. He had been preceded a short time by his eldest sister, Margery, wife of Col. Joseph Huston, and the mother of a numerous family. About 1770 to 1772 their half-brother, James Torrance, followed

¹ This history of the Tyrone Presbyterian Church is taken mainly from a historical sermon delivered by its pastor, the Rev. J. H. Stevenson, Sept. 8, 1876.

with his wife and one small child. Of the family, William Cunningham and Ann, wife of Robert Clark, probably came about the same time. The farms of a number of these were contiguous to each other, and near where the church now stands, and perhaps this fact, as much as any other, determined the site of the first house of worship, if not the very existence of Tyrone Church.

That Dr. Power preached here on his missionary tour there is little doubt, but the statement published in the *Presbyterian Advocate* in October, 1854, that he "then organized Tyrone Church, baptized Barnett Cunningham's child, and ordained him and his half-brother, James Torrance, elders," must be incorrect, for Dr. Power himself was not ordained until August, 1776.

When Dr. Power removed his family "to the western part of the province,"¹ in October, 1776, he fixed his residence for some time at Dunlap's Creek. He occupied himself chiefly in missionary labors among the sparse settlements, organizing a number of churches, to all of which he was "a sort of missionary pastor."² Among these were Dunlap's Creek, Laurel Hill, Mount Pleasant, Unity, Sewickly, and Tyrone. "The extent and variety of his labors may be inferred from one incident connected with the Cross Creek Church, in the northwestern part of Washington County, Pa. On his first visit there, on the 14th of November, 1778, Dr. Power preached the first gospel sermon ever heard there under an oak-tree, just outside the gate at Vance's Fort, in the presence of a military company about to go forth on an expedition against the Indians. After the sermon he baptized twenty-one children, among whom was Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Marquis, who was afterwards called to a ministry of holy baptism in the same place. This child lived to become the wife of Rev. Joseph Stevenson, and mother of Rev. John McMillan Stevenson, D.D., now senior secretary of the American Tract Society," and grandmother of the present pastor of Tyrone Church.

This incident, related by Dr. Brownson in his address at the Mount Pleasant centennial reunion, gives a key to the origin of a number of the oldest Presbyterian Churches in Western Pennsylvania. Dr. Power was accustomed during the three years he lived and preached at Dunlap's Creek to visit frequently the "settlements," preaching, "catechising," baptizing the children of such as were church-members in the East, and (we may well suppose) administering the Lord's Supper to his people in the wilderness, admitting many to sealing ordinances upon their profession of their faith in Jesus Christ and ordaining elders in many places.

As Tyrone lies directly on the road from Dunlap's Creek by Laurel Hill to Mount Pleasant and Sewickly, where it is known he was at this time estab-

lishing congregations, it is believed that he preached here often, visiting and catechising as was his manner, and thus gathered and established his congregation.

It is not probable that this church was ever formally organized according to the present mode of proceeding. Indeed it was not possible that it should be, for, like "many of the oldest churches, it enjoyed the pastoral labors and care of a minister years before the erection of the mother Presbytery."

Tyrone was the first of all the churches to be recognized in Presbytery under the dignity of a "congregation." In the records of the second meeting of the Presbytery of Redstone, at "Delap's Creek," Oct. 23, 1782, is the following minute: "A supplication for supplies from Tyrone congregation was brought in and read. Request was granted, and Mr. Power was appointed to supply the second Sabbath in December, and Mr. Dunlap the third Sabbath in March."

In February, 1784, according to the statement of a woman in the congregation who was then married by him, Mr. Power was preaching one-fourth of his time at Tyrone. How long this continued cannot now be ascertained, but in October, 1793, Tyrone appears again in Presbytery asking for supplies. A Rev. Moore and Rev. Samuel Porter were each appointed one Sabbath. During the next eleven years Tyrone appears in Presbytery, not regularly, but frequently.

Upon the organization of the Synod of Pittsburgh, in the year 1802, Tyrone was reported in the list of churches "vacant and unable to support a pastor."³

The only additional evidence found of stated services in Tyrone at any time during eighteen years preceding the above date was in a paper until very recently in the possession of the family of Elder James Torrance. It contained a subscription for the purpose of securing a portion of the services of Dr. Dunlap, who was for twenty years previous to 1803 pastor of Laurel Hill Church. Neither the date of that paper, the portion of service it secured, nor the time the arrangement continued is now known, but it must have been near the close of his pastorate at Laurel Hill, for Mr. J. Huston Torrance (son of James), born in the year 1795, distinctly remembers hearing Dr. Dunlap at the "tent" under that large hickory-tree on the spot where tradition says the church was organized.

Without doubt Dr. Power in the year 1774 preached the first sermon ever heard here, and there is no evidence that any but he preached here during the eight years that intervened before the first meeting of the Presbytery of Redstone, when Tyrone was recognized as an established "congregation." Nor can there be any doubt that to his abundant labors more than of all others is Tyrone indebted for whatever pastoral

¹ Old Redstone, page 228.

² Ibid., page 229.

³ Cent. Mem., p. 229.

care it enjoyed during the twenty-eight or thirty years it had no pastor. In the grateful acknowledgments of these years of unchronicled privations and hardships and perils, next to Dr. Power, comes Dr. Dunlap. Before reviewing the unbroken pastorate of fifty-seven years which followed it is proper to mention the successive houses in which this congregation has worshiped.

Tyrone congregation has erected four churches on the parcel of ground now occupied by the church and graveyard. The lot, containing two acres, is part of a tract for which John Stewart took out a patent, dated Oct. 3, 1787, under the significant title of "Pleasant Garden." This interesting and suggestive document is now in the possession of Mr. E. H. Reid, to whom that portion of the original tract which surrounds the church ground now belongs. The title by which the congregation held this lot having been lost through the vicissitudes incident to frontier life, in 1800, Abraham Kent and Tabitha, his wife, then possessed of the original tract, executed a new deed, securing to "Matthew Gaut, William Chain, and William Smith, trustees, and to their successors in office forever, said lot for the use of Tyrone Church."¹

The first house built by Tyrone congregation² was a fair specimen of the primitive "meeting-houses" in Western Pennsylvania, and corresponded with the cabins of the pioneers. "It was simply a cabin of a larger size." Dr. Eaton's description of "an early church"³ is probably almost literally true of the first meeting-house at Tyrone. "Trees were felled of the proper size, cut to the desired length, notched at the corners, and laid up, log upon log, to the desired height. For the gable ends the ends of the logs were chopped off to give the proper inclination to the roof, and logs placed across to receive the clapboards. These clapboards were split out of straight oak, placed in order on these logs, and kept in place by weight-poles. The doors and windows were then cut out, the floor was laid with puncheons split from straight logs, the door made from the same, with pins and wooden hinges, and the windows filled with oiled linen or paper. In some cases neither nail nor bit of sawed lumber were employed. Instances are recorded where churches were built in a single day, and without the outlay of a single dollar."

This house had no floor but the earth. "The seats were logs split and elevated on wooden logs." The pulpit was arranged with two upright puncheons, and a third across to hold the books. Another puncheon,

supported by two stout pins in the wall, served for the minister's seat. Thirteen years ago the remains of this first house, which stood on the highest spot between the present church building and the burial-ground, were little more than a heap of rubbish, which gradually disappeared.

The second house of worship was built between 1800 and 1805, probably about the time when Rev. James Guthrie became pastor. It stood just between the present house and the lower corner of the lot, with a gable towards the spring. It was of hewn logs, with a clapboard roof, and about thirty feet square at first. The pulpit was in the lower side of the house. Two aisles, terminating in a door at either end, save where the pulpit stood, crossed each other at right angles near the middle of the house. The seats (there were no pews) in the half of the house in which the pulpit was located were placed parallel with the one aisle, so that those sitting to the right and left of the pulpit faced each other and the minister; while in the other half of the house the seats ran parallel with the cross aisle. At length the house was enlarged by a "lean-to" addition at the side opposite to the pulpit, and the roof, which was extended with diminished pitch, shed-like, to cover it, came down almost to the lintel of the door that opened under its eaves, giving to the structure a peculiar and very unchurchlike appearance.

After serving for more than half a century this house was superseded by one built of brick upon the same site. The first sermon in this, the third house of worship, was preached by Rev. Ross Stevenson on Friday, June 4, 1852. After a while the foundation gave way, and the wall cracked, so that it became necessary to repair or rebuild. A meeting of the congregation was called. Rev. John McMillan, D.D., preached from Neh. ii. 17: "Then said I unto them, Ye see the distress that we are in, how Jerusalem lieth waste, and the gates thereof are burned with fire: come, and let us build up the wall of Jerusalem, that we be no more a reproach." Thus exhorted they resolved to build. A subscription was begun at once, and after four months the contract for building the fourth church edifice was awarded to Mr. J. L. White for \$3500 and the old house, valued at \$500. Then the first brick house, after only nineteen years' service, was demolished.

During the next eighteen months the homeless congregation worshiped in school-houses, occasionally accepting the kindly proffered hospitality of their Methodist Episcopal neighbors, and holding communion services in their churches until they occupied their present sanctuary, which is a model of rural simplicity and taste, and which fully maintains the ratio of excellence by which each of the former ones surpassed its predecessor. On Sabbath, May 4, 1873, under these grand old oaks, in whose shade the fathers, generation after generation, for a hundred years had worshiped Jehovah, this beautiful house was

¹ Recorded Oct. 11, 1800, in Book C, page 339, in recorder's office, Fayette County.

² It is stated in the "History of Centre Church [Ohio], With an Introduction, Giving the Rise of Other Churches, by Robert A. Sherrard, 1860," that the Tyrone Presbyterian Church was organized in 1774 by the Rev. James Power; that its first meeting-house was built in 1778, and was used by the congregation for about seventy years. It is evident that the last part of Mr. Sherrard's statement is incorrect, and that he includes in his period of seventy years the time that the first two houses were in use.

³ Centenary Memorial, p. 225.

solemnly dedicated to the worship of the true and living God.

Turning to the pastors and stated supplies who have served this church, we find for the first thirty years no pastor, and but two who for any time administered stately the ordinances, namely, Drs. Power and Dunlap. A history of Tyrone Church would be incomplete without at least a brief sketch of Rev. James Power, D.D. He was born in Chester County, Pa., educated at Princeton, and licensed by the Presbytery of New Castle in the year 1772. The following year he received a call from the united congregations of Highbridge, Cambridge, and Oxford, in Botetourt County, Va. Perhaps the fact that many of Mrs. Power's acquaintances and friends (among them her father, Philip Tanner, one of Rev. James Finley's elders) had recently emigrated west of the mountains determined Mr. Power to decline that call and visit the new settlements. Accordingly, in the summer of 1774, he crossed the Allegheny Mountains, and spent three months in itinerant labors "in what are now Westmoreland, Allegheny, Washington, and Fayette Counties, Pa." Late in the fall of 1776 he again crossed the mountains, this time bringing his family with him, consisting of his wife and four daughters. "They were mounted on horses, his wife on one, he on another, his oldest daughter behind him, his youngest, almost a babe, seated on a pillow in front of him, the other two comfortably and cozily seated in a sort of hamper-baskets, one on each side of a led horse."¹ An explanation of his fixing his first residence on Dunlap's Creek is found in the fact that there Mrs. Power would be among friends and near her father during the frequent and long absences of her husband.

After three years of a "sort of missionary pastorate" throughout the settlements, Dr. Power removed his family to Mount Pleasant, in 1779, and became pastor of Mount Pleasant and Sewickly Churches, and for a while Unity and Tyrone shared in his regular labors. Although never regularly installed, he fulfilled with marked fidelity the office of pastor in Sewickly until 1777, and in Mount Pleasant thirty years longer, when age and infirmity compelled him to cease. "Thirteen years more he lingered, profoundly revered by his descendants and the people of his charge, until Aug. 5, 1830, when, in the eighty-fifth year of his age, his released spirit joined the redeemed company of his fellow-laborers, and his body was laid quietly down in a hallowed grave to await the resurrection of the just."

The Rev. James Dunlap, D.D., was born in Chester County, Pa., in 1774. He was graduated at Princeton, studied theology with Rev. James Finley, was licensed by the Presbytery of Donegal, 1776 to 1781. He was ordained "sine titulo" by the Presbytery of New Castle, and came West with his theological pre-

ceptor the same year. In October, 1782, he received the first call which passed through the hands of Redstone Presbytery. This call, which was from the churches of "Delap's Creek" and Laurel Hill, he accepted, but was never installed, this formality being of more recent date. Dr. Dunlap remained pastor of both churches for seven years, and of Laurel Hill for fourteen years more, and near the close of this period was stated supply at Tyrone for some part of his time. From 1803 till 1811 he was president of Jefferson College, and died in Abingdon, Pa., Nov. 11, 1818, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

He was no doubt the finest scholar in the Presbytery. It is an interesting fact that the two men who nursed this little church in the wilderness were the first of the pioneer ministers whose talents and scholarship were recognized by academic honors. In 1807 Mr. Dunlap received from Jefferson College its first honorary degree of "Divinitatis Doctor," and the next year Mr. Power's name was placed second on the list now grown so long.

The Rev. James Guthrie, the first pastor of Tyrone congregation, was born in Westmoreland County, Pa. He was a child of the covenant, and his Scotch-Irish parents carefully instructed him in the duties and doctrines of religion. Their faithfulness was rewarded by the early conversion of their son, whose mind was soon turned to the gospel ministry. With this in view he entered Dickinson College. Upon his graduation he commenced the study of theology with one of the pastors of the Presbytery. In October, 1801, he appears in Presbytery, and the following minute was made in the record: "Mr. James Guthrie offered himself to be taken on trial as a candidate for the gospel ministry. Presbytery having received testimonials of his good moral character, of his being in full communion of the church, and having taken a regular course of literature, proceeded to converse with him on his experimental acquaintance with religion and the motives which induced him to desire the office, and, having received satisfaction, agreed to take him on further trial, and assigned him an exercise on the following theme: 'Quomodo miracula probant Scripturas Sacras esse Divinas,' and an homily on 1 John iv. 9: 'In this was manifested the love of God towards us, because that God sent his only begotten Son into the world that we might live through him.' Both to be delivered at the next meeting of Presbytery."

These duties were satisfactorily performed, as were all others that were assigned, until, "having passed through all the parts of trial required by the book, Mr. Guthrie was, on the 19th of March, 1803, at Laurel Hill, licensed in regular form as a probationer for the gospel ministry," and opportunity was given him to make full proof of his ministry in the following list of appointments: "The first Sabbath in May, at Pitt township [Beulah]; the second, Salem; third, at Wheatfield; fourth, Quemahoning; fifth, Somerset.

¹ Old Redstone, p. 225.

First Sabbath in June, Turkey Foot [Confluence]. First Sabbath in July, Uniontown; second, Morgantown, Va.; third, Middletown, Va.; fourth, Clarksburg, Va. First Sabbath in August, Tygart's Valley, Va.; second, Morgantown; third, Monongahela Glades, Va.; fourth, Sandy Creek, Pa.; fifth, Turkey Foot. First Sabbath in September, Turkey Foot; second, Quemahoning; third, Wheatfield; fourth, Salem; and first Sabbath in October, Pitt township."

This formidable list of appointments kept the young licentiate the greater part of the summer in the saddle. For weeks together zigzagging in and out among the mountains, climbing perilous steeps, fording unbridged rivers, often threading his way through dense forests along lonely bridle-paths, we have displayed some of those elements of character which marked and made successful the long pastorate of Mr. Guthrie. At the "fall meeting" of Presbytery he was appointed to supply as missionary for the space of two months in the southern departments of Presbytery,—in January, 1804, at discretion; at Laurel Hill the second Sabbath in February, and at Tyrone the third. This was Mr. Guthrie's first Sabbath at Tyrone. These appointments, like the former ones, were all fulfilled, and Presbytery recorded their approbation of his fidelity and ability, and judged "his mission very successful."

In April, 1804, a call from the congregations of Laurel Hill and Tyrone was presented to Mr. Guthrie. He requested "permission to hold the call under consideration, and leave to itinerate without the bounds of Presbytery for three months." In October, 1804, Mr. Guthrie signified his acceptance of the call, and arrangements were made for his installation the next April. As no more appointments were made for him than for the pastors in the Presbytery, it is probable that Mr. Guthrie at once entered upon his labors here. According to the above arrangement, Presbytery met at Laurel Hill, April 17, 1805, proceeded to ordain Mr. Guthrie, "and did, by prayer and the imposition of hands, solemnly set him apart to the holy office of the gospel ministry, and install him in the united congregations of Laurel Hill and Tyrone," and for the first time in its history this church had a pastor. On this interesting occasion the Rev. George Hill, father, or perhaps grandfather, of Rev. George Hill, D.D., preached "the ordination sermon," and the Rev. Joseph Henderson presided. There is no record of any charge to pastor or people, and the installation was not repeated here.

This relation continued almost forty-six years, until the death of Mr. Guthrie, Aug. 24, 1850, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. The oldest members of this congregation remember and venerate Mr. Guthrie as a father. He baptized them in their infancy, catechised them in their youth, received them into the church in maturer years, married them, baptized their children, and buried their parents. He is remembered as a small man of ruddy complexion and

nervous temperament; kind, genial, benevolent; a devoted pastor and a warm friend. The Rev. Joel Stoneroad, his colleague and successor, says, "The general traits of the Scotch-Irish marked the character of Mr. Guthrie." He was four times married. His first wife was the daughter of Joseph Torrance, Esq., a member of Laurel Hill Session. His second wife was Miss Gallaher, of Dunlap's Creek. His third wife was a Widow Hunter, daughter of William Smith, an elder at Tyrone. His fourth wife was Mrs. Beeson, of Uniontown, who, after the death of Mr. Guthrie, married Mr. Johnston Van Kirk, of Dunlap's Creek. All Mr. Guthrie's wives had the reputation of being truly excellent women, being well suited to their place and station.

"Mr. Guthrie's mental character, though not extraordinary, was quite respectable. His talents partook chiefly of the practical rather than the speculative, which made him all the more useful as a preacher and pastor. As to his ministerial character, it was perfectly stainless through his long pastorate of forty-six years. The integrity of his religious character was never questioned, even by his enemies. He was truly a whole-souled man, generous to a fault. Frequently when his people had fallen into arrears he would cancel his claim rather than report them in Presbytery as delinquents, and this when his salary from both congregations never exceeded four hundred dollars."

The Rev. Joel Stoneroad, the second pastor of Tyrone, was born in Mifflin County, Pa., in the year 1806; graduated at Jefferson College in 1827, and at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1830. He labored one year as a domestic missionary at Morgantown, Va., and vicinity; was pastor of Uniontown Presbyterian Church from 1832 to 1842, then pastor of Cross-Roads Church, Presbytery of Washington, for eight years. In the spring of 1850 he removed to Laurel Hill, and on the 5th of June was installed collegiate pastor with Rev. James Guthrie in the united congregations of Laurel Hill and Tyrone. Under the able and energetic labors of the junior pastor, who brought to the field the rich experience of nineteen years in the work of the ministry, the congregation prospered. Two elders were added to the session the first year. Just two years, lacking a day, from the installation of the second pastor the congregation entered their first brick house of worship, and the regular additions to its membership witnessed a healthy spiritual life. In April, 1861, Laurel Hill asked and obtained the whole of Mr. Stoneroad's time, and Tyrone became vacant for the first time in fifty-seven years.

Father Stoneroad still lives at Laurel Hill, where, abundant in labors, he has proclaimed the gospel of salvation for twenty-six years, though not now so much a "Boanerges" as a "Barnabas." The oldest of her living pastors, Tyrone affectionately greets him to-day, and thanks God for his presence.

A vacancy occurs from April, 1861, to 1864, during

the greater part of which time the pulpit was irregularly supplied. The principal exception was in the summer of 1862, when the talented, consecrated, but now lamented George Paul, then a licentiate, under appointment as a foreign missionary, labored here for some months, and his name is still "as ointment poured forth." In April, 1864, a call for part of the pastoral services of Rev. William Logan Boyd, then pastor of Sewickly Church, promising two hundred dollars a year for one-third of his time, was presented in Presbytery. The call was accepted, and on the first Monday in June, following *the first installation services ever witnessed in Tyrone* were performed. The Rev. Joel Stoneroad preached the sermon, the Rev. W. F. Hamilton, D.D., presided, proposed the constitutional questions, and charged the pastor, and Rev. N. H. G. Fife delivered the charge to the people.

This pastorate lasted just three years, and was marked by a healthy growth in the church, although the distance at which Mr. Boyd resided in Sewickly greatly increased his labors, and at the same time diminished their apparent results, and perhaps largely influenced him to seek a release. Then occurred another vacancy, extending from 1867 to 1871. For the first eighteen months the pulpit was supplied occasionally by different ministers. In November, 1868, Rev. Morehead Edgar was elected "stated supply till the ensuing spring," at which time he was again elected stated supply for two-thirds of his time. Early in the summer, however, he ceased to serve.

Another season of occasional supplies followed until December, 1870, when the Rev. Thomas S. Parke preached as a candidate. He continued to supply most of the time until April 2, 1871, when he was elected pastor. This call, which was presented in Presbytery at its spring meeting, was accepted, and on the 27th of July following he was installed at Tyrone pastor of the united churches of Tyrone and Harmony. The Rev. Joel Stoneroad again preached the sermon. On this occasion he also presided and proposed the "constitutional questions." Rev. Henry Fulton charged the pastor, and A. Bronson, D.D., the people.

Mr. Parke married, built a house in Dawson, and fixed his residence there. Then, *for the first time in ninety-four years*, Tyrone congregation had their pastor and his family living among them.

During this pastorate two additional elders were ordained and installed, the present beautiful house of worship was built and dedicated, and forty-one members were received and thirty-one dismissed to form the church at Dawson. This relation continued with Harmony for two years, and with Tyrone about four, terminating May 28, 1875.

The old church, weakened by the organization at Dawson, now entered into an alliance with Sewickly, each agreeing to pay half the salary of a minister. On the 17th of the ensuing October the Rev. J. H. Stevenson, by invitation of the session, preached his first sermon here, and afterwards regularly served the

church, dividing the time equally between Tyrone and Sewickly. In October of the following year Tyrone and Scottdale were formed into a pastoral charge and placed under him, and he has remained in charge as pastor to the present time (1881).

Of the elders of the old Tyrone Church, the first bench consisted of Barnett Cunningham, born June 29, 1736, and his half-brother, James Torrance, born Feb. 15, 1744. They emigrated from Peach Bottom Valley, on the Susquehanna, the former in the spring of 1770, the latter within two years of that date. They secured for seventeen years, by what was known as a "tomahawk right," and then for eight years more by a surveyor's warrant, and afterwards, in 1795, by patent, lands, part of which have been in possession of their families ever since. The price paid by Mr. Cunningham for three hundred and sixteen acres, with "an allowance of one-sixteenth for roads," was twelve pounds six shillings,—nearly seventeen cents per acre. "They left the old settlements for the new," says one who wrote of it twenty years ago, "in full membership in the Presbyterian Church, but had no opportunity of hearing the gospel preached or its ordinances dispensed until Dr. Power visited them in 1774."

The same author, the late Robert A. Sherrard, of Steubenville, Ohio, fixed this as the date of their ordination, but unless Dr. Power, while yet a licentiate, exercised all the functions of an ordained minister, this could not be. It is probable that on his first visit here after his ordination, say in the fall of 1776, he ordained these noble men to their holy office. Of their efforts to gather a congregation, and secure the services of a minister, though it might be but for a single sermon, and that on a week-day or evening, in some cabin, or oftener in the woods, of the religious meetings they themselves held, of their trials and discouragements, their self-denial and sacrifices to secure a house of worship, their "faith and patience," the only record is on high. For more than thirty years these noble brothers, to whom perhaps this church owes its existence, carried the responsibilities their office involved without any addition to the session, without a pastor, and for the greater part of the time without even a stated supply to assist them. But they both lived to see the old cabin church, with its earthen floor, split-log benches, and unglazed windows, give way to the comparatively comfortable "meeting-house," with floor and glass windows and a pulpit, and at length even the luxury of a fire. Each of them was permitted to see his sons sitting in the seat of the elders, and the flock they had tended so long and so anxiously fed and cared for by a faithful under-shepherd.

Barnett Cunningham departed this life Sept. 13, 1808, in the seventy-third year of his age. Four of his sons and three of his grandsons have been called to the same office, and the session has never been without one or more of his family on their roll.

James Torrance died May 12, 1826, at the age of eighty-three years, having served this church as an elder fifty years. Three of his sons and three of his grandsons have been ordained to the office, and the husband of a great-granddaughter is now in the session. Of Robert Smith, James Goudy, John Cummings, and John Cooly little is known, save that, having served in the office of ruling elder for a longer or shorter period, they all removed out of the church bounds, and that Mr. Smith has also this enviable distinction, that he and William Smith educated each a son for the ministry.

William Huston, eldest son of Margery Cunningham, and nephew of the two senior elders, was born east of the mountains, A.D. 1751, and died Sept. 6, 1827, aged seventy-six years. He came to the West before he was sixteen years old, and with his rifle by his side for protection against the Indians, cultivated the hills around what is now known as "Cochran's graveyard." His father, Capt. Joseph Huston, gave the land for it just before starting with Col. Crawford on his disastrous expedition against the Indians. Capt. Huston soon returned to die, and was the first to claim a resting-place within its sacred ground.

Frank Vance was born in Ireland about 1766, and died aged about eighty years.

William Smith (Rev. James Guthrie's third father-in-law) died Feb. 2, 1832, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

Joseph Huston Cunningham, son of Barnett, was ordained in Tyrone in 1818. He served in Connellsville for a few years prior to 1851, when he returned to Tyrone, and was the same day unanimously re-elected and reinstalled. Having borne the office for forty years, on the 18th of April, 1858, "he slept with his fathers," and Barnett, his son, ruled in his stead.

Hugh Torrance, eldest son of James, was born in Cumberland County, Pa., June 29, 1770, and carried over the mountains on horseback while an infant. He was the father of Robert, who was ordained an elder at Connellsville, and of David, who served the church of Altona, Ill., in the same office. Having attained the age of seventy-three years, he died Sept. 7, 1843.

Alexander Johnston came from Ireland about 1807. His first connection with the church was at Cross Creek, Pa., under the ministry of Rev. Thomas Marquis. He came to Connellsville about the year 1811, and became a member of Tyrone Church, which then included Connellsville in its bounds. How long he was an elder here prior to 1831 there is no record to show, but at that time he was "set off" to the new organization. Of this he was the only elder for one year, and continued a "pillar" in the church until age and infirmity laid him aside. He died Sept. 3, 1864, aged about eighty-three years.

Cunningham Torrance, also son of James, was born June 7, 1789, ordained in Tyrone, 1833, removed to Missouri, 1847, and died soon after.

Nathaniel Hurst was a nephew of Dr. Power's son-in-law, and elder of that name, whose piety, intelligence, and practical wisdom adorned the office he so ably filled at Mount Pleasant. Mr. Hurst was ordained in Tyrone in 1833, and served until Feb. 29, 1860, when, having lived upon earth fifty-nine years, he was transferred from the church militant to the church triumphant.

John Stauffer was "selected" from the original members of Harmony Church by the committee of Presbytery appointed to complete that organization, and on the 27th day of June, 1849, was ordained and installed the only elder in that church. Two years later he removed to Tyrone, where he was elected and installed, and where he continued an elder until he departed this life, May 7, 1857, in the forty-seventh year of his age.

Joseph Gaut was ordained with Cunningham Torrance and Nathaniel Hurst, in 1833, by the first pastor of this church. For forty-three years he ruled in Tyrone without reproach, by the purity of his life commanding the respect of all, by the gentleness of his spirit securing the affection of his brethren, and most loved by those who knew him best. He was permitted to see two of his sons ordained and installed elders in this congregation. He died July 17, 1877, aged seventy-five years.

Barnett Cunningham, son of Joseph H., and grandson of Barnett, was ordained in 1843, and served the church with fidelity and acceptance until a few years since, when, in the providence of God, through bodily and mental affliction, he became unable to fulfill the duties of his office. He died July 3, 1877, in his seventy-second year.

Joseph Cunningham, descended by both father and mother from the old pioneer Cunningham-Torrance family, was a nephew of William Huston the elder. He was ordained with his cousin Barnett in 1843, and, like him, served in the church faithfully and long. He died April 8, 1877, in his seventy-seventh year.

William V. Hurst (nephew of Nathaniel) and Robert F. Gaut (son of Joseph) were ordained and installed Dec. 6, 1871. Mr. Gaut soon removed of this congregation without serving in the office.

Henry C. Boyd, Jonathan Merritt, and William Gaut were elected Dec. 4, 1875, and on the 19th of the same month Mr. Boyd and Mr. Gaut were ordained, and, with Mr. Merritt, who had been ordained in the Dawson Presbyterian Church at its organization in 1874, were installed ruling elders in Tyrone congregation.

T. Robb Deyarmon was elected elder, and installed in June, 1881. The present (1881) session is composed of William V. Hurst, Jonathan Merritt, William F. Gaut, and T. Robb Deyarmon.

The original territory of Tyrone congregation was large. Extending to Laurel Hill, Rehoboth, Sewickly,

and Mount Pleasant, it embraced Connellsville and the "regions beyond," and at one time included several families on Indian Creek, fifteen miles away. Its first house of worship was for a long time the only meeting-house of any denomination within its wide bounds, where now stand nineteen Protestant Churches, not counting those in Connellsville or across the Youghiogheny River. Notwithstanding its wide territory, the membership of the church in its early years was not large. But when we know that the pioneers had no carriages, almost no wagons, and very few horses, that the young people of many families, male and female, habitually walked four, five, even six miles, generally barefoot in the summer, carrying their shoes and stockings in their hands till they came near the church, that Jacob's Creek had no bridges, and that pedestrians from the neighborhood of Ragantown were accustomed to come together to the creek and wait for those who rode to "ferry" them over; when we know that some of the families lived so remote that they could attend the few meetings at the church but irregularly, that the Cummings, the McCunes, and others on Indian Creek often started (as has been related by old Mr. Fleming, who remembers seeing them) before daylight in order to reach the church in time for the service, and remember that for so many years they had no pastor, and when they had a stated supply it was only for a brief period, and he always resided at a distance, it is a wonder that at the first call of the Presbytery of Redstone for statistics in 1808, Tyrone reported ninety members, and three years later one hundred and eight,—below very few churches in the Presbytery.

From this time no record is found of the membership, but the growth seems to have been steady. The pastor preached at Connellsville occasionally until the year 1831, when, at the request of the members residing in the village and vicinity, the Presbytery of Redstone authorized the organization of the Connellsville Church, and Alexander Johnston (elder), Margaret and N. C. Johnston, William and Mary Little (or Lytle), Isaac and Mary Taylor, Sarah Turner, Joseph and Elizabeth Rogers, Mary and Louisa Norton, Margaret Francis, Harriet Fuller, Mary Barnett, Samuel and Mary Finley, with Samuel and Elizabeth McCormick, were dismissed for that purpose.

After Mr. Johnson had served alone one year, Isaac Taylor, Joseph Rogers, and William Lytle, formerly members at Tyrone, with Joseph Paull and Samuel Russell, members at Laurel Hill, were added to the session. Thus Tyrone furnished nineteen of the twenty-two original members of the church at Connellsville, and four of the six elders who composed its first session. The vigor of this offshot from Tyrone may be inferred from its subsequent history. After only fourteen years, in 1845, Indian Creek Church was organized, embracing some of the original members of the Connellsville Church, who came from Tyrone. Dr. Joseph Rogers was long its principal, perhaps its

only, elder. Nineteen years later, in 1874, eighty-six members of Connellsville Church were included in a new organization at Dunbar. In its first session we find Tyrone represented by Isaac Taylor's eldest son. Indian Creek reports fifteen members, Dunbar one hundred and fifty, and Connellsville three hundred and sixty-three.

Perhaps the parent organization has never entirely overcome the withdrawal of so important a part of her life and strength, and the cession of so much of her most populous territory; but her order and vigor are manifested in the significant fact that in the last seventy-two years she has been only six without a pastor or stated supply.

In the year 1849, Tyrone furnished just one-half of the original members of Harmony Church, namely, Nathan, Marjory, Henry, and Margaret Smith, Eli and Susan Hendricks, and John Stauffer, who was for some time the only elder.

The youngest offspring of the parent congregation of Tyrone was the church at Dawson, which was organized in 1874, embracing in its membership twenty-four persons who had received certificates from Tyrone for the purpose. After about three years, however, the congregation disintegrated, and the members returned to the mother-church of Tyrone, which now (1881) numbers one hundred and sixty members.

THE GERMAN BAPTIST OR DUNKARD CHURCH OF TYRONE.

About the year 1799, Martin Stuckman and Ludwick Snyder came from Hagerstown, Md., to Fayette County, Pa., and settled in what was then, and is now, the township of Bullskin, where for more than ten years they held meetings for religious worship in private dwellings. About the year 1812 they removed to a new location in the present township of Lower Tyrone. There they held religious meetings in private houses for about five years; but after 1817 they were held in a stone school-house which was built in that year on land of Philip Lucas, the people living in that vicinity being principally of the German Baptist or Dunkard denomination. A church was soon after organized with Martin Stuckman as chief bishop, Ludwick Snyder as under-bishop. The first elder of the congregation was Frederick Blocher, whose son Samuel, and also his son-in-law, Isaac Shoemaker, were also elected elders. George Shoemaker,¹ a brother of Isaac, was also a bishop or preacher. Following is a list of the elders of this church (all elders being also preachers) from that time to the present, viz.: Michael Myers, Jacob Murray, Eli Horner, Martin Coder, John Nicholson, John Murray, David Ober, Jacob Freed, Samuel Gallatin, Joseph Freed, Jacob

¹ George Shoemaker, after preaching a number of years, became dissatisfied with the manner of worship in the Dunkard Church, and thereupon broke off his connection and started a new sect, which (for lack of a better name) were called "Shoemakerites." He had a son named Jacob, who became quite distinguished as an elocutionist. He lived in Philadelphia, and died there in 1879.

Snyder, and John Gallatin. The present preacher to this congregation is Frederick Winner.

About the year 1840 the edifice known as the German Baptist meeting-house (a stone structure, plastered outside as well as inside) was built, and from that time became the house of worship of the Dunkard congregation, which had previously met in the stone school-house on the farm of Philip Lucas.

The congregation at one time numbered over one hundred members, but on account of divisions, deaths, and removals the number has become reduced to a total of from twenty to twenty-five members.

BETHEL CONGREGATION OF THE DISCIPLES.

This was organized in May, 1845, with thirty members. Jacob Newmyer, Peter Galley, and John Taylor were elected elders, and Nathan Reece and Jacob Newcomer deacons. A lot was donated by Jacob Newmyer from his farm, and on this lot the congregation erected a church edifice of stone, thirty by forty-five feet in dimensions. This was replaced in August, 1880, by a frame church, thirty-six by fifty feet, built on the same site, but an addition was made to the grounds for church and cemetery purposes.

Among those who have ministered to this congregation may be mentioned the Revs. James Dorsey, A. S. Hale, L. M. Streeter, H. B. Carleton, M. L. Streeter, J. D. Benedict, J. W. Kemp, Charles C. Berry, J. Grigsby, and L. C. McClane, the present pastor. The congregation now numbers one hundred and twenty. A Sabbath-school in connection with it contains thirty-five scholars, under William B. Chain as superintendent.

BRYAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1856 with about eighty members. A house of worship was erected, at a cost of about nine hundred dollars, on the property of James Bryan. The first pastor was the Rev. Sylvester Burt. Among his successors in the pulpit of this church there have been the Revs. — McAlister, W. A. Steward, — Moffatt, — Appleton, J. Mansell, — Taylor, — Eaton, and S. Lane, the present pastor. The church is now in a flourishing condition, with about forty members. It is out of debt, and its house of worship is in good repair. It has a Sabbath-school of seventy-five scholars, with Irvin Cottom as superintendent.

SCHOOLS.

It is not known precisely when or where the first school was taught in Tyrone. One of the earliest school-houses was a log building erected more than seventy-five years ago in the present township of Lower Tyrone, on a site embraced in the farm of Samuel Cochran. Among those who attended the schools in that house were the children of the families of Cunningham, Torrance, Newcomer, Cochran, Ross, Galley, Lyttle, Gallatin, and McDonald. The first teacher was an Irishman named Craig. His or-

dinary modes of punishment were by the "dunce-block," fool's cap, and leather spectacles, but in many cases he used the heavy ruler with great severity, if not brutality. So say some of his yet surviving pupils. Besides this school there were others taught near Jacob's Creek, at Overholt's, and on the Quay farm, near the bottoms on the Youghiogheny. Mr. Henry Galley recollects that the stone school-house on land of Philip Lucas was built in or about 1817.

Under the operation of the public school law of 1834, the first school directors (appointed by the court in January, 1835) for Tyrone were Jacob Newmyer and William Espey. The township was reported to the county treasurer as having accepted the provisions of the law Jan. 3, 1838. The first apportionment of money to the township under that law was from the State, \$64.72½; from the county, \$129.57.

Prior to the division of old Tyrone, the township contained nine districts (which have been very little changed since), as follows:

In the extreme western end, the Quay District extends entirely across the township from the Youghiogheny to Jacob's Creek. The school-house is near the centre of it.

East of and adjoining the Quay District are the Cunningham and Gaut Districts, which join near the centre of the township. The former lies on the Youghiogheny River, and extends up that stream nearly to the borough of Dawson. The Gaut District lies on Jacob's Creek.

The Cochran District borders on the river for a short distance, embracing the borough of Dawson, and extends northeasterly to include a part of Hickman's Run. Its northern boundary is nearly all on the Gaut District.

The Taylor District lies in the bend of the river above the Cochran District, and embraces the mouth of Hickman's Run. All the districts above named lie wholly in the present township of Lower Tyrone, as do also a part of each of the three next mentioned.

The Strickler District lies on the river next above the Taylor District, and extends eastward to the east line of Upper Tyrone.

The Ridge District lies north of the Strickler, and extends from the east line of Upper Tyrone westward to the Cochran District.

The Washington District lies along Jacob's Creek, and extends south to the Ridge District, east to the east line of Upper Tyrone, and west to the Gaut District.

The Walnut Hill District embraces the northeastern corner of Upper Tyrone, extending from the township line on the east to Jacob's Creek on the northwest, and joining Washington District on the south.

The report for the school year of 1880-81 shows in Upper Tyrone seven hundred and sixty pupils and seven teachers. Total expenditure for schools,

\$2452.99; valuation of school property, \$6000. The same report gives for Lower Tyrone four hundred and ten pupils and seven teachers. Total expenditure for school purposes, \$1425.44; valuation of school property, \$9000.

The following is a list (as nearly complete and accurate as can be obtained from the defective records) of school directors elected from 1840 to the present time:

- 1840.—James Wade, Joseph Cunningham.
- 1841.—Jacob Newcomer.
- 1842.—David Galley.
- 1843.—Joseph Cunningham, John Smilie, Hugh Torrance.
- 1844.—Joseph H. Torrance, William Vance, John Taylor.
- 1845.—Martin Sherrick.
- 1846.—William Huston, James Darsie.
- 1847.—Peter Galley, John T. Stauffer.
- 1848.—Jacob Newmyer, Robert Laughrie.
- 1849.—Joseph Cunningham, Joseph Gaut.
- 1850.—Joseph Gwinn, Stewart Strickler.
- 1851.—Jacob Newmyer, Alexander Boyd, John T. Stauffer.
- 1852.—Samuel Gallatin, Eli Homer, Hugh Chain.
- 1853.—Tilghman H. Strickler, Joseph Gwinn, Ebenezer Moore.
- 1854.—Samuel Heath, Solomon Keister, Ebenezer Moore.
- 1855.—Hugh Chain, George Strickler.
- 1856.—David M. Frame.
- 1857.—Solomon Keister, Jacob Sherrick.
- 1858.—William Washington, Joseph Newmyer.
- 1859.—Joseph Cunningham, David Galley.
- 1860.—Solomon Keister, Jacob Sherrick, Moses Porter.
- 1861.—Jacob Newmyer, John Keith, Wesley Collins.
- 1862.—Alexander Boyd, John L. Hutchinson.
- 1863.—Jacob Sherrick, Samuel Gaddis, William Strickler, Amos Miller.
- 1864.—Samuel Smouse, George Strickler, J. R. Stauffer, George Youns.
- 1865.—Joseph Newmyer, Daniel Strickler, C. S. Sherrick.
- 1866.—James Cochran, Jacob Sherrick, Solomon Hunter, Jacob Newmyer.
- 1867.—George W. Anderson, Wesley H. Cottom, William L. Yard.
- 1868.—Solomon Keister, S. Cottom.
- 1869.—J. W. Stillwagon, Isaac Cochran.
- 1870.—George W. Anderson, Jacob Sherrick, J. M. Cochran.
- 1873.—J. D. Porter, William Landenberger, J. W. Sherbondy.
- 1874.—N. M. Anderson, Jacob Sherrick, H. J. Molliston.
- 1875.—J. W. Stillwagon, J. G. White, W. B. Chain, John Keyser.
- 1876.—W. Landenberger, Jacob Sherrick, Joseph Strickler.
- 1877.—James W. Cochran, J. D. Porter.
- 1878.—W. T. Kinney, Samuel Barnum.
- 1879.—Upper Tyrone, J. R. Stauffer; Lower Tyrone, Hugh Ryan, W. M. Anderson.
- 1880.—Upper Tyrone, Benj. Newcomer, John Beatty; Lower Tyrone, P. Snyder, B. F. Oglevee, D. M. Newcomer.
- 1881.—Upper Tyrone, James D. Porter, David L. Sherrick; Lower Tyrone, Paul Hough, Wesley Galley, A. Shallenberger.

DAWSON BOROUGH.

The land forming the site of the borough of Dawson was included in the original tract, called "Prospect," which was warranted to John Smilie in 1786, but for eighty years after that time no attempt was

made to centralize business and settlements at this place other than the erection of a steam saw-mill by two sons of John Smilie, Robert and John, who did something of a business there in sawing lumber for the construction of keel- and flat-boats for the transportation of iron, coal, and sand.

The Smilie farm, except the river bottom, was sold to Stewart Strickler. The bottom land was sold to George Dawson, who used it for purposes of cultivation. The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad was located through the tract, and upon the opening of the line Dawson's Station was established at this point. A post-office was established at the same time.

The property passed, in the division of the Dawson estate, to Mrs. Alfred Howell, and in 1866 a town plat was laid out and surveyed by Martin Dickson for Mr. Howell. The brick building now known as the Ebbert House was built by Henry H. Galley in 1868. The first store was opened by Samuel Smouse.

For some reason the new town received the name of "Bloomington," and held it, without entirely superseding the railroad designation of Dawson's Station, until the incorporation of the borough, which was effected in 1872, upon a petition of certain freeholders presented to the court of Fayette County at the March term of that year. The court ordered the petition to be laid before the grand jury, which body reported the next day (March 7th) that after a full investigation of the case a majority of the said jury "do find that the conditions prescribed by the acts of the Assembly relating thereto have been complied with, and believe that it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petitioners."

The report of the grand jury was confirmed on the 8th of June, 1872, and the court decreed "that the said town at Dawson's Station be incorporated into a borough in conformity with the prayer of the petitioners; that the corporate style and title thereof shall be the borough of Dawson," giving the boundaries in detail. It was further provided that the first election should be held at the school-house in the said borough on the 31st day of August, 1872. At the time designated the following-named officers were elected, viz.: Justices of the Peace, William Lent, M. McDonald; Burgess, Alexander B. Luce; Assessor, W. W. Luce; School Directors, Joseph Newmyer, James Mosser, William Luce, Jacob Oglevee, Frank Snyder, Henry Newmyer; Council, Joseph Newmyer, Frank Snyder, Daniel Wurtz, James Fairchild, John McGill, Isaac Cochran; Auditor, John Orbin.

The list of succeeding borough officers to the year 1881 is as follows:

- 1873.—Justice of the Peace, A. J. Anderson; Assessor, Henry Newmyer; Auditor, J. F. Oglevee.
- 1874.—Justice of the Peace, T. Robb Deyarmon; School Directors, William Lent, William Ebbert; Auditor, George Newmyer; Assessor, David Forsyth.
- 1875.—Justice of the Peace, John W. Sherbondy; Assessor,

Eli Galley; Auditor, John Arnold; School Directors, J. C. Henry, James Fairchild.

1876.—Justice of the Peace, Mordecai McDonald; Burgess, John H. Sherbondy; Council, John Corder, James Stauffer; Assessor, J. R. Laughrey; Auditor, A. C. McCune.

1877.—Burgess, James Newmyer; Justice of the Peace, James Newmyer; Council, W. B. Frier, George Newmyer; School Directors, Isaac Cochran, J. R. Laughrey, John Orbin; Auditor, E. Galley.

1878.—Burgess, Joseph Newmyer; Council, Eli Galley, William H. Rush; School Directors, William Johns, William Fairchild; Assessor, Edward Lovern; Auditor, Henry Newmyer.

1879.—Burgess, Joseph Newmyer; Assessor, W. H. Rush; Auditor, J. R. Laughrey; School Directors, S. S. Stahl, M. B. Fryer.

1880.—Justice of the Peace, J. K. McDonald; Auditor, Eli Galley; Assessor, Jackson Anderson; School Directors, William Lint, John Coder.

1881.—School Directors, Eli Huston, David Forsythe; Assessor, Eli Galley; Auditor, J. A. Kittell.

CHURCHES.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT DAWSON.

The organization of this church was effected about 1870, and in 1872 the present church edifice of the congregation was erected and dedicated, the dedication sermon being preached by the Rev. Charles Smith.

From the organization of the church to the present time it has been served by the following-named preachers, viz.: the Revs. Garrett Wakefield, Mitchell, Stewart, Taylor, Emerson, Reynolds, Appleton, Moffatt, Eaton, Stafford, Storr, and S. Lane, the present pastor.

The church has now (1881) a membership of sixty-five, and is one of four charges under the pastor. Bryan Church is in the connection, and Pleasant Grove, near Layton Station, which has a membership of thirty, is also within this charge.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT DAWSON.

In 1874 a Presbyterian Church was formed and organized in the borough of Dawson, with forty-two members, among whom were the following-named persons, who joined on certificates from the old Tyrone Church, viz.: Solomon Baker, M. E. Baker, Lewis Huston, Rebecca Huston, Rachel Suverin, Milton Jenkins, Susan Jenkins, Margaret Newmyer, Kate Newmyer, Mary Stauffer, Jonathan Merritt, Mary M. Merritt, William Lint, Mary J. Lint, Andrew McElhaney, Anna McElhaney, Emma McElhaney, Mary Shoffer, A. C. McCune, Nora McCune, Mordecai McDonald, Jane McDonald, Parthenia Patterson, and Ellen Kepple. Jonathan Merritt, William Lint, and Solomon Baker were elected ruling elders. The Rev. Thomas S. Park became their pastor, and remained as long as the church was continued. No church edifice was erected, and after about three years the church organization was dissolved, and the congregation returned to the mother-church of Ty-

rone, under the pastoral care of the Rev. J. H. Stevenson.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH AT DAWSON.

This church was organized in 1874, under charge of the Rev. William Ellis. Services were at first held in the school-house. A church edifice was commenced in June of the same year, but was not completed till November, 1878. At the dedication, delegates were present from the Baptist Churches of Flatwood, Connellsville, Pennsville, Scottdale, and Uniontown. The dedication sermon was preached by the Rev. R. C. Morgan.

Prior to the dedication of the church the pulpit was supplied, in 1875, by the Rev. W. R. Patton, and in 1876 by the Rev. Robert Miller. The Rev. O. B. Stanger was called to the pastorate for one year, beginning Oct. 13, 1878, but resigned April 6, 1879. From that time the pulpit was occasionally supplied by the Rev. R. C. Morgan and others for about two years, until May, 1881, when the Rev. Amos Hutton was called to the pastoral charge. The church now contains about fifty members, and has in connection with it a Sabbath-school of seventy pupils.

SOCIETIES AND ORDERS.

Bloomington Lodge, No. 728, I. O. of O. F., was chartered Sept. 3, 1870, with John Coder as N. G.; H. E. Koser, V. G.; J. F. McGill, Sec.; W. H. Cotton, Asst. Sec.; and J. C. Knight, Treas.

It has at present sixty-five members. The officers for 1881 are as follows: T. Robb Deyarmon, P. G.; Henry Newmyer, N. G.; Henry Thrasher, V. G.; Henry Molliston, Sec.; John Coder, Treas.

Tyrone Lodge, No. 310, K. of P., was chartered Aug. 10, 1871, with George Strickler, Charles Cherrey, M. L. Moore, R. Strickler, J. Coder, N. C. Cochran, L. Cochran, John M. Burney, and John McCracken charter members. The present membership is sixty-five, and the officers for 1881 are H. E. Momyer, C. C.; Isaac Colbert, V. C.; C. O. Schroyer, P.; Solomon Baker, K. R. S.; Charles Cherrey, M. F.; H. J. Molliston, M. E.; Isaac Shepard, M. A.; Jackson Anderson, P. C.

Hodenausonee Tribe, No. 164, I. O. of R. M., was organized in the 17th Sun of the Cold Moon, G. S. D. 381, to bear date 29th Sun of the Hunting Moon, G. D., 380. The charter members of this tribe were John Coder, Solomon Baker, John C. Knight, John R. Dunham, Jesse A. Oglevee, Charles Cherrey, William Harberger, Frank Snyder, Alexander Davenport, William Randolph, Jasper N. Colbert, George McCburney, David Randolph, Isaac Colbert, Daniel Wirt, John Hartwick, Lutellus Cochran, William W. Luce, and Edward E. Strickler. Meetings are held in Odd-Fellows' Hall.

"Brotherhood of the Union, encircled in the H. F.," No. 90, was chartered Aug. 2, 1876. The charter members were William L. Shaw, John McCracken, Frank Richie, Martin Johnson, Daniel Jones, P.

Mulligan, Harry Johnson, William Highberger, F. C. Reed, and Martin Layton.

Star of Hope Lodge, No. 196, I. O. of G. T., was organized in 1878, the charter being without date. The following-named persons were the charter members: Franklin Snyder, John W. Sherbondy, Daniel P. Whitsett, John H. Stranck, Nelson Newmyer, Jonathan Hewitt, William Herbert, Lewis L. Huston, J. K. McDonald, Jr., David Orbin, Thomas B. Mure, L. H. Eaton, William Lint, Mrs. C. L. Whitsett, Mrs. Clara Eaton, Miss C. Sherbondy, Miss Gertie Sherbondy, Miss Barbara Orbin, Miss Hannah Mure, Miss Mary Orbin, Miss Dora Martin, Miss Flora Stickle, Miss Lizzie Smith. The lodge has at present seventy-eight members.

The public hall in Dawson was erected by the Odd-Fellows. In this hall the meetings of the several societies are held.

The borough now contains two churches (Methodist and Baptist), a post-office, railroad depot, express- and telegraph-offices, school-house, Odd-Fellows' Hall, steam grist-mill, spoke-factory, saddler-shop, shoe-shop, tin-shop, a silversmith-shop, three hotels, five stores, a drug-store, and three physicians, viz.: Dr. J. C. Henry, Dr. G. M. Campbell, and Dr. H. Dravo. The population of the borough by the United States census of 1880 was four hundred and fifty-three.

JIMTOWN.

This mining settlement has grown up from the very extensive coke-works in the vicinity, and is entirely made up of the homes of miners. It is reported in the census of 1880 as having a population of six hundred and fifty-three.

COKE MANUFACTURE.

From Broad Ford north to the county line is an almost continuous succession of coke-works, extending along the Mount Pleasant Branch Railroad, half of which in number (and more than half in number of ovens) are owned by the H. C. Frick Coke Company. The Henry Clay Works, at Broad Ford, were commenced by the H. C. Frick Company about 1872, and have been in operation since that time. At this place the company has one hundred ovens in blast, and eighteen new tenements have been recently erected for occupation by the laborers employed about the works. The coal taken from this mine is hauled up a slope; all the others farther up the road are worked in drifts. The H. C. Frick mines are next north from the Henry Clay. They were started about 1870, and have now one hundred and six ovens, employing eighty-five men.

The Morgan Coke-Works were commenced about 1866 by Sidney and James Morgan and A. J. Crossland, and about 1878 were sold to the H. C. Frick Coke Company, who now have in use at this place one hundred and sixty-four ovens and employ one hundred and twenty men. They have here ten blocks

of tenement-houses and shops, in which they build all the cars, wagons, and wheelbarrows used in the extensive operations carried on along this line of railway.

The "White" mines, late the "Hutchinson Globe," were started by A. C. Hutchinson & Brother, and came into possession of the H. C. Frick Coke Company in January, 1881. They have one hundred and forty-eight ovens now in operation at this place.

The Foundry Mines and Coke-Works were put in operation about 1869 by Strickler & Lane, commencing with a few ovens and gradually increasing the number. They now comprise seventy-four ovens, owned and operated by the H. C. Frick Coke Company, who employ here a force of fifty men.

The Eagle Mines were put in operation by Markle, Sherrick & Co., about 1868. A few years later they sold to the H. C. Frick Coke Company, who have now in operation eighty ovens and employ fifty-five men.

The Summit Mines were opened by Cochran & Keister, in 1873. In February, 1880, they were sold to the H. C. Frick Coke Company. There are now here in operation one hundred and forty-two ovens, and ninety men are employed. Forty-four tenements are near the mines. The company own one thousand acres of land on the south side of the Mount Pleasant Branch, and four hundred acres on the north side.

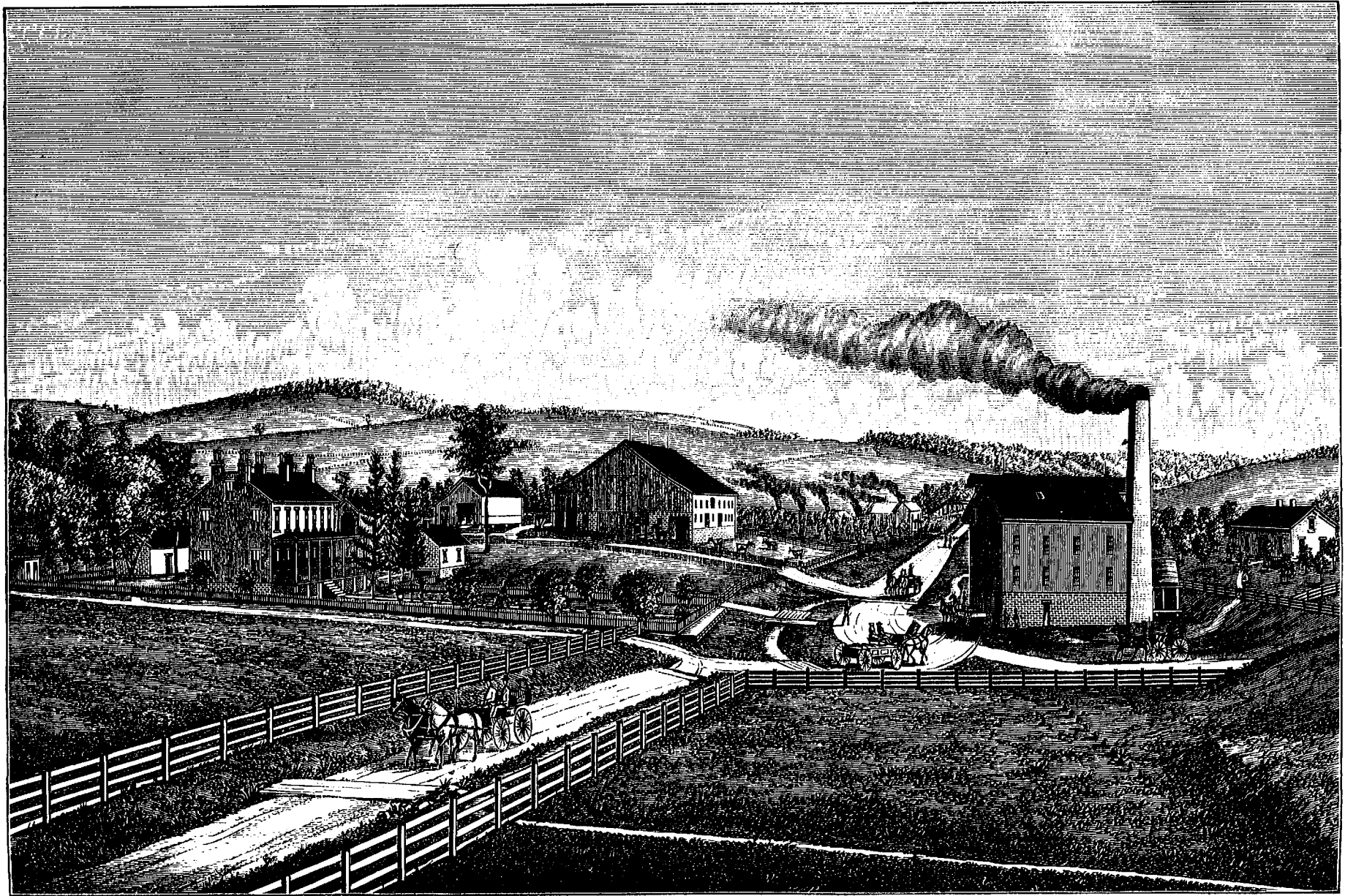
The Franklin Mines, owned by B. F. Keister & Co., are next above the "Summit." Here are in operation one hundred and thirty ovens.

The Tip-Top Coke-Works were started by Charles Armstrong about eight years ago. In 1879 they were sold to the H. C. Frick Coke Company, the present owners. Fifty-six ovens are in operation at the Tip-Top.

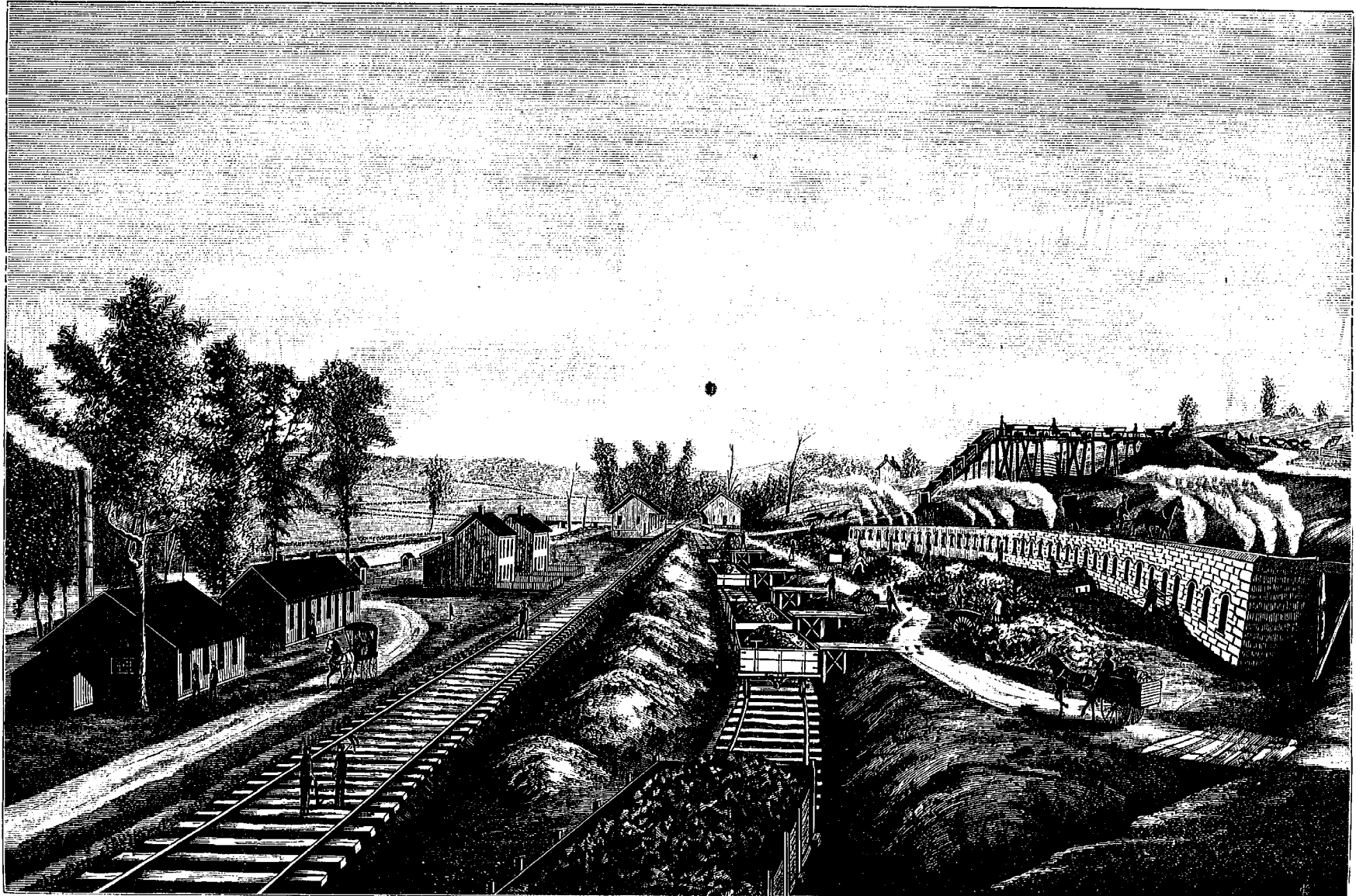
The Clinton Mines are next above the Tip-Top, and are owned by James Cochran & Co. Forty-four ovens are in active operation at these mines, and five cars are daily loaded with coke from them.

The Valley Mines were started by Wilson, Boyle, & Playford, about 1870. At the time of sale to the H. C. Frick Coke Company, in April, 1880, they had one hundred ovens in operation. They have since been increased to one hundred and fifty-two, the number in operation at the present time.

The Hope Mines and Coke-Works, called until recently the Sherrick Mines, are situated about half a mile east of Everson Station, and also east of both the Southwest Pennsylvania and Mount Pleasant Branch Railroads. They were put in operation about ten years ago by Jacob Sherrick, and were sold by him in March, 1881, to the present proprietor, Joseph R. Stauffer, for about eighteen thousand dollars. The property embraces about thirty-one and a half acres of coal as yet untouched (as shown by a survey made in the spring of 1881). The proprietor has in operation at this place twenty ovens, with a daily capacity of thirty tons of coke. He has here all the necessary



RESIDENCE AND FLOURING MILL OF J. R. & A. K. STAUFFER,
TYRONE TOWNSHIP FAYETTE CO., PA.



DEXTER COKE WORKS.
J. R. STAUFFER & CO., TYRONE TOWNSHIP, FAYETTE CO., PA.

buildings and appliances for the business,—tank, office, and dwellings for the employés. The works are so favorably situated with regard to drainage that no pumping is required. The number of persons employed by the works is fifteen.

The Charlotte Furnace Company's Coke-Works embrace sixty ovens, located on the Fayette County side of Jacob's Creek, directly opposite their furnace and rolling-mill at Scottdale, Westmoreland County.

The Keifer Coke-Works were started by W. A. Keifer, who built five ovens here in 1871, and shipped the first coke over the Mount Pleasant Branch Railroad. He subsequently built a large number of ovens additional to the first "plant," but all of them were afterwards demolished and about forty new ones erected, which are now in operation, producing coke for the use of the Charlotte Furnace Company, and operated by W. A. Keifer. The coal is mined by drift, and about sixty tons of coke produced per day. The works give employment to thirty men. They are located on a line with those of the Charlotte Furnace Company, and are in fact a part of those works.

The Fountain Coke-Works are located next above the Keifer Works. They have fifty ovens, producing about seventy tons of coke per day, and are owned and operated by J. D. Boyle.

The Dexter Mines and Coke-Works, owned and operated by J. R. Stauffer & Co., are located on the Stauffer farm, and are the next coke-works above the "Fountain," on the Mount Pleasant Railroad.

The property connected with the works embraces one hundred acres, of which about thirty acres has been exhausted, leaving about seventy acres of coal untouched. The works were built in 1873 by the brothers Stauffer. The coal is taken out by drifting. Forty ovens are in operation here, producing sixty-five tons of coke daily. They are well equipped, having a store-house twenty by thirty-six feet in dimensions, two tanks, the necessary sidings, and eight dwelling-houses for operatives. The works have \$25,000 invested in them, exclusive of the land, for which no outlay was required, as it belonged to the Stauffer homestead property. A view of the Dexter Coke-Works, as also of the flouring-mills of J. R. & A. Stauffer, is given herewith.

The Painter Coke-Works are next above the Dexter, on the Mount Pleasant Railroad. These works were put in operation in 1873 by Col. Israel Painter, the location being upon land which he had owned for some time previously. Col. Painter built seventy ovens, and carried on the works till 1878, when he sold the work to McClure & Co., of Pittsburgh, the present proprietors, who added one hundred and fifty-eight ovens, making a total of two hundred and twenty-eight, the number now in operation at these works. The coal is mined by drift, and is of excellent quality for coking.

The Diamond Coke-Works, the most northerly of the works in Fayette County, on the line of the Mount

Pleasant Railroad, were started in 1874 by Lomison & Stauff, who then erected twenty-five ovens, and manufactured coke here until 1879, when they sold the works to the Diamond Coke Company. That company built twenty additional ovens, and carried on the works until 1880, when they sold the property to McClure & Co., who built additional ovens, bringing the whole number to sixty-six, as at present. About eight car-loads of coke are produced here daily. Both the "Diamond" and the "Painter's" Works (owned by the same proprietors) are under the superintendence of J. H. Culler.

The mines and coke-works above mentioned are all located in Upper Tyrone township, except the "Henry Clay" Mines; which are in Connellsville.

The H. C. Frick Coke Company own eleven miles of railroad and twenty-nine miles of pit-track, and keep in operation two hundred and nineteen cars, owned by themselves. The company have in their possession about twelve square miles of coal lands and surface in this section, and operate several hundred more, besides buying the coke produced by about two hundred and fifty other ovens. They have stores for supplying their miners at Broad Ford, Morgan, and the Summit, and blocks of tenement-houses for miners' occupancy at all their mines. They are now (June, 1881) laying water-pipes for the purpose of furnishing their works with an unlimited supply of water.

The Spurgeon (formerly Spring Grove) Mines and coke-ovens in connection, are located on Hickman Run, near its mouth. They were commenced in 1864 by Cochran & Keister, their present owners, who have one hundred ovens in operation, and ship ten car-loads of coke daily. They have a store and tenements for their workmen and laborers at the mines.

The Jintown Coke-Works (next above the Spurgeon) are owned by J. M. Schoonmaker. Three hundred and three ovens are now in operation here, and thirty car-loads of coke are shipped daily. A store and tenement-houses for the operatives are owned by the proprietors of these works. J. R. Laughrey is superintendent of these, as well as of the Sterling Mines and Coke-Works, located on the Youghiogheny River.

Next above Jintown are the "Cora Coke-Works," erected in 1880 by Jacob Newmyer & Sons, comprising forty-two ovens in active operation.

For the accommodation of the above-mentioned works on Hickman Run there has been built a railroad, called the Hickman Run Branch, connecting with the main track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near the mouth of the run.

Along the Youghiogheny River above Dawson, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, are a number of mines and coke-works. The first of these (passing from Dawson towards Broad Ford) is the Fayette Coke-Works, now owned by James Cochran,

Graff, Bennett & Co., and the Manchester Iron and Steel Company. A few ovens were built and put in operation here as early as 1842 by Campbell & McCormick. The present works were commenced in 1866. They now number one hundred and twenty-five ovens, and are under the superintendency of James Cochran, a principal owner.

The Jackson Mines are situated on the main line of the railroad east of the Fayette Works. They are owned by J. K. Ewing, James Cochran, Sample Cochran, and J. T. Cochran, under style of "Jackson Mines Company." Sixty-four ovens are in operation, producing an average of seven car-loads of coke daily.

Next east are the Sterling Mines, owned by J. M. Schoonmaker, and under the superintendency of J. R. Laughrey. One hundred and fifty-nine ovens are in operation here, producing seventeen car-loads of coke daily.

The Tyrone Coke-Works of Laughlin & Co., next east of the Sterling Mines, have one hundred and thirty ovens. Next above these are the Washington Mines, the last of those located between Dawson and Broad Ford. They are owned by Sample Cochran & Co. The number of ovens now in operation is thirty-two.

The manufacture of fire-brick in Fayette County was begun as early as the year 1830 by Jacob Anderson, who is now living at Rochester, Pa. He commenced the business about one mile from Connellsville. The brick he made were loaded upon flat-boats and floated down the Youghiogheny River to Pittsburgh; there they were used in furnaces, mills, etc. The business was continued for many years by different persons, among whom were Thomas Ewing, Clement Smith, Henry Wather, William Graham, John Kilpatrick, John T. Hurst, Jackson Sprigs, and several others. But it was not until the business of coke manufacture became the leading business of the county that the real value of the fire-brick made here was recognized. When the fact became known by practical tests that as the Connellsville coal makes the best coke now known in this country, so the nearer to the town of Connellsville the fire-brick are made the better they are adapted to the use of coke-ovens, and the interest has been carried to such a degree of perfection by some of the operators that they make as many as six different compositions in making the brick for one oven. There are two different kinds of fire-clay used in these brick,—plastic or soft clay, and flinty or quartz clay. These are put in in such quantities, as experiment has demonstrated in their use in the brick, as are best suited to the place the brick are to occupy in the oven. The flint clay is about as hard as limestone, and is of close, fine grain, taking a polish like marble. It is placed in a large metal pan, a stream of water is turned upon it, and two large rollers revolve around in the pan, causing the clay to grain

the size required, when the proper quantity of plastic clay is added, making the whole mass into a pasty substance. It is taken out of the pan and moulded and dried on a hot floor made for that purpose, then the brick are set in kilns and burned about five days and nights. They are then ready for the market. It is also necessary in making some of these brick to calcine a part of the clay before using it. The business is carried on extensively by Joseph Soisson and Worth Kilpatrick, a view of whose works is shown in this book. They are located about two miles from Connellsville, at Moyer Station, on the Southwestern Pennsylvania Railroad. These gentlemen are thoroughly posted in their business, and have been obliged to increase the capacity of their works several times during the last three years. They send some of their bricks six and seven hundred miles from the place of manufacture, which is an indication that they are becoming widely known as thorough, progressive, and responsible business men.

The fire-brick works of J. M. & L. Cochran are on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between Dawson and Layton Station. They have a capacity for manufacturing ten thousand bricks per day. They are used chiefly in the construction of coke-ovens.

RAILROADS.

The main line of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad (now under lease to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company) runs the entire length of the south boundary line of the two townships on the north bank of the Youghiogheny River. It has stations at Broad Ford, Dawson, Laurel Run, and Miltenberger. Branches connect with this main line; one, the Hickman Run, connects at a short distance above Dawson, and is entirely used for the transportation of coke from the coke-works in that region. The other is the Mount Pleasant Branch, which connects at Broad Ford and extends to Mount Pleasant. This branch is used largely for coke, but also has a heavy passenger traffic. Along the entire line of this road are located coke-ovens, and the amount of coke shipped daily is immense. The stations in Upper Tyrone are Broad Ford, Morgan, Tinstman's, Fountain, Overton, and Everson, at the iron bridge.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES COCHRAN.

James Cochran, of Dawson Station, is one of the most remarkable of the self-made men of Fayette County, a man of clear understanding, of great energy and indomitable will, but of a generous nature, tender-hearted withal, and, in short, a fine example of robust, hearty manhood. He is in both lines of Scotch-Irish extraction. Both his paternal grandfather, Samuel Cochran, and his maternal one, Eze-



James Cochran



S. Strickley

kiel Sample, came to America from the north of Ireland. The latter settled in Westmoreland County, and died there. The former settled near Lancaster, Pa., and moved into Fayette County when Isaac, the father of our James, was quite young. About 1815 Isaac Cochran married, in Westmoreland County, Rosanna, daughter of Ezekiel Sample, before named, and took her to his home in Tyrone township, where he led the life of a farmer, and where his family of five sons, of whom James was the fourth in number, and four daughters were all born, James being born Jan. 15, 1823.

James attended in childhood the subscription schools till he was about thirteen years of age, when his mother died, and he then left home and went out to shift for himself, to try "the battle of life" in the school of experience, which Mr. Cochran emphatically declares to be "the best school that anybody ever attended." At the outset he engaged himself to a farmer to help him "put in seeding,"—that is, to sow his fields; and for pay the farmer gave him "an old, worn-out, long-tailed blue coat," which the boy's pride would not allow him to wear. So he went home across the fields in shame and anger. He would work for that farmer no more. He next bought, on credit, some red flannel for a "wa'mus,"—i.e., a sort of buttonless wrapper,—and got, also on credit, from Sample Cochran, his brother, lumber for a flat-bottomed boat large enough to carry a hundred tons of sand, built the boat, and sold one-half of it to Sample to pay the lumber bill, and then went into partnership with him in washing sand at their uncle's bank near the present village of Dawson, preparatory to carrying it to the glass-makers at Pittsburgh. For this load they got two dollars a ton; and they sold the boat, and had as the result about a hundred dollars apiece in pocket, which sum, Mr. Cochran says, was more of a fortune in his young mind than are now to him all his present possessions. They continued boating, carrying sand, glass-stone, cinders, etc., mostly to Pittsburgh, for several years. Thereafter he and his brother and uncle, in the summer of 1842, feeling quite rich, leased two coke-ovens at what is now styled Fayette Works, and made two boat-loads of twenty-four-hour coke, having themselves previously made two boats, which they loaded. A boat held 6000 bushels. With their loaded craft they left for Cincinnati, Ohio, April 1, 1843, without money, and with no shelter over their heads, and with no place to lie for rest except on the coke. At Pittsburgh they bought, on credit, provisions, for which they paid on their return. Below Pittsburgh the coke got on fire (from a fire built for cooking purposes upon a quantity of sand laid over the coke), and they found that the more water they poured upon it the lower the fire went, and they were obliged to dig down and get out the embers. At this period little was known about the "character" of coke and how best to handle it. Having gathered

lumber along down the river, when they arrived at Wheeling they made a shanty over the coke and so secured shelter. Arrived at Cincinnati, they were obliged to lie there for several days before they could dispose of the coke, and allow Miles Greenwood, a foundryman, to try it. He used the same quantity which he had before used of the Monongahela coke, and finding theirs much better than the latter kind, bought both loads, paying seven cents a bushel, half down, and giving for the other half his notes, which he paid before maturity. This was the first of the Connellsville coke ever sold for money.

Mr. Cochran has ever since been engaged in manufacturing coke. He is the principal of the firm of Cochran & Keister, owning the Spring Grove Works, of one hundred ovens, on the old Huston farm, at Dawson. He is also owner of a large interest in the Fayette Works (one hundred ovens), which he has conducted since 1866, and is interested in the Jackson Mines, in Tyrone township, his son, John T., being in charge of the same. He is concerned in two works in Upper Tyrone, the Franklin Mines and the Clinton Mines, both of coking coal. In company with John H. and George R. Shoenberger, Solomon Keister, N. A. Rist, and his three sons, John, Philip G., and H. T. Cochran, he owns in Dunbar township over twelve hundred acres of bituminous coal lands, lying mainly on the line of the new Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad, now in process of building.

As an item of interest in the history of navigation on the Youghiogheny River, it should not be overlooked that during a portion of his life, extending from about 1846 forward for twenty-five years or so, or as long as boating was done on that stream, Mr. Cochran safely piloted boats down its dangerous channel, on occasion, three or four times a year. This was a work which but very few men had sufficient skill to do.

Feb. 24, 1848, Mr. Cochran married Miss Clarissa Huston, daughter of Joseph and Mary Ann Hazen Huston, of Tyrone township, by whom he has had eleven children, seven of whom, six sons and one daughter, are living.

STEWART STRICKLER.

Stewart Strickler, the only son of Jacob Strickler, a farmer of Fayette County, was born at New Salem, near Uniontown, Feb. 17, 1812, and received a common-school education. When he was sixteen years old his mother died, and his father breaking up house-keeping, Stewart and his eight sisters, all younger than himself, were scattered among their relatives. In the spring of 1830, Stewart hired out to John Smiley, a farmer, at six dollars per month, and stayed with him till Christmas, after which he began peddling chickens and eggs, which he carried down along the Youghiogheny River in a very simply-constructed boat made by himself of boards, giving away

the boat when he had sold his merchandise, and walking back, making such a trip every few weeks during the year 1831. Early in 1832 he began working about for different persons at making rails and washing sand (which was taken to Pittsburgh to the glass-makers).

In the latter part of 1832 Mr. Jacob Strickler got his children together again, Stewart with the rest joining him on the old place, known as the Jimtown farm, where he (Stewart) remained till 1835, when he married Mary Newcomer, of Tyrone township, and bought a piece of land from his father at Jimtown, and built thereon a house and barn and commenced farming. In 1837 the great financial panic came, and found Stewart badly in debt for his farm (he says times were then so hard that he had to pay fifty cents in "shinplasters" to see a quarter in silver). He struggled on till about 1840, when times began to improve, but farming being poor business, he found it necessary to exercise his brain-power, and began to conjure up ways to enable him to pull through and get out of debt. Here let us remark that in an early day there had been an iron furnace at the mouth of Jacobs' Creek, known as Turnbull Furnace, but then long abandoned and in ruin. Near it was a huge pile of cinders, containing a great amount of iron unextracted from the ore. Mr. Strickler conceived the notion of taking the cinder to iron-works in Pittsburgh, bought it for fifty cents a ton, built a large flat-boat, on which he carried the cinder to the city, and there sold it for four dollars and a half a ton, and afterwards sold his boat, making something on it. This enterprise stimulated him to plot and plan still further, and early in 1842 he bought ten acres of coal land on the Youghiogheny River, at the point now called Sterling Coal-Works, built six ovens, and began making coke, which he shipped by flat-boats to Cincinnati, Ohio. He carried on this business successfully for several years. About the same time there were others engaged in the business, but they were not successful, and became discouraged and gave it up. About 1855 Mr. Strickler bought eighty acres of coal land, known as the John Taylor farm, and began improving it with the intent to carry on the coal business as before, but on a larger scale.

In 1857 the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad was completed, and Mr. Strickler put into operation on his place eighty coke-ovens. At this time he built a side-track from his works to the main line of the railroad, for the purpose of shipping coke and coal to Graff, Bennett & Co., of Pittsburgh, keeping their furnace going from 1860 to 1864, with two thousand bushels per day. He then sold a third-interest in his business to the above-named firm for \$35,000, a few months afterwards selling the balance to Shoenberger & Co. for \$45,000.

Somewhere between 1835 and 1840 Mr. Strickler bought all of his father's old farm, paying \$30 per acre. In the spring of 1864 he sold it to J. K. Ewing for \$200 per acre, the latter afterwards selling it for over \$400 an acre.

In 1867, Mr. Strickler removed with a portion of his family to Middle Tennessee, near the Cumberland Mountains. He is the father of eight children, two sons and six daughters, the eldest of whom, Mrs. Caroline Hill, died in March, 1879. His wife and the rest of his children are living. Three of the daughters reside in Tennessee. Two sons and two daughters live on the farm formerly owned by John Smiley, for whom and where Mr. Strickler worked in 1830, as above related. The children living in Fayette County are Mrs. Maria Boyd, Lyman, Dempsey, and Mrs. Martha Herbert. Those in Tennessee are Mrs. Harriet Ramsey, Mrs. Kate Thompson, whose husband is a physician, and Miss Deccie F. Strickler, the latter residing with her parents.

Mr. Strickler is now over seventy years of age, and notwithstanding his serious labors in life and many dangers encountered, from some of which he barely escaped with his life, he is in good health and in full possession of intellectual vigor. He is respected by his wide circle of acquaintances as a man of strict integrity and of nobility of heart. Not only can he look back upon a life well spent, triumphant over early and great difficulties, but he is also entitled to enjoy the reflection that through his excellent judgment, advice, and influence not a few persons in the region where he spent his most active days are also successful, enjoying, many of them, the blessings of wealth.