

## CONNELLSVILLE BOROUGH AND TOWNSHIP.

THE borough of Connellsville, the largest town in population in the county of Fayette, is situated opposite the borough of New Haven, on the right or eastern bank of the Youghiogheny; its territory, however, extending across the river to low-water mark on the western side, which low-water mark forms its western boundary. On the north, east, and south it is bounded by Connellsville township. Connellsville borough is not only the centre of the vast coke and coal interests of this region, but is also the most important railway point in Fayette County, having connection with Pittsburgh and Uniontown by two lines, the Southwest Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio, and eastward by the same lines, over the Baltimore and Ohio to Cumberland and Baltimore, and over the Southwest and Pennsylvania roads to Greensburg, Altoona, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia. Both the Southwest Pennsylvania and the Uniontown Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio road cross the Youghiogheny at this point. The population of the borough by the census of 1880 was: in the East Ward, 1926; in the West Ward, 1689; total, 3615.

The first settler within the limits of the present borough of Connellsville was William McCormick, who came here from near Winchester, Va., about the year 1770. He had a number of pack-horses, and with them was engaged in the transportation of salt, iron, and other goods from Cumberland, Md., to the Youghiogheny and Monongahela Rivers. His wife was Effie Crawford, a daughter of Col. William Crawford, who had settled on the left bank of the Youghiogheny near the northern boundary of the present borough of New Haven. McCormick settled on the other side of the river,<sup>1</sup> directly opposite the house of his father-in-law. His first residence there was a log house, which he built on the river-bank. It is still standing on land owned by the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company. In this he lived many years, and then removed to a double cabin which he built on the site below the stone house on the Davidson farm. Afterwards he built a large log house

where is now the stone house built by John Boyd, who purchased the McCormick property in 1831.

William McCormick died in 1816, aged about seventy-four years. He had eleven children, four of whom removed to Adams County, Ohio, and two to Indiana. Provance McCormick, a grandson of William, now the oldest living native of Connellsville, was born in the above-mentioned double cabin of his grandfather, July 29, 1799. He learned two trades, shoemaker and carpenter. He married about 1818, and for two years lived on his grandfather's place. In 1825 he bought an acre of land, and built on it the house now owned by William White. In this he lived till 1853. He was elected justice of the peace, and later associate judge of Fayette County for one term. For the past ten years he has held the office of justice of the peace in Connellsville. Two sons, George and Joseph T., and two daughters are residents of Connellsville.

Zachariah Connell, the founder of the town of Connellsville, came here a few years later than the settlement of William McCormick, whose brother-in-law he was, having married Mrs. McCormick's sister, Ann Crawford. He came to this section of country soon after 1770, and stopped at the house of his future father-in-law, Capt. (afterwards Colonel) William Crawford. After his marriage, which was probably in 1773,<sup>2</sup> he lived for some time on the west side of the river, but afterwards, at a time which cannot be exactly fixed (between 1773 and 1778), moved to the east side of the stream and located on a tract of land which was designated in his warrant of survey<sup>3</sup> as "Mud Island," which included the present site of the borough of Connellsville. He built his log cabin facing the river, on or very near the spot where the Trans-Allegheny House now stands, on Water Street. There he lived for many years, until he removed to the stone house which he had built at the corner of Grave Street and Hill Alley. After the death of his wife, Ann Crawford, he married a Miss Wallace, a sister of "Aunt Jenny" Wallace, who was long and well

<sup>1</sup> Two tracts of land, one called "Stafford," and the other "Rich Plain," located where McCormick settled, were warranted to William Crawford, but soon afterwards became the property of William McCormick, and were patented to him May 28, 1795. A saw-mill was erected by him on these premises. An agreement was made by McCormick (April 10, 1794) to sell a part of these tracts to John Gibson for £252, and on the 7th of December, 1796, the property was deeded by McCormick to Gibson.

<sup>2</sup> In the assessment list for the year 1772 of Tyrone township, Bedford Co. (which county then included all of what is now Fayette County, and Tyrone township comprehended all of the present townships of Tyrone, Connellsville, and Dunbar, and a great extent of contiguous territory), the name of Zachariah Connell appears in the list of "Inmates," —that is, "boarders, not heads of families."

<sup>3</sup> Mr. Connell did not receive the patent for this tract until June 2, 1795, two years after he had laid out the town of Connellsville upon it.

known in later years as the keeper of the toll-bridge across the Youghiogheny River. The later years of Mr. Connell's life were devoted to the care of his real estate.<sup>1</sup> He became an ardent Methodist, and donated the lot on which the church of that denomination was built. He died in his stone house on Grave Street, Aug. 26, 1813, aged seventy-two years, and was buried near the residence of John Freeman, where his remains still rest near those of his two wives, and where a broken slab marks the last resting-place of the founder of Connellsburg. By his first wife Mr. Connell was the father of four children, of whom two were sons,—Hiram and John. The former lived and died in Connellsburg, the latter removed to the West. Of the two daughters, one married William Page, who became a Methodist preacher, and removed with his wife to Adams County, Ohio, about 1810. The other married Greensbury Jones, an exhorter, and emigrated with him to the West. The second wife of Mr. Connell became the mother of two daughters, who respectively became the wives of Joseph and Wesley Phillips, sons of John Phillips, of Uniontown.

Nothing has been found tending to show that any other settlers came to locate near Zachariah Connell and William McCormick, or within the present territory of the borough of Connellsburg, during the Revolutionary war or the five or six years that succeeded the return of peace. The supposition that there were no such settlements made during the time referred to is strengthened by the fact that the tracts of Connell and McCormick, which included all that is now Connellsburg, remained intact in the hands of their respective owners, McCormick retaining all his land until his sale of a part of it to John Gibson in 1796, and the whole of Connell's tract (with the exception of the Rogers mill site) being still in his possession when he laid out the town in 1793, as will hereafter be noticed.

The "Rogers Mill" referred to (which a few years later became the property of Thomas Page) was built

<sup>1</sup> From the columns of *The Reporter* (published at Washington, Pa.), of date May 18, 1812, is extracted the following notice by Mr. Connell of a public sale of lots in Connellsburg in the year preceding that of his death, viz.:

"ADVERTISEMENT.

"There will be 70 or 80 lots in the flourishing and thriving borough of Connellsburg exposed to public sale on Thursday, the 4th day of June next, in the said borough, and the sale to continue from day to day until they are sold. I need not mention the situation of this growing place, as it is well known for the many iron-works around and near the town, the many boats that are built there, and which communicate a trade with all the western country. There is a new State road laid out by an act of Assembly through this town to intersect the Federal turnpike road near Brownsville. Also about 50 or 60 acres of land will be laid out in lots adjoining said town, to be sold at the same time, when due attendance and reasonable credit will be given by me.

"ZACHARIAH CONNELL.

"CONNELLSBURG, April 6, 1812.

"N.B.—All persons claiming lots in said town are desired to come and lay in their claims by the 1st day of May, and pay the purchase-money and ground-rents if any due.

"Z. C."

before 1793, on the river-bank, where the present mill stands, opposite Grave Street. Its owner was Daniel Rogers, who came here from Dunbar township, and became one of the most prominent citizens of Connellsburg, and, with his brother Joseph and Zadoc Walker, of Uniontown, was interested in the erection of the paper-mill on the Youghiogheny above Connellsburg in 1810. The old grist-mill which he built, as above mentioned, became an establishment of no little importance to Connellsburg as the settlement increased, and was largely patronized by people of both Bullskin and Dunbar townships.

Dr. James Francis was one of the earliest settlers in Connellsburg. Evidence is found that he was practicing in the vicinity before 1790, but it is not certain that he was at that time a resident in what is now Connellsburg, though it is known that he was located there not long afterwards. Dr. Francis will be found mentioned more fully in the account of the early physicians of Connellsburg.

Anthony Banning, an itinerant Methodist preacher, came to Connellsburg as early as 1789, but did not locate here until about two years later. He is mentioned in the narrative of the Methodist Church, written in 1848 by the Rev. P. McGowan, as follows: "There is reason to believe that there was a society at Connellsburg at this time [1789]. Anthony Banning, who resided at Connellsburg, was received on trial in the traveling connection this year, but located in 1791, and afterwards resided in the same place." Here the Rev. Mr. McGowan merely infers that there must have been a society at Connellsburg at the time mentioned. But it is not at all strange that he should be mistaken in his inference, writing as he did at a time fifty years later. It is in no way probable that there was a Methodist Society at Connellsburg at the time named, for there were no inhabitants there at that time except the families of Connell, McCormick, and Gibson (if the latter had a family then), and Anthony Banning (the last named being only temporarily located there); but it is not unlikely that people from Bullskin township and from the west side of the Youghiogheny often met at Connell's, or in its vicinity as a central point, to listen to Banning's exhortations.

Besides preaching, Banning appears to have had other occupations, and to have been rather an enterprising man. Some years after his settlement he started a tannery on the run, to the southward of Mr. Connell's stone house, and later built the stone house on the hill, afterwards known as the Page House, and opened it as a tavern. He remained till 1810, when he sold the tavern stand to David Barnes and removed to Mount Vernon, Ohio.

In 1793 the town of Connellsburg was laid out and chartered by Mr. Connell, who perceived that though there were but very few inhabitants in the place, it was destined to become a point of importance, because it was here that emigrants and travelers to the West

## CONNELLSVILLE BOROUGH AND TOWNSHIP.

367

(of whom there were already great numbers in transit, coming over the road from Bedford by way of Turkey Foot) reached a boatable point on the Youghiogheny River. Here, for several years, boats had been built by emigrants and others to take their merchandise and other movables down by water carriage, and here he thought was a place where a thriving village would naturally spring up. Succeeding years bore witness to the soundness of his calculations, though for more than a decade after the laying out of the town its growth was but slow.

The charter, executed by Mr. Connell, March 21, 1793, and recorded with the town plot<sup>1</sup> in Book C, page 329, of the Fayette County records, is as follows:

"Zachariah Connell, proprietor of the tract of land situate on the East side of Youghiogheny River, where the State Road from the north fork of Turkey foot intersects said river, To all to whom these presents shall come sendeth Greeting. Whereas it is necessary that some provision be made at the place aforesaid for the reception and entertainment of Travelers, and as well to accommodate such Tradesmen and others inclining to settle at or near said place, for their encouragement and better regulation, Has laid out a small Town at the aforesaid place by the name of Connellsburg, agreeably to the plan hereunto annexed. And the said Zachariah Connell, for himself, his heirs, and assigns, doth grant that the streets and alleys of the said town shall forever continue as they are now laid out and regulated by the plan aforesaid, viz.: Spring Street or State Road, sixty feet wide, and all the other streets forty feet wide, and Alleys twenty feet wide, and that the space left opposite the ferry and fronting on said River, as represented in the plan, and distinguished by Public Ground, and Water Street, shall be and continue free for the use of the Inhabitants of said Town, and for Travelers who may erect thereon temporary boat-yards, or may from time to time occupy the same or any part thereof for making any vessels or other Conveniences for the purpose of conveying their property to or from said Town. And the said Zachariah Connell doth further promise and Covenant with the Inhabitants of said Town and others who choose to frequent the same, that all landings, harbours, or other conveniences and advantages of said River opposite said town or adjoining Water Street aforesaid shall be free to them at all times for the purpose of landing Timber, Stone, or other materials for building, or for the use of lading Vessels for removal of their persons or property to any place whatever. But the said Zachariah Connell reserves to himself, his heirs, and Assigns all that piece of Land situate between Water Street and the River, and extending from Roger's Mill down to Spring Street or State Road, Provided always that none of said Town or others shall at any time erect a ferryboat for public use, or keep and maintain a Canoe or other Vessel for the purpose of conveying any person or persons, thing or things, across said River other than their own families or their own property. And providing also as the

privilege is joint, that no person or persons, Company or Companies, shall at any time or times hereafter occupy more of the margin of said River for the purpose aforesaid than is absolutely necessary, according to the various changes and circumstances of the case, to the end that all foreigners as well as Citizens may be equally or proportionately advantaged thereby as their necessity require. And, whereas, there is near said Town, on the verge of said river, an excellent Stone Coal Bank from which Coal may be conveniently conveyed by water along all the front of said Town, and also a Stone-Quarry, where stone may be got for building, and the said Zachariah Connell being desirous of giving all the encouragement and advantages that the nature of the case will admit of, consistent with his own interest and safety, doth hereby grant unto the inhabitants of said Town, their heirs, and assigns for ever, the free and full privilege of digging and removing from said Stone Coal Bank and Stone-Quarry to their habitation or place of abode within said town only any quantity of Coal and Stone necessary for their own particular use. And the said Zachariah Connell doth hereby grant to be surveyed and laid out for the use of the Inhabitants of said Town the timber and stone on one hundred acres of land adjacent thereto for building, &c. . . . And whereas there are sundry springs within the limits aforesaid, and the said Zachariah Connell being desirous that as many of the Inhabitants of said Town as possible may receive mutual advantage therefrom, doth give and grant unto the inhabitants of said town, and others traveling through said town, the common use and benefit of said springs, to be by them conveyed or conducted through all and every part of said town at their pleasure for their mutual convenience and advantage, reserving, nevertheless, to the owner of Lots out of which the fountain issues the full privilege of erecting any house or other convenience at the head of said spring, so as not to prevent the other inhabitants from free access thereto at all times. And provided the said house or other convenience will and shall not have a tendency to disturb or affect the water flowing from said spring so as to render it disagreeable to the other inhabitants. And provided also that by said building or other convenience the Inhabitants shall not be prevented from having access to the fountain for sinking Pipes or conduits for the conveying of the water aforesaid and screening or securing the same from filth or other injury, and Whereas it is the desire of the said Zachariah Connell that the inhabitants of said town should be accommodated with a commodious seat whereon to erect a house or houses for public worship and school or schools, he for that purpose alone appropriates the Lots Nos. 88 and 96 on said plan for said purpose, free and clear of purchase money or ground-rent, for ever to the inhabitants of said town, their heirs, and successors, to be held in common for the purpose aforesaid, or jointly, as the inhabitants may choose, and also a sufficient quantity of suitable ground convenient thereto, and not included in said Town or in the one hundred acres aforesaid, not exceeding an acre, for the purpose of a Grave-Yard. And to prevent a misunderstanding of the grant made of the timber and stone on the hundred acres aforesaid, the said Zachariah Connell hereby declares that the said Timber and Stone shall be removed or prepared for removal before the sale of the land whereon it may be. Provided always that the said Zachariah Connell hereby reserves to himself, his heirs, or assigns, the purchase money for each and every Lot so laid off for sale, and an annual ground-rent of half a dollar for each Lot, The ground-rent to be paid to the said Zachariah Connell, his heirs, and assigns, at the town aforesaid, on the first day of May in each and every year forever, and the said Zachariah doth hereby covenant with the inhabitants of said town that all moneys that shall become due and owing unto him for ground-rents for the

<sup>1</sup> Coughenour's addition to the town of Connellsburg was made about 1836, by Valentine Coughenour, embracing about six acres, bounded south by North Alley, east by lots of John Fuller and Alexander Johnston, north by property of Alexander Johnston, and west by Church Street.

In February, 1871, a plot of fifty-one acres was added by the Connellsburg Building and Loan Association. In October, 1873, James Johnston platted an addition of twenty-seven acres, lying west of Church Street, and in 1876 he platted forty-five acres lying east of Church Street as an addition to the borough.

space of four years from the date hereof to be applied to raising a meeting-house or meeting-houses, and School or School-Houses on the aforesaid lots appropriated to that use. And whereas in length of time it may be convenient for some of the inhabitants of said town to have outlets for pasture, and the said Zachariah Connell doth hereby grant to be surveyed and laid out for the use of the inhabitants of said town the one hundred acres of Land above mentioned adjacent to said town, in Lots of not less than one acre nor exceeding four acres each, subject to such purchase money as the parties may agree upon.

"In witness whereof the said Zachariah Connell has hereunto set his hand and affixed his Seal, the twenty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.      "ZACHARIAH CONNELL. [SEAL.]

"Sealed and delivered in the presence of

"JONATHAN ROWLAND,  
"ALEXANDER McCLEAN."

"Fayette County, ss.

"The 6<sup>th</sup> day of January, Anno Domini 1800, Before me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, personally came Zachariah Connell and acknowledged the foregoing Instrument of writing to be his Act & deed.

"JONATHAN ROWLAND.

"Recorded and Compared in Register Office, Jany. 6<sup>th</sup>, 1800."

Among the earliest settlers in Connellsville after the town was laid out and chartered by Mr. Connell were Samuel and Caleb Trevor, brothers, who came from the East to this place in 1794 or '95. In 1796 they were chiefly instrumental in forming the Baptist Church of Connellsville. Whether they purchased lots immediately after their arrival or not is not known, but no record of deeds to them has been found of earlier date than 1802,<sup>1</sup> when there is shown a purchase by them of nine lots from Mr. Connell for a consideration of £84. The lots in question contained one-fourth of an acre each, and were numbers 6, 59, 100, 108, 109, 116, 117, 126, and 157. On the north part of lot No. 100 the Baptist Church was built, the Trevors donating the land for that purpose. On lot No. 157 (corner of Hill Alley and Spring Street) they built a log house, that stood on the site of the house now owned by Henry Wilkie. About 1808 they built the brick house on the corner, now owned by James Wilkie. In this building they kept a store<sup>2</sup> during the

remainder of their lives, which terminated within eight months of each other. Samuel died July 26, 1820, aged seventy-three years, and Caleb (who was a bachelor) died March 22, 1821, at the age of seventy-two years. Sarah, wife of Samuel Trevor, died in 1824.

The children of Samuel Trevor were seven in number, four of whom were sons,—John B., Joseph, Caleb, and Samuel. The daughters were Sarah, Mary, and Susan. John B. Trevor was, in 1816, elected cashier of the Connellsville Navigation Company. He remained in that position till November, 1818, and was succeeded by his brother Caleb. He was postmaster of Connellsville from 1808 to 1820, when he was elected State treasurer. In 1822 he was elected prothonotary of Fayette County, and served one term, at the expiration of which he removed to Philadelphia, where he became president of a bank. His son, John B., is of the firm of Trevor & Colgate, of New York. Joseph, the second son of Samuel Trevor, studied medicine with Dr. Robert D. Moore, of Connellsville. He is now living at Lockport, N. Y., well advanced in years. Caleb and Samuel Trevor were both merchants in Connellsville for many years, after which they removed to Cincinnati, Ohio. For nearly a century the Trevor family have been earnest Baptists, and have contributed liberally to the support and objects of that denomination. Large donations have been made by the Trevors of New York to the Rochester (N. Y.) University.

Benjamin Wells came to Connellsville in 1794, and opened the first store in the town. He had held the office of collector of excise for Fayette and Westmoreland Counties during the Whiskey Insurrection, and at that time lived at Stewart's Crossings, in what is now the borough of New Haven; but his house at that place having been burned by a mob of the insurgents in the year named, he abandoned his original location and moved across the river to Connellsville, where he built a log house on Water Street, near the eastern end of the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad bridge. Some fourteen or fifteen years later he built the stone building on Water Street, to the southward of his log house. In this he and his son Charles carried on merchandising for some years. Besides Charles, Mr. Wells had also a son, John, who held the office of sub-collector under his father in 1793 and 1794. Both these sons emigrated to the western country. The last appearance of Charles Wells in Connellsville was when he left the town with a large number of teakettles, which he took from the Francis foundry, to be sold in the West. It appears that Benjamin Wells was an unpopular man (at least during a few years following 1794), not only here but throughout the county,—a fact which was probably, in a great degree, the result of his having held, and attempted to execute the duties of, the government office above named. The date of his death is not known, but that it was later than 1827 is shown

<sup>1</sup> The earliest sale of lots by Connell in his new town of which any record is found dates May 8, 1801, of two lots to Joshua Lobdell. There must have been a considerable number of lots sold before that time, but what was the cause of the delay in the execution of the deeds is not known.

<sup>2</sup> That the Trevor brothers were engaged in merchandising in Connellsville at least as early as 1797 is shown by an old bill of goods which was found among the papers of Thomas Parkinson, who was an early resident in "Parkinson's Hollow," Dunbar township. Of this bill (which is now in possession of Dr. Parkinson, of Independence township, Washington Co., Pa.) the following is a copy:

	£	s.	d.
" 1797.			
" 3d July. 33/4 lb of nails.....	0	5	7½
" 1 lb of tea.....	0	2	9½
	<hr/>		
	0	8	5
" By cash.....	0	8	5
" 1 lb tea — 5s. 7½d.			
" Cups, Platts, Indigo, Pins, Teapot, Ribbon, Tape, Snuff.			
" Am't £1 13s. 7½d."			

by an entry in the borough records to the effect that in that year "Benjamin Wells presented to the council a fine piece of parchment, and it was ordered that the clerk have a Plan of the Borough made upon it, with the present owners' names."

In the year 1800, Zachariah Connell and Isaac Meason were authorized by an act passed by the Legislature to build a toll-bridge across the Youghio-gheny. This was the first bridge across the river at Connellsburg, and it is more fully mentioned in succeeding pages of this history.

David Barnes came from Strawbridge, in the spring of 1803, to Bullskin township (which then comprised all that is now Connellsburg township), and located in what was known at that time as "Irishtown," near Breakneck Furnace. In 1802 he purchased land from Zachariah Connell in the town of Connellsburg, and in 1803 moved there and opened a tavern. Afterwards he became prominent as a contractor in building mills, furnaces, forges, bridges, and buildings. He built for Mr. Connell the first "go-back" saw-mill in all this region, and received in payment for the work several acres of land in the borough of Connellsburg, upon which he carried on brick-making for a number of years. He was also engaged in the iron business, and was in many ways an active man in promoting the interests of the town. He had six sons. David, the eldest, still living in Connellsburg, has been, like his father, prominent in the advancement of the place. He spent a number of years at Harrisburg in the various governmental departments, has been engaged in the employ of several railroads, and is now the agent of the Southwest Pennsylvania line at Connellsburg. William, the second son, became a preacher of the Baptist denomination. He visited Jerusalem, and after several years' residence in Palestine returned to his native country. Hamilton Barnes became prominent in politics, and represented Somerset, Bedford, and Fulton Counties in the Senate of Pennsylvania in 1852-54. Afterwards he became a teacher in the Disciples' or Campbellite Church. Joseph Barnes removed to the West, and was employed in a responsible position on the Union Pacific Railroad during the time of its construction. Z. E. Barnes, another son of David Barnes, Sr., served in the Mexican war, and as quartermaster in the war of the Rebellion. He now resides at the homestead in Connellsburg.

George Mathiot, William Page, and Timothy Hanks were purchasers of lots from Mr. Connell in 1802, and settled in the town about that time, probably in that year. Mr. Mathiot bought lot No. 150, adjoining the Yough House property. He was a scrivener, and a justice of the peace for many years. He was a prominent man in the Methodist Church. His family was large. His son Jacob became a prominent business man in Westmoreland County and a member of the Legislature. His son Joshua emigrated to one of the Western States, and was there

elected a member of Congress. Of his other sons, John was largely engaged in the iron interests of this section; George was a druggist in Connellsburg; and Henry is now a physician in Smithfield, Georges township, Fayette County.

Abraham Baldwin was a native of New England, and came to Connellsburg about 1806. He was prominent in politics, church matters, and business. He manufactured the first carding-machines ever made in this section of country. His shop was on Baldwin's Run, immediately south of the old burial-ground. The pond raised by his dam was the fishing and skating place of the boys of Connellsburg in those days. On the same stream, farther up, he, with his son-in-law, Daniel S. Norton, built a four-story stone building, which they used as a cotton-factory. It was put in operation about 1812,<sup>1</sup> and discontinued about four years later, when Norton removed to Ohio. John Stewart, Isaac Mears, and William Balsley were employés of Baldwin & Norton. The cotton-factory building passed into other hands, fell into disuse, and is now a ruin.

Connellsburg was made a borough in the year 1806. The following account (in the original manuscript) of a preliminary meeting of the inhabitants of the proposed borough, in reference to the establishment of its boundaries, was found among a number of old papers and documents that were brought to light in the demolition of the old house, the property of Joseph Herbert, that stood where Henry Goldsmith's brick block has been erected the past (1881) season. This paper, the original of which is in possession of George W. Herbert, is as follows:

"At a meeting of the Inhabitants of Connellsburg pursuant to notice, held at the House of John Barnhart on the 1st day of January, 1806, It was agreed that the Lines to include the contemplated corporation shall begin at the mouth of the Run, where it empties into Joseph Page's Sen<sup>r</sup>s Mill Race and the further Bounds of the Corporation, to be run under the direction of the Seven following Persons: Anthony Banning, Samuel Trevor, John Barnhart, George Mathiot, David Barnes, James Blackstone, & Daniel Rogers.

"It is further agreed that the five following Persons shall be a Committee to draft a petition to the Assembly, and the Bill for the Incorporation of the Borough to be submitted to the Inhabitants at a meeting to be held at this House on Tuesday evening next, viz., Samuel Trevor, Daniel Rogers, Doct. James Francis, Isaac Meason, Jun<sup>r</sup>, Esqr., and Isaac Meares.

"Witness our Hands.

"JESSE TAYLOR, "MICHAEL BRYAN, "CHARLES WILLIAMS, "BENJAMIN WELLS,	JOSEPH PAGE, SEN'R, DAVID BARNES, CHARLES WELLS, WILLIAM TIPTON."
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By the act of incorporation (passed March 1, 1806) it was provided and declared "that the town of Connellsburg and its vicinity, in the county of Fayette, shall be, and the same is hereby, erected into a bor-

<sup>1</sup> April 14, 1812, Abraham Baldwin and Daniel S. Norton made an agreement with John Feikh, of Allegheny County, Md., "to build a good carding-machine factory near this place" (Connellsburg).

ough, which shall be called 'The borough of Connellsburg,' bounded and limited as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a place known by the appellation of 'Gregg's Butment,' on the west side of the Younghiogheny River; thence in a direct line across said river to a sycamore near the mouth of Connell's saw-mill run; thence, by a number of described courses and distances, to the river; thence, following the last said course, across the river to low-water mark; thence up said river, following its different meanders, to the place of beginning."

The second section of the act provided for the election of borough officers, as follows: "One reputable citizen residing therein, who shall be styled the burgess of the said borough, and seven reputable citizens residing therein, who shall be a town Council, and shall also elect as aforesaid one reputable citizen as high constable. . . ."

There exists no record of the first election held in the borough of Connellsburg, but a document which was evidently the poll-list of the borough for 1806 was found among other papers in the old Herbert House. It was originally a sheet of foolscap, and having been folded lengthwise, it had been torn apart in the fold, and only one-half of it was found. On this half remains the original heading, as follows:

*"Names of the voters of the borough of Connellsburg, 7th day of April, 1806."*

followed by thirty-two names, viz.:

1.—William Tipton.	17.—George Mathiot.
2.—Daniel Mathias.	18.—Jonas Colstock.
3.—David Barnes.	19.—John Barnhart.
4.—Joseph Page.	20.—Andrew Ellison.
5.—James Lofrarty.	21.—Cornelius Woodruff.
6.—Thymothy Hankins.	22.—Daniel Rogers.
7.—Anthony Banning.	23.—William Morrow.
8.—Charles Williams.	24.—Joseph Mahaffy.
9.—Samuel Trevor.	25.—John Keepers.
10.—Isaac Mears.	26.—Jonathan Moody.
11.—James Francis.	27.—Cornelius Woodruff, Jr.
12.—Hiram Connell.	28.—David Stuard.
13.—William Davis.	29.—James Blackistone.
14.—Abraham Snider.	30.—Benjamin Evans.
15.—Joshua Hunt.	31.—John Page.
16.—William Miford.	32.—Caleb Trevor.

On the back of this mutilated paper the following words are legible:

"Wee, Isaac Meare, do swear a . . .  
that wee will true and g . . .

Names of each voter that . . .  
. . . by the Inspector."

This shows the names of the voters of the borough at that time, and renders it probable that the first election was held on the 7th of April, 1806.

Provance McCormick, Esq., now one of the oldest citizens of Connellsburg, who was born within its present limits, and has a personal knowledge of its history farther back than any other person now living, gives the following among his recollections of the

place at about the time of its incorporation as a borough.

On Water Street, fronting the river, was the dwelling of Zachariah Connell. It was a log house that stood on the lot (171) adjoining the Public Ground on the north. In this house Mr. Connell lived many years, until he built the stone house at Hill Alley and Grave Street, where he resided during the remainder of his life. The property is now owned by James Gray.

North of Mr. Connell's dwelling, on lot No. 170, was a log house (which appeared to be an old building even at that early time) owned by John Gibson, who was the first of that name in this vicinity. The Gibsons were Quakers, and Friends' meetings were frequently held in this old log house. Next below Gibson's was a log house that stood on the corner of Water and Apple Streets. The name of its occupant at that time is forgotten, but it was afterwards owned by Joseph Rodgers. Next to the northward of the house last named was the log dwelling of Benjamin Wells, the ex-collector of excise, and the first store-keeper of Connellsburg. The stone house (south of his log dwelling) in which he and his son Charles opened a store was built some time later. It is now the property of Mrs. Kelly, and kept as a hotel.

North of Wells', on lot No. 166, was the one and a half story log residence of Jonathan Moody, who was engaged in boat-building on the open space between his house and the river. On the next lot (165) lived David Stewart, on the site now occupied by the Central Hotel. Next north was a swamp lot, the same on which the Baltimore House now stands. To the northward of this was the log house of Peter Stillwagon, on the lot now to be described as the corner of Water and Peach Streets.

On Water Street next south of the Public Ground, at the time referred to, were two vacant lots, 172 and 173 (the Dean house not being built until about three years later). Next south, on lot 174, was the house of Thomas Page, a miller, whose mill (the old Rogers mill, built some fifteen years earlier, and mentioned by Mr. Connell in his charter of the town) was on the river-bank where the present grist-mill stands. Page's residence was the last one (going southward) on Water Street at that time. It was purchased in 1812 by Dr. Robert D. Moore, who occupied it during the remainder of his life.

On Meadow Alley, at or near McCoy's Run (outside the then borough limits), was the tannery of Anthony Banning. Farther up South Alley, on a part of the present public-school grounds, stood the old log school-house, built by subscription. On Meadow Alley (lot 135) was a small stone house, occupied by Jonathan Page, a shoemaker. He afterwards had a shop near where Joshua Gibson now lives.

There were then no other inhabitants on the blocks between Grave Street and Church Alley, except a

family living in a log house on lot 95 (Church Street, south of market-house), later occupied by Hiram Herbert. Between Church Alley and Spring (Main) Street, on lot 150 (adjoining the Yough House property), was the log house and justice's office of Squire George Mathiot, and adjoining it, on No. 142, lived William Davis, who carried on the tailoring business. Above, on the same block (lot 134), was a stone house, occupied by Otho L. Williams, a hatter.

On the present site of Goldsmith's brick block (lot 126) was an old log house, occupied by Elijah Crossland, a butcher, and maker of wooden plows. It was afterwards owned by Joseph Herbert. Farther up, where Huston's drug-store stands, was a small frame house. On the same lot, at a later time, Samuel McCormick had a potter's kiln. In another small frame house, that stood just above the site of the old market-house, lived Adam Snider, who worked at boat-building. The house here mentioned was his residence until his death.

At the corner of Spring Street and Mountain Alley, where Odd-Fellows' Hall now stands, was the log dwelling and shop of Charles Williams, who was a blacksmith and bell-maker. On lot 46 lived James Nixon, who kept a small store. It is now owned by Joshua Vance. On the lot east of where Dr. Lindley now lives, was a log house and blacksmith-shop, occupied by John Hinebaugh.

The Cornelius Woodruff<sup>1</sup> tavern stood on the lot (No. 6) now known as the Asher Smith lot, it having been sold, Sept. 17, 1817, by the Trevors (whose tenant Woodruff was), to Smith. This lot was on the eastern boundary of the original plat, but still farther east there were three dwellings, one of which (a log building) was occupied by an old lady, Mrs. Densmore, and another (a frame house that stood where the Rev. Mr. Morgan now lives) by Jonas Coalstock. The name of the occupant of the third house is not known.

On the north side of Spring Street, commencing at

#### <sup>1</sup> WOODRUFF'S PROPHECY.

On the fly-leaf of one of Cornelius Woodruff's books is found the following in his own handwriting:

"For those who will come after us we find vast and undeveloped mines of material for men to work upon, treasures of untold wealth that are now hid from us. All must have observed that the progress of the arts and sciences and the gospel, like the sun, is from the east to the west. As the celestial light of the gospel was directed here by the finger of God, it will doubtless drive the heathenish darkness from our land, and marching through the vast deserts now westward will develop the hidden gems and stores of gold and silver. Huge mountains and mines of these ores will be discovered. It will give employment to millions, not only for war, but peaceful occupations and the wants of life. These vast quarries will give work for the mechanic to build monuments for the renowned of America,—those heroes who gave their warm blood to save this land for the coming millions. Some great invention will be made to carry on commerce and communication in this to be great country."

Thus, in that little tavern in Connellsburg, three-fourths of a century ago, Cornelius Woodruff foretold, with an accuracy that seems almost marvelous, the development of the rich gold-mines of the Pacific States, the richer coal-mines of Western Pennsylvania, and the railroads that traverse the country from ocean to ocean.

the Public Ground and going east, the first lot (where the Trevors soon afterwards built their brick building) was vacant. On the next lot (No. 149) was a log house, which at that time was occupied by Samuel and Caleb Trevor. Above the Trevors, on lot 141, was John Barnhart's tavern, the stable of which obtained a wide notoriety as being haunted by ghosts. On the corner of Meadow Alley and Spring Street, now occupied by J. D. Frisbie, David Barnes had a log tavern, which he kept for a number of years.

The entire space from Meadow Alley to Church Street (on the north side of Spring) was at that time vacant, as were also several of the lots east of Church Street. On the lot at the corner of Mountain Alley and Spring Street was a log house, occupied by Jesse Taylor. He was a stone-mason, and did the stonework for the Banning house. On lot No. 53 (between Mountain Alley and Prospect Street) was the residence of Dr. James Francis (where John Newcomer now lives), and also a log house occupied by "Honey" Clayton, a trader. On the next lot (No. 45) was the residence of Cornelius Woodruff, Jr., who was a shoemaker, and had his shop and dwelling under the same roof. On lot 13, between Prospect Street and East Alley, was a weather-boarded log house, the occupant of which at that time, is not remembered. It was later occupied by Philo Hall, and after that by Moses McCormick, who died there. On lot No. 5, on the eastern boundary of the original plat, and directly opposite Cornelius Woodruff's, was a tavern kept by Thomas Keepers; and at the turn in the road above, and outside the plat, was another tavern kept by Nancy White.

In the foregoing mention are included nearly all the dwellings and business-places of Connellsburg at about the time of its incorporation. In the northeast quarter of the town, which was then almost entirely vacant, there were, however, the residences of William Mefford, John K. Helm, and a few others (all log houses), scattered through that part of the town at various points. It is not improbable that Mr. McCormick, in the preceding recollections of what he saw in Connellsburg three-fourths of a century ago, when he was a boy of but seven years of age, has omitted some of the inhabitants, dwellings, and other features of the town at that time; indeed, it would be strange if such were not the case; but it is believed that such omissions are very few, and that the account which he gives is accurate and very nearly complete.

Jonas Coalstock, who is mentioned above as living outside and east of the town limits at that time, was a blacksmith and gunsmith. He had his shop on the corner of Church Street and Church Alley,—the lot now owned by Christian Balsley. When Abraham Baldwin was engaged in the manufacture of carding-machines the iron-work for them was furnished by Coalstock. His son-in-law, William T. McCormick, was a potter, and had his kiln on what is known as

the "Pinnacle." His brother Samuel afterwards had a pottery, which he carried on for several years, directly opposite where the Smith House now stands.

William Davidson, a native of Carlisle, Pa., and a clerk in the prothonotary's office at that place, left there about 1807, in company with John B. Gibson (afterwards of Beaver), to seek his fortune in what was then known as the West. While on his way, at Bedford, he fell in with Mr. Wurtz, of the firm of Mochabee & Wurtz, proprietors of the Laurel Furnace. Davidson, being then a young man about twenty-five years of age, and of prepossessing appearance, made a favorable impression on Mr. Wurtz, who thereupon at once proposed to him to take charge of the affairs of his furnace, which proposition Mr. Davidson accepted. He, however, did not remain very long in that business, and in 1808 removed to Connellsville, where (having married not long after his arrival) he made his home during the remainder of his long life, following the vocations of merchant, farmer, and iron-master. He was connected with the army in some capacity in the war of 1812, and was made prisoner in Hull's surrender of Detroit. He served several years in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, both in the House of Representatives (of which he was chosen Speaker in 1818) and in the Senate. He died in 1867, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. Mr. Davidson had three sons,—Thomas R., Daniel R., and John,—the last named dying in early youth. Thomas R. Davidson became one of the leading lawyers of Fayette County, and is more fully mentioned elsewhere, in connection with the members of the Fayette bar. Daniel R. Davidson became a farmer, but also took very great interest in the promotion of railroad enterprises in this section. He used his influence and gave a great portion of his time to the building of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad; and it is doubted by many whether that road would have been completed to Connellsville (certainly not at the time when it *was* completed) but for the energy which he displayed and the influence which he brought to bear in its aid. Afterwards he was very influential in securing the right of way for the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad, thus aiding to complete another line of railway communication for Connellsville. He now resides at Beaver, Pa. (where he removed in 1868), and is largely interested in the manufacture of coke, and in other industries, and is president of the Bank of Commerce in Pittsburgh.

John Fuller, the father of Dr. Smith Fuller, of Uniontown, came to Connellsville, and built a house on lot No. 158 of Connell's plat, where he also started a small tannery. Later he purchased lots 75 and 83, on Apple Street (now owned by the Youghiogheny Bank), where he started another tannery. This was on a spot opposite the present freight depot of the Southwest Railroad. From him this tannery passed successively to the ownership of William Goe, Strawn,

Cooper, and others, and was discontinued about 1870.

Alexander Johnston, a native of Ireland, came to America when about nineteen years of age, and not long after his arrival emigrated to Western Pennsylvania. He located for a time on Chartiers Creek, in Washington County, and engaged in the business of peddling goods through the farming districts. In this he continued till 1808, when he came to Connellsville, purchased the property on Spring Street still known as the Johnston homestead (now occupied by J. D. Frisbie and Capt. J. M. Morrow), and commenced the business of merchandising. In 1812 he married Margaret Clark, of Dunbar township. He remained in the mercantile business there till 1846, when he was succeeded by his son Joseph, who was there until 1849, when he built the house now occupied by J. D. Frisbie, and lived there and kept a store until 1858, when he went out of business. The other children of Alexander Johnston were William C. Johnston, John R. Johnston (deceased), and three daughters, who became respectively Mrs. Dr. Joseph Rogers, Mrs. James Blackstone, and Mrs. Col. Daniel R. Davidson, of Beaver, Pa.

James and Campbell Johnston, brothers of Alexander Johnston, came to Western Pennsylvania at his solicitation, about the year 1816, and for a time carried on the Maria Forge. Then they came to Connellsville and started two nail-shops, one at Meadow Alley and Spring Street, and the other on a private alley below the former. They continued business here till 1825, and then removed to Cincinnati, Ohio.

Herman Gebhart and Asa Smith had a nail-factory where the ticket office of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad now stands. It was discontinued when John and Jacob Anderson purchased the property (about 1830) and converted it into a foundry. In 1823, Herman Gebhart erected on Spring Street a brick residence, which has since been transformed into a hotel, and is now known as the Smith House.

Lester L. Norton, who was of New England origin, came to Connellsville with his mother and brother, Daniel S. Norton. At some time prior to the year 1823 he had built and put in operation a small fulling-mill on the south side of Baldwin's Run. He was also a farmer. He became prominent in church and school matters and in the affairs of the borough. Near Norton's fulling-mill, in 1823, was the tan-yard of Isaac Taylor. Five years later he was operating a tannery on the north side of the town, about one square from the present site of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville depot. This old tannery was discontinued many years ago.

John Adams came to Connellsville from New Jersey, and took up his residence where John Shaw now lives. Later he lived in the house of John Hinebaugh, who carried on the business of wheelwrighting. Adams became constable and deputy sheriff while residing

here. Afterwards he returned to New Jersey, and died there.

John Herbert was another Jerseyman who came to Fayette County, but the date of his coming is not known. The name of Alice Herbert is found on the records of the Baptist Church in 1801, but whether she was of the family of John Herbert is not known. He, on the 24th of July, 1818, bought eleven acres of land of John Strickler, in Dunbar township. He had two sons, Joseph and Hiram. Joseph was a shoemaker. On the 5th of April, 1825, he bought of Mary Long, of Tyrone, lot No. 126, in Connellsville,—the same on which Goldsmith's new block has been erected the present summer. This was one of the lots purchased Nov. 6, 1802, of Mr. Connell by the Trevors, who sold it in 1814 to Joseph Barnett, who in turn sold it (July 19, 1817) to Mary Long, by whom it was sold, as above stated, to Joseph Herbert, who lived on it until his death, in November, 1880. He was postmaster of Connellsville under President Jackson, and held until the administration of Gen. Taylor. His brother, Hiram Herbert, lived in the house still standing south of the market-house. His son, George W. Herbert, is now a resident of Connellsville.

George Marietta was (in the years succeeding the close of the last war with England) the leading carpenter of the town, and an excellent mechanic he was. "He could," says Mr. David Barnes, "go to the woods and take from the stump every timber needed for a house, hew it out, mortise and tenon every piece, and when hauled to the ground where it was to be erected put it up without a failure in one piece. He erected most of the buildings here in his time."

Thomas Kilpatrick was one of the prominent men of his day in Connellsville. He was a shoemaker, and also a justice of the peace. He was highly and deservedly respected as a magistrate, causing a majority of the cases brought before him to be settled amicably and without the unnecessary and foolish expense of continued litigation.

John Francis, a native of Ireland, was manager of the Jacob's Creek Furnace about the years 1792-93. Thence he went to Meason's Furnace in the same capacity, and remained there until 1800, when he removed to Virginia, and died there in 1805. His sons were John, James, Robert W., Isaac, and Thomas. He had one daughter, Margaret. In 1829, Robert W. Francis, in partnership with J. J. Anderson, started a foundry in Connellsville, at the place where the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot stands. Anderson's interest was purchased in 1834 by James and Isaac Francis, brothers of Robert W., and the business was continued until the sale of the property to the railroad company, about 1869. Robert W. Francis died June 8, 1878. Walter E. Francis, of Connellsville, is his son.

Through a period of more than half a century, be-

ginning many years before 1800, the building of boats to be floated down the precarious water-way of the Youghiogheny was a very noticeable industry of the little town of Connellsville. It was commenced by westward bound emigrants and traders, who coming across the Alleghenies and over the State road, striking the river at this point, took this means to avail themselves of the cheaper and easier means which it offered for the transportation of their household goods or merchandise, and in the succeeding years it was prosecuted as a regular business by enterprising residents of the town. Of those who prosecuted this industry, and of the way in which they did it, Mr. David Barnes says, "Here were the Millers, the Richeys, and the Whites building flat-bottom boats to carry the pig iron that is stacked on the banks waiting a rise in the Yough. What bustle and hurry there is from the time the axe-men go to the woods to cut the large poplar-tree, split it, hew it, and with six oxen, or Billy Russell's six-horse team, haul one of them to the boat-yard. The other was brought, placed upon the block, the saw, axe, chisel, and auger were put to work, and a dozen men with shaving-horses and drawing-knives went to shaving pins that another half-dozen men were riving out from blocks sawed the proper length. Soon the frame was made, the bottom put on and caulked, and then came the tug to turn it, which was done with long levers, and three sampsons were generally enough. The sampsons were made of heavy pieces about twenty feet long, bored full of holes about four inches apart alternately from side to side, and placed along the boat at each end and in the middle. At each sampson a man was placed, and as the levers raised the boat each would stick in a pin to sustain the weight until the men would take another hold with the levers. Thus, inch by inch, it went up, till coming nearly perpendicular all would stop, and several men would take pike-poles, distribute them equally along the boat (for now came the critical time in turning), and at a signal given by one man, all listening,—'He, ho, he!'—away she would go, and as she struck, a cloud of dust would rush out in front; then she was boarded by all hands to see if there were any cracks or breaks. None being discovered, augers and chisels were soon at work again, the studding and siding put on, and she was launched and ready with long oars, one at each end, to start on her voyage 'away down to Pittsburgh.'"

#### EXTRACTS FROM THE EARLY BOROUGH RECORDS.<sup>1</sup>

"At a meeting of the Council of the Borough of Connellsville, convened by mutual agreement on the

<sup>1</sup> The first volume of borough records, with minutes of the Council (covering the period from 1806 to 1833), was found among the effects of Nathaniel Gibson, deceased, after having been lost for many years. It fell into the hands of David Barnes by purchase at a public sale, and it is from this book that much of the early history of the borough, its schools, and the list of civil officers have been obtained.

16th day of April, 1806," John B. Trevor was chosen town clerk. The Council then proceeded to business, and passed eighteen ordinances, one of which imposed "a fine of one dollar on any person who gallops a horse within the limits of the Borough." The only instance of violating this ordinance on record is May 22, 1821, Samuel Johnston, a black boy, who was fined, but the fine was remitted. Repealed Oct. 10, 1821.

The following appointments were made at this meeting: John Page, assessor; Caleb Trevor and Benjamin Evans, assistant assessors; George Mathiot and James Blackstone, street commissioners; Joseph Rogers, treasurer; and David Barnes, inspector of lumber.

The next meeting of the Council was held on the 3d of June, when a time (June 12th) was appointed for a Court of Appeal respecting the valuation of taxable property.

At a meeting of the same body on the 24th of June, 1806,

"The Council proceeded to fix upon a scite proper for a market-house for the use and convenience of this Borough, when, after some discussion as to the spot, Mr. Zachariah Connell, who was present, generously offered to make a present for the aforesaid purpose of a part of lot No. [94], of the following dimensions, viz.: 40 ft. in length on Church St. and fourteen in breadth on Spring Street, which was thankfully accepted."

A resolution passed the Council on the 27th of August, 1806, instructing the clerk to "draw a deed for the piece of ground intended as a spot for the erection of a market-house, which was presented by Mr. Connell to the Council, vesting the property in the Burgess and Town Council and their successors in office forever." On the 5th of September in the same year the Council authorized the purchase of "a seal and screw."

In the month of October next following the Council took the first action in reference to schools. This will be found noticed on a subsequent page of this history.

An ordinance, passed April 16, 1806,<sup>1</sup> provided "That a good foot-path of sand, gravel, brick, or stone, not less than six feet wide, nor more than eight feet, shall be built on Spring Street, as high up as the east corner of the Michael Bryan lot;" also a similar foot-path on Water Street.

April 11, 1807, the Council instructed A. Banning to draw a plan for a market-house and present it at the next meeting for consideration. The plan so prepared was presented by Banning on the 20th of April, and, after debate, rejected.

At a meeting held Feb. 2, 1808, the Council examined and approved the following "List of Taxes for the Borough of Connellsburg for the Year ending the first Monday in April, 1808," viz.:

Samuel & C. Trevor....	\$12.50	William Kirk.....	\$0.50
Anthony Banning.....	8.62½	Hessen & Barrett.....	50
Daniel & Jos. Rogers...	7.50	Ichabod Thorp.....	37½
Jas. Blackstone.....	7.50	Connell & Banning.....	37½
Joseph Page.....	7.50	Michael Bryan.....	37½
Zachariah Connell.....	6.25	John Lamb.....	30
David Barnes.....	6.00	Martin Jamison.....	30
Benjamin Wells.....	4.00	Peter Stillwagon.....	30
William Melford.....	3.25	Daniel Rex.....	25
George Mathiot.....	3.00	David Thompson.....	25
John Barnhart.....	3.00	Daniel Mathias.....	25
James Francis.....	2.75	Benjamin Evans.....	25
William Page.....	2.50	Thomas Hartley .....	25
Charles Williams .....	2.00	Thomas Gibbs.....	25
Isaac Meason, Sr.....	2.00	Caleb Squib.....	25
Thos. Gibson, Sr.....	1.75	Joshua Gibson, Sr.....	25
Alex. Campbell.....	1.50	Jacob Jonas .....	25
John Gibson, Sr.....	1.25	Adam Wilson.....	12½
John Keepers.....	1.25	John Page.....	12½
Jonas Coldstock.....	1.25	Ephraim Robbins.....	18½
Samuel Page.....	1.12½	Abraham Baldwin.....	12½
July Swain .....	1.00	David Stewart.....	12½
Isaac Mears.....	1.00	Baltzer Snider.....	12½
Cornelius Woodruff....	1.00	P. Cunningham.....	12½
Adam Snider.....	1.00	Solomon King.....	12½
Jesse Taylor.....	1.00	Frederick Biddle.....	12½
James Lafferty.....	1.00	Alex. McMaster.....	6
William Davies.....	1.00	Gideon Parker.....	6
Charles Wells.....	1.00	Christian Ballsley.....	6
Wm. McCormick, Jr....	1.00	John Rex.....	6
Jonathan Moody.....	75	James Robbins.....	6
Estate of C. Worts....	75	Aaron Robbins.....	6
Hiram Connell.....	75	John King.....	6
Joshua Hunt.....	75	Philip Baker.....	6
Nathaniel Gibson.....	75	Henry Buchart.....	6
Richard McIlvain.....	75	Richard Harden.....	6
John Fell.....	62½	Gasper Etling.....	6
Henry Fox.....	60	Joseph Kitchart.....	6
Samuel Snowden.....	75	David Smith.....	6
John Fuller.....	62½	Nathan Rogers.....	6
Elisha Clayton.....	50	George Matthews.....	6
C. Woodruff, Jr.....	50	Ezekiel Clayton .....	6
Thomas Stokely.....	50	Hugh Corothers.....	6
Rachel Bailey.....	50	John Hines.....	6
James Leonard.....	6	Cornelius Clayton .....	6
Henry Kerrick.....	6	John Robbins.....	6
Samuel Herbert.....	6		

This was the second tax levy made by the borough, and the list contains the names of many whose descendants are still citizens of Connellsburg.

At a meeting of the Borough Council held April 4, 1808, it was resolved by that body "that Andrew Banning, Daniel Rogers, and James Blackstone be a committee to draft a plan for a market-house and lay it before the next meeting." On the 24th of April, 1809, the Council passed "an ordinance respecting a scite for a market-house;" but no further action in that matter is found recorded until October 2d, in the same year, when "A paper was presented to the Council, signed by a number of the inhabitants of the borough, requesting them to lay a tax for the current year sufficient to defray the expenses of the borough, and if money enough cannot be raised by the common rate of taxation to build a market-house, then they, the said freeholders, authorize the Council to raise as much by an extra rate as will compleat it.

. . . After some debate as to the tax to be laid on the valuation of taxable property within the borough, it was carried that it should be three-fourths of a cent in the dollar. David Barnes, who was present, was requested to draw a plan for a market-house, to be presented to the Council at their next meeting." At

<sup>1</sup> Repeated April 24, 1881

the next meeting, on the 5th of October, 1809, "David Barnes presented his plan for a market-house, which was duly considered and agreed to, and ordered that the town clerk give public notice by advertisements that he will receive proposals for building the market-house until Wednesday morning, the 11th of October inst., when the Council will again convene for the purpose of considering any proposals that may be laid in."

At a meeting of the Council Oct. 11, 1809, "David Barnes laid in a proposal for erecting the market-house, agreeably to the plan and conditions laid down, for ninety dollars, which proposal was considered and accepted, and a bond taken from him for the faithful performance." Greensbury Jones appeared before the Council on the 12th day of February, 1810, and "agreed to sell to the Council for the use of the borough an additional part of lot No. 94 for the purpose of erecting the market-house, and it was agreed that he should receive eight dollars and fifty-one and a half cents for the same. An order was then drawn on the treasurer for the amount, and a deed drawn by the town clerk for the premises."

On the 5th of March, 1810, two orders (one for eighty dollars, one for twenty dollars) were drawn on the treasurer in favor of David Barnes for part payment of erecting the market-house. "David Barnes then agreed to make two sufficient double gates for the market-house and hang the same, inclose the house with lath in such a manner as to prevent sheep from entering the same,<sup>1</sup> and erect sufficient steps on the front end of the same, for which he is to receive the sum of eight dollars when the same is completed. He is also to put a curb of timber along the whole front of the ground appropriated, which is twenty-four feet, and also put in three sufficient posts along said curb, for which he is to receive a further sum of one dollar." An ordinance was passed March 12, 1810, providing and fixing rules for the market.

On the 2d of April, 1810, an order was drawn on the treasurer in favor of David Barnes for two dollars and twenty-five cents, part pay for erecting the market-house, "after which the Council took into consideration the manner in which the work of the market-house was executed, and were of the opinion that the floor of the same was not executed in the manner prescribed, and resolved that the undertaker should amend the same so as to make it compleat, or that he should be docked five dollars out of the specified price of erecting the house."

May 10, 1810, an order was given David Barnes for the balance due him on the market-house. Otho G. Williams was placed in charge of the house, but resigned the 26th of May, and Elijah Crossland was appointed clerk of the house. They also rented to him a stall in the northwest corner for the sum of four dollars and thirty-three cents per year, and pro-

vided that no stall should be rented for less time than a year. At this meeting an ordinance was passed that "Any person or persons selling beef, porke, veal, or mutton in the market-house by less pieces than the quarter shall pay a fine of two dollars for each and every offense in less they rent a stall."

Stated market-days were established by resolution of the Council, viz.: Wednesdays and Saturdays. The hours established were "from dawn of day until nine o'clock" for the season beginning on the 1st of April and ending on the 31st of August, and for the season from September 1st to March 31st, inclusive, the hours were extended from nine until eleven o'clock. By the same ordinance it was provided that any person exposing any commodity for sale out of the market during the market hours should be liable to a fine equal to the value of the commodity and cost of suit. The list of commodities to be sold in the market embraced "Fresh meat of all kinds, bacon, dried beef, hog's lard, sausages, poultry, butter, eggs, cheese, candles, tallow, beeswax, country sugar, vegetables of every sort, fresh fish, fruit, grain, flour and meal of every sort and kind." Any person buying a commodity and selling it again on the same day at an advanced price was made liable to a fine of one dollar. But this ordinance was not to affect "storekeepers."

In March, 1817, the price fixed for front stalls in the market-house was ten dollars; for middle and back stalls, seven dollars per year. On the 5th of May, 1818, the Council "Resolved, That the market-house be locked for the purpose of keeping out sheep, etc.; that the renters of the market-stalls provide locks for that purpose immediately, and charge the expense of the locks to the borough, and at the expiration of their lease deliver said locks in good order to the treasurer." After this time, except the appointment of clerks and the renting of stalls, very little in reference to the old market-house is found in the minutes of the Council.

At the same meeting (May 5th) the Council took the following action, viz.:

"WHEREAS, There has of late been several riots and sanguinary affrays committed within this borough, to the great annoyance of the citizens and the encouragement of vice and immorality, it is therefore become absolutely necessary for the preservation of good order that a society be formed for the better guarding against disorderly behaviour and preventing such riots within the borough in the future. Therefore resolved that such society be called 'THE MORALIZING SOCIETY.'

"The citizens of the borough and its vicinity are invited to assemble themselves for the purpose of establishing such society by such rules as shall be determined on at the next meeting of the Town Council, to be held at the dwelling-house of James Francis, Esq., on Tuesday, the 12th day of this instant, May, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon."

The Council met on the day appointed, and Isaac Meares and John B. Trevor were chosen "to draft an address to the citizens of Connellsburg and the vicin-

<sup>1</sup> At that time every family kept two or three sheep.

ity at large respecting the necessity of forming a society for the more prompt and vigorous guarding the public peace." Nothing further has been found in reference to the formation of the "Moralizing Society" of Connellsville in 1818.

June 27, 1817, John B. Trevor petitioned the Council for permission to erect a warehouse on the Public Ground, but withdrew it on the 30th. On the 22d of September in the same year, "The Council agree that it shall be incumbent on the street commissioner, under the direction of the burgess, to notify John B. Trevor immediately to desist in the prosecution of building a warehouse on the public ground, and all others who may build or attempt to erect any building on said public grounds other than the Council shall allow."

On the 30th of June, 1817, permission was granted by the Council to Joseph Keepers and George Sloan "to build a small building for a ferry-house on the public ground at or near the ferry."

In April, 1818, Elisha Clayton, borough treasurer, presented his account for the preceding year to the Council as follows :

"Amount of cash and notes rec'd from the 9th day of May, 1817, up to the 3d day of April, 1818.....	\$204.94 <sup>1</sup>
Cash paid Sundry persons for orders.....	41.35 <sup>1</sup>
<hr/>	
Bal. in the Treasury 3d of April, 1818 .....	\$163.59"

Nov. 11, 1818, the Council "Resolved that the Water Course on the south side of Main St. be conveyed by the dwelling-house of Mr. David Rogers, in a Strait Line, across Water St. into the River by a Sewer to be dug for that purpose, and lined throughout with Flag Stone, and of a sufficient depth across Water St. to allow of its being cleaned out from time to time."

The following from the minutes is found under date of the 22d of May, 1821: "Mr. Benj. Wells laid before the Council a subscription-paper signed by a number of the inhabitants who resided here in the year 1796, obligating themselves to pay Mr. C. Trevor and the said B. Wells for taking measures to get the charter of the town recorded. Mr. Wells wished the Council to take measures to enforce the fulfillment of the said obligation by the subscribers, he having fulfilled the trust reposed in him. The Council concluded to take time for holding said request."

"June 1, 1821, Council considered application of Mr. Wells and concluded they had nothing to do with it."

Oct. 7, 1822.—The Council resolved "that the burgess be authorized to give license to Mr. Todd to exhibit his traveling museum, etc., as published in his advertisement, until Thursday next, inclusive, in this borough on paying five dollars for the use of the borough and the usual fee."

April 1, 1823.—Council "agreed to take a Bark-Mill at \$44.<sup>00</sup>, and transfer of Judgment vs. George Marietta for \$14.<sup>00</sup>, and an order on William L. Miller for two hundred pounds castings, in lieu of judgment

Council held against E. Crossland." Nearly two years later the bark-mill was sold to H. Gebhart for \$12.25.

April 14, 1824.—The Council granted a license for the sum of five dollars "for the exhibition of a Lion, Leopard, Cougar, and five other Animals" in the borough.

Feb. 18, 1826.—Council received a petition to build a public hall as a second story to the market-house. This, however, was never accomplished.

April, 1827.—"Benjamin Wells presented to the Council a fine piece of parchment, and it was ordered that the Clerk have a plan of the Borough made upon it with the present owners' names upon the margin." This old plat has not been found, nor has any knowledge of it been obtained.

Dec. 27, 1832.—The Council resolved that Valentine Coughenour be appointed to superintend the business of the Stone Coal Bank, and "that the price of coal at the Bank should be 1½ cents per bushel until the expense of opening shall be defrayed." The coal-bank referred to was the one granted by the original charter of the town to the citizens. From it every original property-owner was entitled to dig his own fuel at his own expense. The privilege, however, never proved to be of much real value, for coal could be purchased at all times at but a trifle more than the cost of mining it. The location of the public coal-bank was on Mounts' Creek, on the upper end of the Buttermore farm. The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas-Coal and Coke Company having purchased the coal-lands around it, it was absorbed by that company, no one interested making any objection.

#### BOROUGH CURRENCY.

On the 11th of June, 1816, "a motion was presented [to the Council] in order to have bills of Currency struck for the Borough of Connellsville. The Council appointed Isaac Meares to inquire into the plan and easiest mode of having them struck, and report." On June 21st he reported "that the easiest way of having Bills of Currency struck will be to have them printed." The "matter was brought to a vote, which resulted in five yeas and two nays," and the following is entered on the record immediately after: "So it appears that became an Ordinance by the majority of three votes."

The fact that the proposed borough currency was struck off and put in circulation is made apparent by the following from the record :

"Resolved [April 4, 1817], by the Town Council of the Borough of Connellsville, that it is thought proper, and they do Resolve, to sell unto John Lamb all their interests into and of all the Borough Tickets issued and to be issued of such as are now printed to his own proper use; and the said John Lamb hath agreed with said Council to give to the Borough aforesaid one hundred dollars free and clear of all Expenses, Drawback, or Damages that may hereafter accrue in consequences of the issuing, distributing, or redeeming the same, and also to keep the borough aforesaid indemnified for or in consequence thereof."

On the 29th of May, 1817, the Council, "after having taken into consideration the propriety of taking a bond of indemnity and a bond for the payment of a sum of money of John Lamb, to complete a contract respecting the issuing and payment of the borough tickets, agreeable to a resolution passed the 4th day of April last, Resolved, that Isaac Meres, George Mathiot, Esqr., and Caleb Trevor be and are appointed a Committee for the purpose above mentioned." In July of that year A. Baldwin was added to the committee. This is the last reference to the matter found in the records.

#### VOCATIONS FOLLOWED IN CONNELLSVILLE IN 1823.

The following list, from the assessment roll of Connellsville for the year 1823, shows the vocations then pursued by the persons named. The list includes not only the borough but the entire township, but the names given are principally those of residents of the borough at that time, viz.:

John Fuller, tan-yard.  
 Gebhard & Smith, nail-factory.  
 David Barnes, brick-yard.  
 Abraham Baldwin, carding-machine manufacturer and cotton-factory.  
 William Clements, schoolmaster.  
 John Eicher, tanner.  
 T. & J. Gibson (heirs), furnace.  
 John Gibson, ironmaster, forge, slitting-mill, grist-mill.  
 Samuel Gibson, miller.  
 William Lytle, postmaster.  
 William McCormick, potter.  
 Charles McClane, doctor.  
 Robert D. Moore, doctor.  
 Samuel Mitchell, miller.  
 John Simon, founder.  
 George Mathiot, doctor.  
 Robert McGuire, silversmith.  
 Lester L. Norton, fulling-mill and carding-machine.  
 John Reist, oil-mill.  
 D. & J. Rogers & Walker, paper-mill.  
 John & Martin Stouffer, grist-mill.  
 John Slomaker, pottery.  
 James Shaw, lawyer.  
 William J. Turner, schoolmaster.  
 Isaac Taylor, tan-yard.  
 John Trump, saw-mill.  
 Jacob & John Willard, distillery.  
 Steward H. Whitehill, schoolmaster.  
 Samuel G. Wurts, ironmaster.

#### "INDEPENDENCE DAY," 1824.

The Fourth of July, 1824, was celebrated with great enthusiasm by the people of Connellsville, and the Mount Pleasant Volunteers and Youghiogheny Blues (the latter under command of Capt. Samuel Trevor) were present to add brilliancy to the occasion.

The day was ushered in by the usual artillery salute, and the forenoon was passed in displaying the evolutions of the military. "About one o'clock P.M. the Blues, the Volunteers, and the citizens repaired to the bower which had been provided and partook

of a dinner, at which William Davidson presided, assisted by Capt. J. B. Trevor, Capt. David Cummings, and Mr. Daniel Rogers, acting vice-presidents. The Declaration of Independence was read by Capt. Samuel Trevor. Volunteer toasts were given by Capt. J. B. Trevor, Col. William L. Miller, Maj. Joseph Torrence, Stewart H. Whitehill, Capt. Samuel Trevor, Lieut. Hubbs, of the Mount Pleasant Volunteers, Capt. David Cummings, Eli M. Gregg, Abraham Baldwin, Samuel Marshall, Daniel P. Lynch, and Sergt. Smith." The day was in every respect a brilliant one for Connellsville, and there are many of her citizens who still remember its festivities.

#### BRIDGES ACROSS THE YOUGHIOGHENY.<sup>1</sup>

The first bridge across the Youghiogheny River from Connellsville to the western side of the stream, in what is now the borough of New Haven, was built under authority conferred by an act of the Legislature, passed March 15, 1800, by which it was provided and declared—

"That it shall and may be lawful for Isaac Meason and Zachariah Connell, their heirs and assigns, to erect, build, support, and maintain a good and substantial bridge over and across the Youghiogheny river at Connellsville, near where the great road leading from Philadelphia to Uniontown crosses said river, and that the property of said bridge, when built, shall be and the same is hereby vested in the aforesaid Isaac Meason and Zachariah Connell, their heirs and assigns forever, and that the said Isaac Meason and Zachariah Connell, their heirs and assigns, may demand and receive toll from travelers and others [here follows a specification of the rates of toll]; Provided always and nevertheless that nothing in this act contained shall extend to authorize the said Isaac Meason and Zachariah Connell, their heirs and assigns, to erect a bridge in the manner in this act before mentioned on any private property without consent of the owner or owners thereof, or to erect the same in such manner as in any way to interrupt or injure the navigation of said river or the passage over the ford across the same near where the said bridge may be erected." And it was further provided by the act "That all poor persons, or those who may be exempted from payment of county rates and levies, shall have liberty to pass and repass over and across said bridge toll free."

The precise time of the opening of the bridge is not known, but it was commenced soon after the passage of the act authorizing its erection, and completed within the required time, three years. Its location was nearly one hundred feet up stream from the present bridge. It was a wooden-bent structure, resting at the two ends on abutments, each formed of a strong crib-work of logs filled in with stones. The bridge remained for nearly or quite fifteen years, and was carried away by flood some time in the year 1816 or early in 1817, as a memorandum is found showing that in the spring of that year a ferry was in operation, run by Joseph Keepers and George Sloan. The abutment at the Connellsville end remained standing

<sup>1</sup> The facts concerning the first three bridges over the Youghiogheny were largely obtained from R. A. McIlvaine, of New Haven.

for a number of years after the bridge was gone. The old toll-house which stood in front of the property of Edward Dean, on Water Street, is still well remembered, having been demolished at a comparatively recent time by the railroad company.

The second bridge across the river was built in the year 1818. It was, like its predecessor, a wooden-bent structure, supported above by four heavy arches formed of two-inch oak planks bolted together, and it rested between the abutments on three strong bents of heavy timber, having breakers extending from their bases up stream between thirty and forty feet, and sloping at an angle of about forty-five degrees from the bed of the river to the chords of the bridge. The model of this bridge was furnished by Adam Wilson,<sup>1</sup> an ingenious Scotchman.

This bridge stood intact until 1827, when the westernmost span (next to the New Haven shore) fell, while a heavily laden wagon, drawn by a team of six horses, was upon it; but, strangely enough, though it went down with a crash, yet it fell so squarely that neither the horses, driver, wagon, nor load sustained any serious damage. The fallen span was rebuilt the same year, and the wooden arches of the bridge replaced by a kind of truss-work. During the time of the repairs a ferry was run across the river by Samuel Downey. In February, 1831, by the breaking up of the ice in the river, all of the bridge was carried away except the new span on the New Haven side.

The third bridge was built in 1832, by the Meason and Connell heirs. This was a great improvement on the structures which had preceded it. It was built with two spans, resting on stone abutments and a stone pier in the river. The spans were supported by solid wooden arches, and the superstructure was covered to protect it from the weather. This bridge did duty for about twenty-eight years, until April, 1860, when a great and sudden rise in the river carried it away, the pier in the river being undermined. The water rose at that time to within less than three feet of the bridge, and within eighteen inches of the roadway of Front Street, New Haven. During the summer and fall succeeding the destruction of this bridge James H. White made two or three unsuccessful attempts to build a bent bridge of short spans some forty or fifty feet up the stream from where the present bridge stands, but each attempt was frustrated by a rise in the river, which carried away his bents, and finally the plan was abandoned.

Inseparable from the history of the old bridges is the memory of "Aunt Jenny" Wallace (sister of Zachariah Connell's second wife), who held the posi-

tion of toll-taker at the bridge for many years. Mr. David Barnes speaks of his recollection of her "with that uninviting face and old black dress; we can see her grab her dress on the right side with her left hand, whilst the right would enter the pocket to make change from the old 'fip.' We remember a little joke that was played upon her. A stranger approached the gate of the bridge and asked the charge for crossing. He was told one cent. 'Does it make any difference what you carry?' 'No, it does not.' Giving her the cent, he skipped back and shouldered his comrade and started for the bridge. She tried to stop him, but he went on, and the old lady stood with both hands hanging straight down her sides, body bent forward, face raised, and eyes strained, to see if he would drop his load; but she saw him pass over with it, then, straightening up, with a long sigh, exclaimed, 'He will never do that again.'"

After the destruction of the third bridge, other parties made an arrangement with the owners of the Meason-Connell franchise,<sup>2</sup> under which a new bridge company was formed, and was created a corporate body under the name of "The Youghiogheny Bridge Company" by an act—supplemental to that of March 15, 1800—passed April 17, 1861. The capital stock was placed at \$20,000, in eight hundred shares at \$25 each.

A meeting of the stockholders was held at the office of George J. Ashman, July 20, 1861, when George Nickel was elected president, George J. Ashman, secretary and treasurer, and James Wilkie, Samuel Russell, Provance McCormick, James H. White, and John K. Brown, managers. The managers appointed James H. White, George Nickel, and Jonathan Hewitt a building committee, and a contract was made with Christian Snider, Aug. 24, 1861.

The present suspension bridge was commenced in that year (1861), and completed in the summer of 1862, at a cost of \$19,600. From an entry in the books of the company, dated July 30th in that year, is extracted as follows: . . . "Wherefore the president and managers of the Youghiogheny Bridge Company congratulate themselves and the stockholders upon the completion of their bridge, which for some time past has been open for public use." The first toll-keeper under the company was Adam Byerly, who continued in the position until June 30, 1871, when he was succeeded by the present toll-keeper, Adam Eckles. The present officers of the company are Daniel Kaine, president; A. C. Knox, secretary and treasurer; J. T. McCormick, James McKearns, J. K. Brown, H. L. Shepard, Ewing Brownfield, directors.

#### POST-OFFICE AND POSTMASTERS.

Concerning the date of the establishment of the Connellsburg post-office, the most that can be said is

<sup>1</sup> This Adam Wilson was a bachelor and a general mechanical genius. He built the Mount Braddock mansion for Mr. Meason, doing both the carpenter-work and the stone-cutting, and that at a time when every part of the work had to be done by hand, without the aid of mechanical contrivances. He also built the Meason residence in New Haven, now owned by Mrs. Giles. The model of the Connellsburg bridge was sold in 1825 by Wilson's executor.

<sup>2</sup> Shares of stock in the new company were issued to Mrs. Mary Meason, George E. Hogg, and James H. White, for their property and interest in the old charter.

## CONNELLSVILLE BOROUGH AND TOWNSHIP.

379

that it was in existence in 1805, when John B. Trevor was postmaster. He continued in the office for several years, and his successors, so far as ascertained, have been as follows: William Lytle (in office under President J. Q. Adams), Joseph Herbert (from President Jackson to President Taylor), David Whalley, John Collins, Provance McCormick (appointed 1852), J. D. Stillwagon, Provance McCormick, Benjamin F. Frankenberger, Joseph Keepers, A. S. Barnes, Mrs. Moses Collins, Hampton Collins, Henry Porter, present postmaster.

## EXTINGUISHMENT OF FIRES.

The earliest mention found in the borough records of any proposition to procure apparatus to aid in the extinguishment of fires in Connellsville is the following:

"At a meeting of the Council, Feb. 16, 1811, A Resolution was past that there should be procured for the use of the Borough two ladders of 28 feet long, 20 inches wide in the clear, with good, sufficient, Iron Sockets at the bottom 9 inches long, and two other Ladders 18 feet long, 12 inches wide in the clear, with good sufficient hooks at the end of each to hold on the cornice of any house, the rounds as above-mentioned, the whole to be made of good locust and the sides of good poplar, all of which must be painted with two good coats of brown. And that John Lamb be appointed to procure the same on as reasonable terms as he can."

The next reference to the subject is as follows: May 29, 1817, "Resolved, that it is necessary to appoint some fit person to take charge of the ladders belonging to the borough, and it is enjoined on him to keep them locked and not let any person have them or any of them except in case of fire or some other extraordinary emergency. Elijah Crossland is appointed to take charge as aforesaid for the present year." In the next year (May 5th) James Francis, Esq., was appointed to take care of the town ladders, and charge six and a quarter cents for each time they were unlocked and locked. He was "authorized to loan all or any of them to the citizens within the borough, who shall make a return of such loan every evening and pay six and a quarter cents for each ladder so borrowed, and in case of neglect to return them as aforesaid shall pay twenty-five cents for each ladder for every evening they shall neglect to return them, and when so returned shall be placed in the same position in which they were so taken away or loaned, and pay damages if any done to such ladders."

April 26, 1820, Adam Snider was appointed to take charge of ladders. May 5, 1820, the Council resolved "that a fire-engine be procured," and a committee was appointed to hold consultation with Adam Wilson on the matter and report, but it appears that nothing was done at that time, for the subject was again brought before the Council May 2, 1822, when certain inhabitants petitioned that body to hold consultation and take action as to the propriety of obtaining a fire-engine." Thereupon the Council ap-

pointed a committee "to confer with A. Wilson on the price and power of said engine."

Neither from the records of the Council (which are extremely obscure and imperfect) nor from the recollections of old citizens can it be now ascertained whether a fire-engine was purchased for the borough at that time or not. A few years ago there was a renewed agitation on the question of increasing the facilities for preventing and extinguishing fires in the borough, and the appropriation of certain money for that purpose. The money was duly appropriated, but "after due consideration" it was applied, not to the procuring of fire apparatus, but to the purchasing and erection of hay-scales for the borough. At a celebration of some kind held soon after, there appeared in the procession a set of platform scales, mounted on a wagon and bearing the inscription "Fire Department of Connellsville."

The borough fire apparatus of fifty years ago is still in existence, but it is a lamentable fact that to-day Connellsville can hardly be said to be better defended against conflagration than it was then.

## FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

The first banking business in Connellsville was done by the "Connellsville Navigation Company," which was formed under articles of association dated Oct. 8, 1816, as follows:

"We, the subscribers, believing that an association for the purpose of raising a fund to aid in the improvement of the navigation of the Youghiogheny River, and in erecting a Bridge across said river, is a measure of public utility, and will especially advance the interests of this section of the commonwealth, have formed a company or limited partnership, and do hereby associate and agree with each other to conduct business in the manner hereinafter specified and described by and under the name and title of the President and Directors of the Connellsville Navigation Company, and we do hereby mutually covenant, declare, and agree that the following are and shall be the fundamental articles of this our association and agreement with each other, by which we and all persons who at any time may transact business with the said company shall be bound and concluded."

Article 1 declares that "The capital stock of said company shall consist of one hundred thousand dollars in money of the United States, but may be increased hereafter at the discretion of the directors to any amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars, and shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. . . ."

Article 2 constituted the following-named persons a board of directors, to hold as such until the first Monday in April, 1817, viz.: Isaac Meason, Jr., Samuel Trevor, Daniel Rogers, Joseph Torrence, James Blackiston, John Strickler, Abraham Baldwin, Daniel S. Norton, Jacob Stewart, Andrew Dempsey, John Lamb, Jacob Weaver, Stewart H. Whitehill, James Rogers, and James Paull, Jr. Article 14 declares that "the association shall continue until the first day of April, 1825." The names of subscribers and number of shares set to each was as follows:

Shares.	Shares.
Abraham Baldwin.....	30
Samuel Trevor.....	30
James Rogers.....	20
Isaac Meason, Jr.....	50
D. & I. Rogers.....	50
John Lamb.....	20
Andrew Dempsey.....	10
Jacob Weaver.....	20
Stewart H. Whitehill.....	20
Jacob Stewart.....	20
William Lytle.....	5
James Blackiston.....	50
James Framiss.....	4
John Boyd.....	5
Joseph Torrence.....	10
James McKoun.....	3
John Stauffer.....	20
Samuel G. Wirts.....	20
George Kemp.....	2
Daniel Barnes.....	20
Elijah Crossland.....	5
Samuel S. Neale.....	2
George Oldshoe.....	2
Michael Gilmor.....	4
Phineas Rogers.....	20
Jacob Davis.....	5
James Paul, Jr.....	50
J. Nathan Page.....	5
Jacob Warsing.....	5
E. Sallyards.....	10
Joseph Strickler.....	5
Abraham Stauffer.....	10
Nathaniel Gibson.....	20
S. Stauffer.....	5
Andrew Byers.....	5
James McMillan.....	5
William Davis.....	2
John M. Burdett.....	5
Casper King.....	4
Henry Etling.....	2
Robt. Huey.....	1
Geo. Mathiot.....	3
Cyrus I. Gibson.....	5
George Ream.....	5
John Hinebaugh.....	5
Robt. Smith.....	10
John Strickler.....	10
Moses Vance.....	10
Thomas Atkinson.....	5
Samuel Neel.....	15
Philo Hall.....	5
Thomas & Joseph Gibson.	10
William Moreland.....	5
John Miner.....	1
Robert Boyd.....	5
Joseph Culbertson.....	2
Wm. Kepner.....	30
James C. Seaton.....	34
Henry Hartzol.....	20
Isaac Gilmer.....	5
Peter Newmyer.....	10
Jacob Newmyer.....	5
James Shean.....	5
Isaac Mears.....	6
Martin Stephenson.....	5
John Shaup.....	1
Samuel G. Wirts.....	30
Jacob Cosliman.....	3
Christian Stauffer.....	10
John Tinstman.....	10
Thos. Bigham.....	10
Matthew Gaut.....	5
Dr. L. Hendrickson.....	5
Robert Philson.....	10
John Rogers.....	20
Thomas Perkins.....	20
Christian Stauffer.....	5
Mahlon Rogers.....	5
Mark Stackhouse.....	5
George Evans.....	5
Luther Stephens.....	5
John B. Trevor.....	20
Moses Mercer.....	3
Ben. Kindrick.....	40
George Mathiot.....	2
Wm. B. Foster.....	15
John Tautlinger.....	20
John Jackson.....	50
Robt. Hutchinson.....	2
Martin Glassburner.....	1
Samuel Candan.....	3
William Patterson.....	5
James Hertzell.....	20
Philip Sullivan.....	20
William Paull.....	20
John Miner.....	10

It does not appear to have been any part of the object of the company to improve the navigation of the Youghiogheny River, as indicated by its title and hinted at in the articles of association; but its plan seems to have been copied from the scheme of the Manhattan Company of New York, originated some years earlier by Aaron Burr, ostensibly for the purpose of furnishing that city with water, but having for its real object the obtaining of a charter (which could not otherwise be secured at that time) under which it could transact a banking business, an object which was successfully accomplished. The Connellsville Navigation Company attempted nothing, except in the way of banking, and to that business it proceeded at once after organization.

On the 3d of November, 1816, a meeting of the board of directors was held at the house of Andrew Byers. Some business was transacted, and the board adjourned to the 5th of December. The meeting was held according to adjournment at Andrew Byers', on Thursday, December 5th. Col. Joseph Torrance was in the chair, and Stewart H. Whitehill, secretary of the meeting. The board then proceeded to elect Isaac Meason, Jr., president, and John B. Trevor, cashier

of the company. The store-room of Samuel Trevor (on Spring Street, opposite the present Yough House) was rented for an office, at one hundred and fifty dollars per annum. Afterwards it was removed farther up the street to the building now occupied by Dr. George Johnson.

Business was commenced in the office or banking-room above mentioned, and on the 21st of January, 1817, the company issued its notes to the amount of \$24,400, in bills of \$10, \$5, \$3, and \$1 denomination. Other issues were made soon after, as follows: February 7th, \$800; February 10th, \$800; March 5th, \$8100; April 1st, \$12,500; making a total issue of \$46,600.

Of this issue, it appears from the books of the company<sup>1</sup> that \$36,197 was retired on the 21st of November, 1818, at which time the board of directors voted "that Caleb Trevor, Jr., act as cashier until April 1st next, at the rate of \$400 per year, and he to furnish room for books and desk after January 1st." And under date of April 19, 1819, is found the following entry:

"Received of Caleb Trevor, Jr., late cashier of the Connellsville Navigation Company, the books and papers of the company, and \$640.50 in bank-notes, as per margin, being the balance of the cash account.

Perryopolis.....	\$117.50
Saline (Va.).....	121.00
Stewart's.....	111.00
New Salem.....	286.00
New Ohio.....	5.00
Total.....	\$640.50

"JOHN BOYD, Cashier."

On the 18th of August, 1820, a new board of fifteen directors was elected, of whom Isaac Meason was made president. John Boyd continued to be cashier of the company until it went out of existence in 1831. Of the balance of \$10,403 of the company's notes which remained in circulation after the retirement of \$36,197 in November, 1818, before mentioned, \$8891 was redeemed and cancelled at various times down to

<sup>1</sup> By the following entry:

"OFFICE OF THE CONNELLSVILLE NAVIGATION COMPANY,

"Nov. 21, 1818.

"We, the undersigned, appointed a committee to examine the affairs of the Connellsville Navigation Company, to count the money, and ascertain the balance in the hands of the cashier, do find that the balance of the cash account is thirty-seven thousand three hundred and four dollars and fifty cents, which amount J. B. Trevor has this day paid over to the committee, consisting of thirty-six thousand one hundred and ninety-seven dollars in our own notes, and eleven hundred and seven dollars and fifty cents in foreign notes.

"We have counted our own notes and sealed them up.

Tens.....	\$8,700.00
Fives.....	11,970.90
Threes.....	12,534.00
Ones.....	2,993.00
	<hr/>
Foreign .....	\$36,197.00
	<hr/>
	1,107.50
	<hr/>
	\$37,304.50

"JOHN LAMB,

"ANDREW DEMPSEY,

"DANIEL ROGERS."

Feb. 15, 1831, leaving £1512 not presented for redemption.

The business of the company practically ceased Oct. 5, 1830, but unimportant entries are found in the books until Aug. 27, 1831, the last date recorded.

The private banking-office of George A. Torrance was opened in Connellsville in 1868, the place of business being in the Johnston house. In January, 1871, Joseph Johnston became a partner. The business of the bank closed on the 11th of October, 1875.

#### THE YOUGHIOGHENY BANK.

This bank was chartered May 9, 1871, with a capital stock of \$25,000 (increased in July, 1872, to \$50,000). The first officers (elected July 29, 1871) were M. O. Tinstman (president), Daniel Kaine, Josiah Kurtz, James Allen, J. M. Dushane, J. W. Rutter, directors; A. C. Knox, cashier.

The first discount day was Sept. 4, 1871. The banking-office was at first located in the Snyder building (now Central Hotel) on Water Street. From there it was removed to the present banking-rooms, on the south side of Spring Street, in the latter part of November, 1874. Upon the death of M. O. Tinstman, Feb. 15, 1873, J. M. Dushane succeeded as president, and he continued in that office until Jan. 13, 1880, when he declined re-election and was succeeded by John Newcomer, the present president of the bank.

#### FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CONNELLSVILLE.

This institution was organized under the National Banking law, in March, 1876, with a capital stock of \$50,000, in five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each. The directors were John D. Frisbie, president; P. S. Newmyer, vice-president; William A. Davidson, John K. Brown, James R. Stouffer, J. J. Singer, John M. Cochran, J. T. McCormick, J. R. Laughrey, Nathaniel Ewing, Edward Dean; Cashier, J. S. McCaleb; Teller, Joseph M. Kurtz.

The bank commenced business April 17th, in the year named, in Mr. Frisbie's building. On the 10th of May following it was removed to the present banking-rooms on the south side of Spring Street.

#### CONNELLSVILLE MUTUAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

At the December term, in 1869, the following-named persons, viz., P. McCormick, John D. Frisbee, Christian Snyder, H. E. Sadler, Thomas M. Fee, E. Dean, D. Welsh, J. M. Lytle, B. F. Baer, M. Goldsmith, J. Weibel, A. E. Claney, D. Blackburn, W. E. Francis, and Joseph E. Forrey, petitioned the court of Fayette County to grant to them and their associates the powers and immunities of a body corporate and politic in law, under the above title, and with an authorized capital of \$100,000, in one thousand shares of \$100 each, to have for its object "the granting of loans to its members, to assist them in their business

and in the acquiring of homesteads." The incorporation was effected by order of the court, March 11, 1870. On the 18th of October in that year a resolution was passed that the association purchase from Dr. J. C. Cummings a tract of fifty-one acres of land north of Connellsville, and to donate a part of this tract (bounded by the railway track, the Youghiogheny River, and Mounts' Creek) to the railroad company, on the condition that the said company would agree to build their shops upon it. This was agreed to and done; the land was purchased by members of the board of directors, and transferred to the association Nov. 9, 1871. The land had previously been laid out in building lots. It was decided to reserve the three blocks fronting the railroad, and offer for sale alternate lots of the remainder. Sales were made from time to time, and now (June, 1881) all the lots of the association have been sold, and the affairs of the association are drawing to a close. From the commencement of its business, loans have been made for building and other purposes. The present officers are J. M. Dushane, president; P. S. Newmyer, vice-president; John Kurtz, treasurer; H. P. Snyder, secretary. Board of Managers, William Weike, T. M. Fee, J. T. McCormick, B. Welcher, William P. Clark, Stephen Rutherford, John Rutherford. Number of stockholders, 55.

#### SOCIETIES AND ORDERS.

##### YOUGHIGANIA LODGE, No. 110, F. AND A. M.

Of this old lodge no information has been obtained beyond the fact that it existed in Connellsville under a charter granted by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, dated June 6, 1808, and surrendered Nov. 1, 1819.

##### KING SOLOMON LODGE, No. 346, F. AND A. M.

This lodge was chartered June 6, 1864, and has now one hundred members. The officers of the lodge are R. W. Barnes, W. M.; R. J. Fullerton, S. W.; J. J. Thomas, J. W.; R. B. Cox, Sec.; Adam Armstrong, Treas. Meetings are held in Odd-Fellows' Hall.

##### GENERAL WORTH LODGE, No. 386, I. O. O. F.

The charter of this lodge dates Jan. 22, 1850. It had previously worked for a short time under a dispensation to Christopher Walter, N. G.; David T. Walker, V. G.; John Collins, Sec.; Joseph P. Blakney, A. S.; John N. Brown, Treas. The lodge now contains 159 members, and the following named are its officers: Jacob Stentz, N. G.; G. B. Brown, V. G.; R. W. Barnes, Sec.; A. S. Cameron, Fin. Sec.; B. Welker, Treas.

The early meetings of the lodge were held in private houses until the opening of the old Odd-Fellows' Hall, on Mountain Alley, after which meetings were held in it until the erection of the new Odd-Fellows' Hall, corner of Mountain Alley and Spring Street, in 1872.

GENERAL WORTH GRAND ENCAMPMENT, No. 188, I. O. O. F.

Chartered Oct. 23, 1869. First officers: Joseph Kurtz, C. P.; G. D. Stillwagon, H. P.; H. W. Dull, S. W.; W. L. Robbins, J. W.; Lloyd Johnston, Sec.; John Wilhelm, Treas. Present officers: S. S. Lane, H. P.; Clark Collins, C. P.; J. W. Beatty, S. W.; C. Van Arsdale, J. W.; Jacob Stentz, S.; B. Walker, Treas. The lodge has thirty members.

LODGE NO. 101, EDNA REBEKAH DEGREE, I. O. O. F.

Chartered March 30, 1875. Instituted by D. D. G. M. Samuel McKean, assisted by P. G. John Weaver, of Belle Vernon, the following named being the first officers: Stephen F. McBride, N. G.; Marie Louise Page, V. G.; Emma J. Coulter, Sec.; Mary E. Stillwagon, Asst. Sec.; Eliza Newcomer, Treas. Present officers: Mrs. Fanny B. Vance, N. G.; Mrs. Belle Barnes, V. G.; R. M. Vance, Sec.; W. Hunter, Fin. Sec.; Eliza Newcomer, Treas. Membership, 30. Meetings held in Odd-Fellows' Hall.

ROYAL ARCANUM, FAYETTE COUNCIL, No. 346.

Chartered May 3, 1880, with the following-named members: Jesse M. Townsend, James R. Millard, C. N. Stark, Goldsboro' M. Serpell, Byron Porter, Lewis W. Wolfe, G. W. Newcomer, Jesse H. Purdy, Resin W. Barnes, Josiah A. Strickler, James M. Snyder, John B. Miller, Henry R. Dill, William M. Hawkins, John Henry, William B. Cox, Robert C. Greenland, Edgar C. Oliver, Lawrence Donegan, E. Y. White, L. B. White, Edward K. Hyndman, Charles H. Owens. The present officers are Jesse H. Purdy, Regent; John Henry, Vice-Regent; J. M. Townsend, Orator; A. C. Knox, Treas.; Lawrence Donegan, Sec. Meetings are held in Odd-Fellows' Hall.

I. O. OF G. T.

A lodge of this order was chartered in Connellsville, May 14, 1866, with thirty-four members. The membership has now increased to seventy-four. The present officers are: W. C. T., W. A. Eckel; W. V. T., Mamie Bender; W. C., Eva Hertzog; W. S., John H. Holt; W. F. S., Emma J. Holt; W. T., Martha Eckel; W. M., Frank T. Shaw; W. G., Lizzie Clinchem; Sentinel, Flora Francis; R. S., Nannie Lohr; L. S., Laura Rogers; Dep. M., Lizzie Chain; Part. C. T., J. L. Wilkey; Lodge Deputy, John H. Holt.

FAYETTE LODGE, No. 239, K. P.

Chartered March 2, 1870, with the following charter members: J. W. Stauffer, L. West, William L. Robbins, R. M. Vance, Worth Kilpatrick, Lloyd Johnston, E. A. Schoeller, E. B. Weller, John Morrison, J. E. Stillwagon, A. S. Barnes, A. C. Keepers, Thomas Balsley, John N. Johnston. The present officers are: Past Ch. Com., R. Welsh; Ch. Com., R. C. Greenland; V. C., J. D. Smullen; Prelate, S. A. Bearl; M. at A., A. Buchanan; M. of Ex., W. T. Morton; M. of F., H. Page; K. of R. and S., R. M. Vance. The present membership is one hundred and eleven. The lodge meets in Odd-Fellows' Hall.

CONNELLSVILLE POST, No. 104, G. A. R.

Chartered May 23, 1879, with the following-named charter members: E. Durin, R. B. Cox, E. V. Goodchild, John A. Danks, J. M. Morrow, Thomas M. Fee, Henry Kurtz, Edward Y. White, J. S. Sanders, W. R. Tintsman, M. Donnelly, George W. Newcomer, H. McCormick, R. P. Douglas, R. D. Duncan, Lloyd Johnston, Irwin McCutcheon, J. M. Dushane, Thomas Porter, James Cunningham. The present officers are: Commander, Lloyd Johnston; Senior Vice-Commander, Thomas M. Fee; Junior Vice-Commander, John Neeb; Chaplain, Levi Stoner; Quartermaster, Harry Kurtz; Adjutant, M. Donnelly; Surgeon, Dr. G. W. Newcomer; Officer of the Day, E. Y. White; Officer of the Guard, Edmund Dunn. The post has now eighty-one members, and holds its meetings in Odd-Fellows' Hall.

WICHACOMA TRIBE, No. 242, IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

Instituted Jan. 17, 1881, with more than one hundred charter members. The following chiefs were elected: Prophet, D. W. Walker; Sachem, George Kelly; Senior Sagamore, Isaac W. Newton; Junior Sagamore, Nathan McPherson; Chief of Records, D. Barnes; Assistant Chief of Records, William Rhodes; Keeper of Wampum, Samuel Dinsmore. Meetings held in Odd-Fellows' Hall.

BROTHERHOOD OF THE UNION.

Date of charter not ascertained. The present number of members is one hundred and twenty-five, and the following are officers of the Brotherhood: Chief Washington, John Chambers; Chief Jefferson, Andrew Buttermore; Chief Prophet, Daniel Mitz.

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, CONNELLSVILLE DIVISION, No. 50.

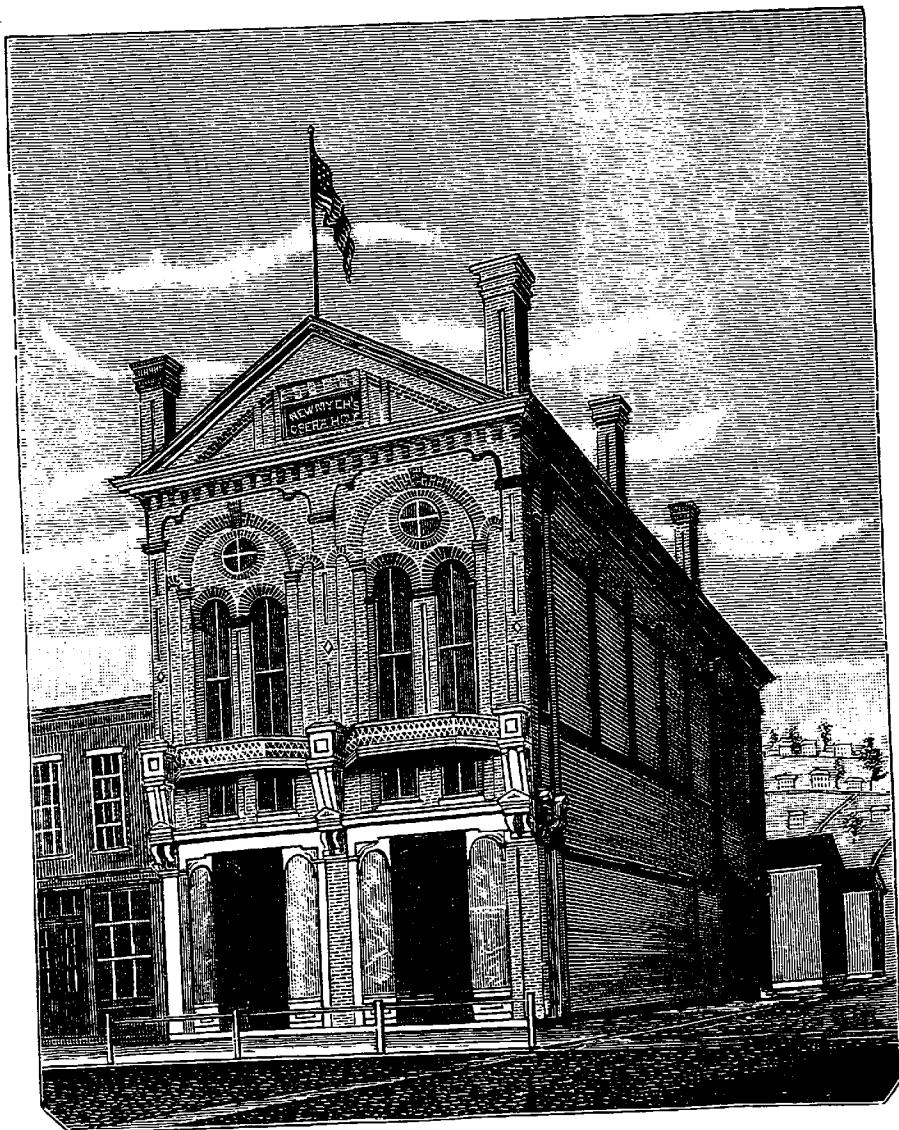
Charter granted to Harvey B. Hunt, Feb. 27, 1881. Meetings are held in Odd-Fellows' Hall.

NEWMYER'S OPERA-HOUSE.

This is a fine brick structure, standing at the corner of Pittsburgh and Peach Streets. It is two stories high, and forty by one hundred and forty feet in dimensions on the ground. The lower part is used for business purposes, and the entire second story is occupied by the audience-hall and stage. The building has been erected during the present season (1881) by P. S. Newmyer, Esq. (a leading attorney of Connellsburg), at a cost of about \$25,000, and is the best and most imposing structure in the borough.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. James Francis was the first physician, not only of Connellsburg, but in all the northern section of Fayette County. The earliest mention found of him is in the county commissioners' records of 1787, when he presented a bill for professional attendance on prisoners in the jail at Uniontown. In April, 1806, his name is found in the list of voters in the borough



NEWMYER'S OPERA HOUSE,  
CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

of Connellsville, and on the 4th of July, in the same year, he was commissioned justice of the peace for District No. 10 of Fayette County. In 1813 his residence was where John Newcomer now lives in Connellsville. Later he moved to a house that stood on the site of Mrs. William Baldwin's present residence. In that house he passed the remainder of his life, and died there in 1840. He was uniformly successful as a physician, widely and favorably known, and deservedly popular.

Dr. Robert D. Moore, a native of the State of New Jersey, studied medicine in Philadelphia, and came to settle in Connellsville as early as 1808. His residence was on Water Street, where Miss Susan Byerly now lives. He was one of the physicians who formed the old Union Medical Society in 1810. He lived to a very advanced age, and always took high rank as a physician, as he was also universally respected as a citizen.

Drs. Joseph Trevor, James Cummings, Joseph Rogers, and Aaron Torrance were pupils of Dr. Robert D. Moore, and all became practicing physicians in Connellsville, though Trevor, Rogers, and Torrance removed from the place after a time. The last named settled in Mount Pleasant, and practiced there until his death. Dr. Rogers located in what is now the township of Springfield, and became interested in the business of Fayette Furnace, but continued his practice there until his death, in February, 1876.

Dr. Cummings remained in Connellsville, and became widely known as a leading and very skillful physician, and as an honest and in every way most estimable man. During the years of his greatest activity the practice in the town was divided between him and Dr. Lindley, and the most cordial and friendly relations always existed between these two physicians. Dr. Cummings amassed a large fortune. It was he who built the hotel known as the Yough House, which he owned, as also the property adjoining it on the east, on which latter was his residence.

Dr Charles McClane was located as a physician in Connellsville at least as early as 1816, as his advertisement is found in the *Genius of Liberty* of August 4th of that year, notifying the public that William McClane was then his partner in business in Connellsville. He lived in the old Dr. Francis house, and remained in practice in the town for about fifteen years. He was the inventor and proprietor of his "Liver Pills" and "Worm Specific," patent medicines that are still in use. In 1833 (after the removal of Dr. McClane), D. S. Knox, then a druggist in Connellsville, entered into a contract with the doctor, by which he secured the right to manufacture and sell these medicines. Dr. McClane left Connellsville about 1830, and went to Morgantown, Va., where he died recently at an advanced age.

Dr. Samuel S. Neal, from Philadelphia, opened an office in Connellsville in 1816, as is shown by his advertisement in the *Genius of Liberty* in that year.

No further information has been gained concerning him.

Dr. Lutellus Lindley, a native of the State of Ohio, studied medicine for three years with Dr. H. W. Blatchley, in Washington County, Pa., and in 1834 located in Connellsville, where he has remained in practice until the present time. He is the leading physician in Connellsville, and the senior medical practitioner in the county of Fayette.<sup>1</sup>

Dr. Gibson Rogers studied medicine with his brother-in-law, Dr. Aaron Torrance, at Mount Pleasant. He came to Connellsville in 1839, and practiced for about ten years, then removed to California. After several years' absence he returned to Connellsville and resumed practice; afterwards he removed to Dunbar, and finally to Florida, where he died.

Dr. James Rogers, son of Dr. Joseph Rogers, studied medicine with his father, and commenced practice in this borough in 1855. He was a skillful surgeon, and served in the army in that capacity in the war of the Rebellion. He died March 26, 1870.

Dr. James Johnston, son of Alexander Johnston, studied medicine with Dr. James Cummings, and graduated in Jefferson Medical College. He then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he practiced a year or two, and in 1858 came to Connellsville (his native place), where he practiced till his death, June 14, 1871.

Dr. John R. Nickel, a native of Connellsville township, was an eclectic physician, and highly thought of by the adherents of that school of medicine.

The present physicians of Connellsville are:

Dr. Lutellus Lindley.	Dr. J. C. McClenathan.
" Smith Buttermore.	" A. C. Connelly.
" J. J. Singer.	" Rogers Torrance.
" G. W. Newcomer.	" T. R. Graham.
" S. Bosley.	" P. J. Stauffer.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

The pioneer newspaper of Connellsville was the *Connellsville Herald*, published in the borough between 1815 and 1820. Neither the date of its first publication, the period of its continuance, nor the name of its publisher has been ascertained, nor has any information of any kind been found concerning this old paper, excepting what is contained in the columns of *The Reporter*, of Washington, Pa., in its issue of Feb. 9, 1818, viz., an extract from the *Connellsville Herald*, noticing "the death of Isaac Meason, Esq., of Mount Braddock," on the 23d of January, in that year.

*The Connellsville Enterprise* was first issued about August 1st, in the year 1855, by Lafayette Markle, from whom it afterwards passed into the hands of S. S. White. In its issue of May 6, 1859, is an advertisement, offering the paper, press, and material for sale. On Friday, June 17th, in the same year, the

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Lindley died in Connellsville in the fall of 1881, since the above was written.

*Fayette Patriot* was first issued by R. Lyle White. The time of its suspension has not been ascertained.

*The Fayette Monitor and Youghioghenian* was first issued April 12, 1870, with D. P. Stentz as editor and proprietor. It was a seven-column paper, nineteen by twenty-five inches, Democratic in politics. In 1873 it was enlarged to eight columns. During the first year of the paper's existence the office was in the lower story of the building in which it is at present. It was then removed to Odd-Fellows' Hall, and remained there about one year. From there it was removed to the present office on Spring Street. The circulation of the paper is now eight hundred. Mr. Stentz has been sole editor from the time of starting until the present, except that C. L. Miller was associated with him for a short time in the fall of 1874.

*The Baptist Messenger*, a three-column quarto, ten by fourteen inches, issued its first number at Connellsville in April, 1879. The editors were Rev. W. H. Cooper and Rev. R. C. Morgan. Mr. Cooper retired after about a year. The paper is now edited by Rev. Mr. Morgan, and published at the office of the *Monitor*.

*The Connellsville Tribune* was commenced in the early part of December, 1874, by R. M. Sibbett, under whose editorship the paper was Republican. Its changes have been numerous. In 1878, S. J. Hayes was editor, and the paper became "Greenback" in politics. It was soon after sold to Tilghman Hawes, who had edited a paper at Meyersdale, called the *Meyersdale Independent*, which he sold, and then published a paper there, called the *Connellsville Chronicle*, which he moved to Connellsville and merged with the *Tribune*, retaining the latter name. About the 1st of May, 1879, the office was closed, and the press and part of the material was purchased by the Keystone Publishing Company. The paper was made Republican again under Mr. Hawes. When first published the office of the paper was on Water Street, in the building now the "Baltimore House." Later it was removed to Greenland's building on Apple Street.

*The Keystone Courier* was first issued July 19, 1879, by the Keystone Publishing Company, H. P. Snyder, editor; E. V. Goodchild, manager. Democratic in politics. The office was at first in the Reasinger building, on Main Street. On the 1st of April, 1880, it was moved to its present location on Water Street. The circulation of the paper is fifteen hundred.

#### SCHOOLS.

In the charter of the town of Connellsville, granted by Mr. Connell in 1793, it was provided that "Whereas it is the desire of the said Zachariah Connell that the inhabitants of said town should be accommodated with a commodious seat whereon to erect a house or houses for public worship, and school or schools, he for that purpose alone appropriates the lots Nos. 88 and 96 on said plan for that purpose, free and clear of purchase money or ground-rent forever to the inhabitants of said town, their heirs and successors, to

be held in common for the purpose aforesaid, or jointly, as the inhabitants may choose." On the ground so set apart for that purpose the first school-house of Connellsville was erected by subscriptions of the citizens. It was a log building, and stood on the site of the present Union school-house. The date of its erection is not known, but is probably 1806. That it was built prior to October of that year is evident from the tenor of the following extract from the minutes of the Town Council, viz.:

"At a meeting of the Council of the Borough of Connellsville, convened on the [illegible] day of October, 1806, agreeably to notice given by the Town Clerk, a paper was presented to the Council, signed by a majority of the freeholders in the Borough, requesting them to vest the School-house in the Burgess and Town Council and their successors in office forever. The Council agreed accordingly. On motion, it was then resolved that the school-house should be rented to a Teacher for the sum of eighteen dollars per year, and that the money so obtained should be applied to the discharge of the debt which is owing to Messrs. S. & C. Trevor, and to repairs when they must necessarily be made.

"On motion, Resolved that James Francis and Charles Williams be appointed as a Committee to repair the house and to make an offer of the same to George Roules, provided he will engage to pay the annual rent, but in case of his refusal they are to make the same proposal to William Powell, and then make report to the Council.

"On motion, Resolved that George Mathiot, Caleb Trevor, and James Blackstone be a Committee to collect the subscriptions made to the School-House which have not been already paid, and that the Clerk notify them accordingly."

On the 2d of April, 1807, the Council passed an ordinance "vesting the right, jurisdiction, etc., of the school-house and lots thereto belonging in the burgess and Town Council, and also for regulating the school." This ordinance purported to empower the Council to employ such teachers as they thought fit, and they were required to attend at the school on the first Wednesday of the last month in each quarter, to examine the school and note the improvement made by the scholars. At the same meeting the Council passed the following:

"Resolved, That the hours of tuition to be observed by the present teacher, Mr. Donogh, shall be from eight o'clock till twelve, and from one o'clock till half after five in summer, and in winter from nine o'clock till twelve, and from one o'clock till four.

"Resolved, That each scholar shall pay twelve cents and a half per quarter, or fifty cents per year, for the rent of the school-house, and that Mr. Andrew Donogh, the present teacher, shall collect the same when he receives his payment for his tuition."

In April, 1809, "The Council ordered the clerk to notify Andrew Donogh that unless he proceeds immediately to collect the arrearages of rent due for the school-house and pay the same over to the Council, to be applied to repairs, they will hold him responsible for the same and act accordingly."

April 17, 1809, it was by the Council resolved "that every Preceptor who shall be employed by the Council shall be enjoined and required, as soon as he

shall have his subscription compleated, to lodge an accurate copy of the same with the Town Clerk." After which Benjamin Evans offered himself as a preceptor, and after some debate was accepted of on condition that he should commence a school on or before the first day of the next June, and continue the same for three months without an intermission, "at the end of which term he is to be allowed twenty days, after which he is to continue six months longer if agreeable to the Council."

At the next meeting of the Council (April 24, 1809) Caleb Trevor was appointed "to superintend and cause to be done what repairs are necessary to the school-house for the reception of the teacher and his scholars, and that he be paid for the same out of the borough treasury." On the 15th day of May, 1809, it was resolved "that it shall be the duty of the Town Clerk to inform Benjamin Evans that he must give his Bond for the payment of twelve and one-half cents per quarter for every scholar which may be sent to school, and that unless he agrees to comply therewith and make out a new article binding the subscriber to make such payment they will discontinue him at the end of the First Quarter." Two days later (May 17th) a long discussion was held upon this subject, and "it was concluded that B. Evans should go on to teach school as was first contemplated, without endeavoring to obtain a new subscription."

In September, 1809, the school-house again needed repairs, and Caleb Trevor and Joshua Gibson were appointed to see that necessary repairs were made.

The following extracts from the borough records have reference to teachers and other school matters.

"Oliver Sproul, schoolmaster, ended his first quarter July 1, 1811; had 37½ scholars."

"April 8, 1812, Settled with Oliver Sproul at a meeting of the Council this day, and took his note to Treasurer for \$22 in full of Arrearages until this day." Settlement was again made August 10th.

On the 17th of April, 1812, Council "resolved to accept the two lots on the east of the former school lots, it being the present from Alexander Addison for the use of an English school or schools." The deed for these lots was executed by Zachariah Connell (a present from Alexander Addison), May 30, 1812.

March 12, 1814, a meeting was held by the Council "for the purpose of considering whether they will continue to employ the present teacher of the school; they agree to employ him for another half-year at the same rates as heretofore."

July 13, 1814, "Council directed the clerk to call on William Beaty, schoolmaster, for a copy of his School Articles, and to give a Bond for Rent of 12½ cents each scholar per quarter." Clerk reported at next meeting that Mr. Beaty refused to give copy or bond, and on the next meeting, July 30th of the same year, the Council "took the matter into consideration, and agreed to continue Mr. Beaty in the School for three Months longer, without conditions."

In November, 1814, "the Council considered whether they will employ Seth Elias as schoolmaster. After consideration, they agree to confer with him on Wednesday, the 9th inst." No further action in reference to this man is found recorded.

Oct. 7, 1815, the Council ordered two writing-tables made in the school-house, fifteen feet long and seventeen inches wide on each side; "also to have the chinking made tight with sufficient mortar, and the windows glazed and puttied."

Aug. 15, 1816, Council resolved that Oliver Sproul be "continued as School-Master at the Borough School-House another quarter." There is nothing found to show whether or not Sproul had been teaching in the borough school continuously from the date of the previous reference to him.

Sept. 22, 1817, "Mr. A. Baldwin, Chairman of the Council, suggested that the Sunday-school was an infringement on the ordinance and supplements thereto for the regulation of the Borough School. A motion was made by Esq. George Mathiot, and seconded, to take the sense of the Council on the above subject, which was done, and determined in the negative. Mr. Abraham Baldwin only in the affirmative."

In 1818 the name of Oliver Sproul again appears as teacher of the borough school.

March 6, 1819, George Bell, schoolmaster, made application to the Council "for the privilege of the Borough School-House, to teach a school therein, which was granted." Oliver Sproul's account was approved, which was apparently the closing up of his service as teacher in the Connellsburg school. March 16th, repairs on the school-house were ordered, with new benches, etc.

July 12, 1819, it was by the Council resolved "that Mr. G. Bell be, and he is hereby, requested to continue his school three months longer, under and subject to the same rules which he has heretofore established." And at the same time an ordinance was unanimously passed "That the 3d sect. of the 23d ordinance, inflicting a fine of \$20 on the Burgess or any member of the Council who may directly or indirectly encourage any other teacher except the one who is employed by a majority of the Council, be, and it is hereby, repealed."

On the 1st of October, 1819, "The Council being informed that Mr. Bell, the present teacher in the borough school-house, declines teaching after the expiration of the present quarter, and having an opportunity of supplying his place immediately by Mr. James Killin, a young man of seventeen years of age, have agreed to receive him on trial, they to be at liberty to discharge him at the end of one month if they do not approve of him as a teacher." It appears, however, that James Killin did not then enter upon duty as teacher, neither did Bell retire, for on the 19th of April, 1820, "George Bell's time as teacher being expired, proposals were laid before the Council by William Jessup. The question whether he be em-

## HISTORY OF FAYETTE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

ployed being put, was decided in the negative." On the 29th of April in the same year Dennis O'Keefe proposed to the Council to engage as teacher of the borough school, and the Council accepted his proposition.

Among the papers brought to light in the demolition of the old Herbert house was an article of agreement between the borough of Connellsville and Dennis O'Keefe, teacher, dated Nov. 11, 1820, which sets forth that the said O'Keefe "doth agree to teach an English School in the Borough School-House; that he shall teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and English Grammar; that when his School shall consist of over forty scholars he shall employ one of his best scholars as an Assistant Teacher."

The school return of the teacher O'Keefe for the quarter ending in February, 1821, embodies the subscription paper, by which certain subscribers agreed to pay him "The sum of \$2.50 each, together with 12½ cents each, which is for the rent of the school-house, and an equal portion of coal towards each scholar we respectively subscribe or send for each quarter." To this was appended the following names and certification, viz.:

	Scholars. <sup>1</sup>		Scholars.
" Jonathan Page.....	2½	James Inglis.....	1
H. Gebhart.....	1	S. G. Wurtz.....	2
Adam Snider.....	1	Samuel Sharples.....	1
Sarah Keepers.....	1	James Carr.....	2
Nancy White.....	1	James Noble.....	1
Clement Smith.....	1	Michael Gilmore.....	1
John Talbut.....	1	Daniel Coughenour.....	1
James Johnston.....	1	Enca Clayton.....	1
Alexander Johnston....	1½	William Little.....	½
George Marietta.....	1½	Esther Campbell.....	1
John Salyards.....	1	James McBride.....	1
Daniel Harshman.....	1	Alfred McCormick.....	1
Hiram Herbert.....	2		

"Scholars, 30.

" LESTER L. NORTON,

" Treasurer of the Borough of Connellsville.

"The above is a correct Return of the Borough School for the third quarter, ending in February, 1821.

"Yours with respect,

"D. O'KEEFE."

In the minutes of Sept. 18, 1822, "Schoolmaster Clemens" is mentioned. Under date of March 28, 1823, appears as follows: "William Clemens Dr. to the Borough for School-House rents for the first quarter, \$15.18<sup>3</sup>." It appears that Mr. Clemens neglected the business of his school so much that the Council ordered him to account to that body at its next meeting. This order brought from Mr. Clemens a statement, and action of the Council upon it as follows:

" William Clemens (Borough teacher) exhibited his account, which was reduced. The account rendered by Mr. Clemens is as follows, viz.:

	Scholars.	Days.
The number of scholars in his 5th quarter.	29	20
" " "	6th "	35 ...
" " "	7th "	26 46
Ending the 28th May inst., 8th "	26	51
Total.....	117	45

<sup>1</sup> The one-half indicates that one scholar was to attend school half the time in the quarter.

" 117 scholars and 45 days, at 12½ per scholar per quarter,	
Amounts to.....	\$14.69½
Released one % of J. Cushman.....	37½
	\$14.32

"Amount due for rent up to 28th inst., \$14.32, due for school-house rent. Mr. Clemens presented his account against the borough, which was examined and adjusted and approved to amount of \$2.57½. Bal. due to the Borough, \$11.74½."<sup>2</sup>

Clemens was succeeded by a Mr. Fleming, who taught the borough school in 1826. A school was opened by D. S. Knox, on Peach Street,—the lot now owned by Isaac Taylor, where Mrs. Russell lives. After a time an arrangement was made to combine the two schools, and some of the citizens of Connells-ville still recollect the day when the pupils of the Knox school were marched in a body from Peach Street to the borough school-house.

July 16, 1827.—It was by the Council "Resolved that Mr. Lewis be permitted to teach in the Borough School-House for one year from date, without rent, he to make all repairs, and the Borough to have the use of the house for elections and other meetings."

July 31, 1828.—Mr. McGlaughlin was "permitted to teach in the Borough School-House for one quarter, free of rent, except repairs."

On the 27th of October, 1829, the Council resolved "That the wreck of the school-house be exposed to public Sale on Thursday, the 8th instant." On the 8th of February following the Council

"Resolved, That Whereas a subscription has been got up by the Citizens of the Borough for building a School-house on one of the Lots owned by the Borough for such use. Resolved, That the building committee who may be appointed by the citizens be and they are hereby authorized to cause said school-house to be erected on such part of said lot or lots as they may think proper or the Citizens direct. Resolved, That the proceeds of the sale of the wreck of the old school-house be and are hereby appropriated towards erecting said school-house, and that the Burgess draw his order in favor of the Building Committee for the amount of said proceeds. Resolved, That the said Building Committee, or any person they may contract with, have liberty to make brick for said school-house on said lot or lots, or the street adjoining the same, and to use the clay thereon for the purpose, provided they fill up any holes they may dig in the street in a reasonable time."

June 30, 1830, a special meeting of the Council was held to receive a memorial of the citizens of the borough and acting on it. It was presented, and after deliberation the Council "Resolved that if a Majority of the Taxable inhabitants sign a paper and present the same to the Council in the following words, to wit: 'We, the undersigned, Taxable inhabitants of the Borough of Connellsville, do object to the building of a borough School-House, or any other improvements within the Borough, by the collection of a tax or otherwise the present year,' then the pres-

<sup>2</sup> The settlements of teachers with the borough authorities during the continuance of that system almost invariably showed the teacher to be in debt to the borough at the close of his term.

## CONNELLSVILLE BOROUGH AND TOWNSHIP.

387

ent Council do hereby Resolve to repeal the ordinance regulating the Borough tax, passed June 3d instant."

With occasional resolutions by the Council to build a new school-house, and remonstrances against the same by the inhabitants of the borough, nothing was accomplished, and Connellsburg remained without a borough school-house from the sale of the "wreck" of the old building until several years after the passage of the free public school law in 1834. By the provisions of that law, authority over the schools was transferred from the borough to the board of school directors. Such a board was constituted for Connellsburg by the appointment of William Davidson and Henry W. Lewis by the court at its January term in 1835. They were succeeded by Valentine Coughenour and James G. Turner, who were elected in March of the same year.

In 1838, John Fuller and Dr. L. Lindley were elected school directors. At that time Connellsburg was still without a school-house, all schools having been taught in rented rooms after the abandonment of the old school-house in 1829. Prominent among the schools so taught during the period referred to was the school taught by Robert Torrance, at his house on Church (Pittsburgh) Street, where he had an attendance of about eighty scholars. But when Messrs. Fuller and Lindley became the school directors they determined to erect school-houses, even if on that account it should become necessary to close the schools for the year for lack of money. It may be questionable whether they kept entirely within the requirements of the law in this regard; but however this may have been, they succeeded in erecting three buildings. One of these, located on Mount Puff (present school-house grounds), was the brick building which is still standing there; another was the Quaker graveyard school-house, built on a lot purchased of Henry Blackstone, and the third was the school-house on the "Pinnacle." The first teacher (or certainly one of the earliest) in the brick house on Mount Puff was James McIlvaine, who had charge of that school in the year 1840.

The school-houses erected by the efforts of Messrs. Fuller and Lindley were continued in use for the schools until the completion of the present fine and commodious school-building. The "Pinnacle" lot and school-house was then sold to John K. Brown. The "Mount Puff" school-house is now the janitor's house on the public school ground. The Quaker graveyard school lot, which was purchased of Henry Blackstone, is still owned by the borough school district.

The borough of Connellsburg was erected into a separate and independent school district by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Fayette County at the March term in 1852. Six directors were to be elected, and on the 5th of April of the same year the following-named persons were so elected to form the first school board of the district under the new organization, viz.:

Stephen Robbins, for one year.

Josiah Kurtz, for one year.

Abram Shellenberger, for two years.

John Taylor, for two years.

John Collins, for three years.

George White, for three years.

On the 14th of October following, the borough was divided into five sub-districts.

The project to build a new and commodious school-house of sufficient capacity to accommodate the schools of the borough began to be agitated in 1865, and on the 11th of March, 1866, it was resolved "to build a three-story School-House, sixty by sixty-six feet," and to borrow money on borough school bonds for that purpose. No further action of importance was taken in the premises during that year.

On the 6th of May, 1867, a plan for a school-house was submitted by Barr & Mosier, architects, of Pittsburgh. The plan was adopted, and on the 14th of the same month a contract for the building was awarded to Christian Snider at \$14,000.

May 21, 1867, a petition was presented signed by thirty-eight citizens of the borough protesting against the erection of the school-house, also a petition from others praying that the contract be carried out.

On the 5th of August following the board of school directors received a communication from the Town Council of Connellsburg as follows: "To the Board of School Directors of Connellsburg Borough: Gentlemen,—At a meeting of the Town Council of said borough, held on Saturday, Aug. 3, 1867, the following proceedings were had: 'Resolved that the School Directors of Connellsburg Borough be notified to stop proceedings in regard to building a school-house until said Directors shall have conference with said Council in reference to the construction of said house.'"

In reply to this communication the school board "Resolved that as the Charter of the Borough of Connellsburg, as well as the Deed from Connell, donates or conveys the public ground for school-houses and churches, and as since the organization of the public system the said ground has already been granted by the Borough to the School Board, and one School-House already erected thereon, therefore the said Board have a right to continue to occupy said ground for the purpose of erecting additional school-houses thereon without further permission from the Town Council. We therefore respectfully ask said Council to show cause, if any there be, why said ground shall not now be used for the purpose of erecting a school-house thereon." No further collision occurred between the board and the Council in reference to the matter.

In February, 1868, Christian Snider's contract for building the school-house was cancelled, the board paying him for expenses already incurred. The plans of the building were then slightly changed, and on the 4th of May following a new contract was made

with John Kilpatrick for a brick building, fifty-five by seventy feet in dimensions and three stories high, for eleven thousand two hundred dollars.

Work upon the new school-house was commenced and continued through the summer and fall of 1868 and spring of 1869, and on the 11th of June in the latter year the board accepted the building from the contractor, who was paid in the settlement as follows:

Contract.....	\$11,200.00
Extra work.....	2,229.59
Total.....	\$13,429.59

On Monday, June 14, 1869, the new house was first occupied by the schools of Connellsville under S. P. Espy as principal. He was succeeded by M. L. Baer, the present principal.

There are now (June, 1881) seven hundred and sixty-two scholars, under twelve teachers, in all the departments. The total receipts from all sources for the year ending June 1, 1881, were \$8504.72; expenditures, \$7097.28. The directors for 1881 are Stephen McBride, President; H. P. Snyder, Treasurer; L. P. Norton, Secretary; Dr. Smith Buttermore, Dr. P. J. Stauffer, William B. Miner.

#### CHURCHES.

##### CONNELLSVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH.<sup>1</sup>

The Baptist Church in Connellsville was constituted June 26, 1796, with the following-named constituent members: David Lobdell, Samuel Trevor, Caleb Trevor, Joshua Lobdell, Michael Bryant, Sarah Muirs, Sarah Trevor, Nancy Bryant, and Mary Lobdell,—all being members of regular Baptist Churches in Europe and America.

In the early days of the church the deacons were Samuel Trevor and David Lobdell. Its records even at this early period show that the church was purely apostolic in doctrine, practice, and discipline. During the first thirty years of its existence its members were ministered to by evangelists and chosen ones of their own number having ability to teach. The first regularly installed pastor was Elder James Frey, who served from 1804 to 1809, inclusive. In 1810 the Rev. George Watkin became pastor, and served in that office till 1815. From that time to 1830 the church was served by James Estep, afterwards D.D., who labored with this congregation in word and doctrine. He was succeeded by the Rev. Lester Norton, who served in the pastorate for two years.

In 1832 the pastoral charge of the church was assumed by the Rev. Benoni Allen, a popular preacher, mighty in the Scriptures, and a giant in debate. During this period the minutes of the church show that there was rarely a meeting held in which there were no converts seeking admission into the church. It numbered at that time one hundred and fifty members. In 1835 the Rev. J. P. Rockafeller became pastor and continued until 1837, when the Rev. Mil-

ton Sutton was placed in charge, and served the church in a very acceptable manner for four years.

Between the years 1835 and 1840 the teachings of the Rev. Alexander Campbell (founder of the sect known as Disciples) greatly afflicted this church, almost rending it asunder by disunion and strife, leaving it a shattered wreck and but a shadow of what it had formerly been. From 1840 for ten years the pastors of the church were the Revs. J. W. Tisdale, E. D. Brown, and John Parker. In 1851 the Rev. W. W. Hickman was installed pastor, and continued in that capacity for two years. From 1854 to 1864 the church was served by supplies, except a part of the time, when the Rev. John Scott was pastor. From 1864 to 1875 the pastors were the Revs. W. W. Hickman, N. B. Crutchfield, David Williams, and W. H. Cooper. In 1875 the church was in a low and depressed condition, from various causes which contributed to this sad result. It had been retrograding for many years, and some had almost abandoned the hope of seeing better days; others continued firm in the faith that the God of their fathers would yet visit them in mercy. But the year 1876 was to their sore hearts the dawn of a better time. God heard their cries, and guided them to call to the pastorate a young man then in charge of the Baptist Church in Irwin, Westmoreland Co., the Rev. R. C. Morgan. He took charge of the church in April, 1876, and has continued with it to the present time, and the six years of his pastorate have been wonderfully blessed. The present number of members of this church is four hundred and eighty.

In 1877 the old church building of this congregation was demolished, and a larger, more commodious, and elegant structure reared in its place. The church's property is free from debt, and its finances in a flourishing condition. There is a fine Sunday-school controlled by the church, with several mission schools in fair condition located in the outlying suburbs of the town.

The board of deacons is composed of P. McCormick, W. F. Holsing, Henry Shaffer, W. B. Minor, J. L. Stentz, R. L. Boyd, J. W. Minor, D. Workman.

It is worthy of note that Deacon McCormick has served as an efficient officer of the church since the year 1831, a period of more than half a century.

Among the devoted and honorable women who have sustained an important part in the history of the church, and whose names should be handed down to future generations, are Sisters Snyder, Wetherill, Higgins, Dushane, Buttermore, Munson, McCormick, Robinson, Minor, McBeth, Morgan, Risinger, Shaffer, White, Barnes, Percy, and Shaw.

The Newmeyers became connected with the church at a very early date, and are still represented in it by their descendants. There are three clergymen who hold their membership in the church besides the pastor, namely, Rev. W. A. Barnes, Rev. W. H. Cooper, and Rev. A. Hutton.

<sup>1</sup> By Rev. R. C. Morgan.

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**

Much that pertains in general to the early history of the Methodist Episcopal Churches of this section of country, including that at Connellsville, will be found in the history of the church of this denomination at Uniontown, to which reference may be had. When Robert Ayres and John Smith were appointed to this circuit by the Conference in 1786, there is little doubt that Connellsville was one of their preaching-places. In 1789 Ayres became a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Brownsville, where he resided many years. In 1848 the Rev. P. McGowan collected and recorded all the information that could be found in reference to the history of this church. He says of 1789,—

"There is reason to believe that there was a society at Connellsville at this time. Anthony Banning, who resided at Connellsville, was received on trial in the traveling connection this year, but located in 1791, and afterwards resided in the same place." Of 1792 he says, "It is believed that about this time Connellsville was attached to the Pittsburgh Circuit." In 1802 Connellsville was in the Baltimore Conference, Pittsburgh District. McGowan says of 1811, "This year the circuit is named Connellsville, and the uncertainty under which we have labored, ceases as it respects the circuit with which this appointment has been connected. The writer is not at present able to state with precision the date of the erection of the stone meeting-house on the hill. It was previous, however, to this year."

The preachers on the circuit in that and succeeding years were:

- 1811.—John Meek, Jacob Gorwell.
- 1812.—Simon Lanch, Louis R. Fechtige.
- 1813.—Thornton Fleming.
- 1816.—John Macklefresh.
- 1817.—John West.
- 1818.—James Reily, Henry Baker, Peregrine Buckingham.
- 1819.—Samuel P. V. Gillespie, Bennet Douler.
- 1820.—John West, John Connelly.
- 1821.—John West, Norval Wilson.
- 1822.—Henry Baker, William Barnes.
- 1823.—Henry Baker, William Morgan.
- 1824.—James Paynter, John Strickler.
- 1825.—Robert Boyd, Thomas Jamison.
- 1826.—George Waddle, John Connelly.
- 1827.—David Sharp, John Connelly.
- 1828.—Charles Thorn, Jacob K. Miller.
- 1829.—Charles Thorn, John West.
- 1830.—James G. Sansom, John Philips.
- 1831.—James G. Sansom, Moses Tichinell, William A. Barton. ("Radical Secession at Connellsville" this year.)
- 1832.—John White, Wesley Kenney.
- 1833.—John White, Wesley Kenney, George L. Sisson.
- 1834.—David Sharp, Elias W. Worthington.

- 1835.—David Sharp, Jeremiah Knox.
- 1836.—John Spencer, John Murray.
- 1837.—Samuel Wakefield, George L. Bisson.
- 1838.—Samuel Wakefield, D. L. Dempsey.
- 1839.—William Tipton, Hamilton Cree.

*Uniontown District.*

- 1840.—William Tipton, Hamilton Cree.
- 1841.—Warner Long, Heaton Hill.
- 1842.—Warner Long, M. A. Ruter.
- 1843.—John L. Irwin, Jeremiah Knox.
- 1844.—John L. Irwin, M. P. Jemison.
- 1845.—John B. West, M. P. Jemison.
- 1846.—John Coil, Joseph Ray.
- 1847.—P. M. McGowan, Joseph Ray.
- 1848.—P. M. McGowan, George B. Hudson.
- 1849.—James G. Sansom, John M. Rankin.
- 1850.—James G. Sansom, J. L. Deans, D. B. Campbell.
- 1851.—Circuit divided, J. J. Covert appointed to Connellsville.
- 1852.—Connellsville made a station and thrown into Uniontown District, J. J. Covert appointed preacher; number of members, about one hundred and forty.
- 1853.—Connellsville and Jacob's Creek thrown into one charge. P. F. Jones, preacher.
- 1854.—In this year Jacob's Creek and Dunbar were taken from the charge.
- 1855.—Wm. Stuart, John Wakefield. Connellsville was connected with the Redstone Circuit.
- 1856.—J. P. Saddler, J. R. Cooper.
- 1857.—E. B. Griffin, J. McIntire.
- 1858.—Same.
- 1859.—James Hollingshead, M. McK. Garrett.
- 1860.—Samuel Wakefield, M. McK. Garrett.
- 1861.—Samuel Wakefield, W. K. Marshall.
- 1862.—Connellsville was stricken off from the circuit, and with Springfield made a separate charge. J. W. Kessler appointed pastor.
- 1863.—Connellsville made a station. J. W. Weaver, pastor.
- 1864.—C. W. Smith, pastor.
- 1865-67.—J. J. Jones.
- 1868-70.—C. W. Scott.
- 1871.—S. W. Horner.
- 1872-74.—T. H. Wilkinson.
- 1875-77.—J. T. Jones.
- 1878-80.—J. A. Danks.
- 1881.—J. Hollingshead. On Mr. Hollingshead's removal to Providence, R. I., in April, 1881, the Rev. M. L. Weekly was placed in charge, and is the present pastor of this church.

The date of the erection of the old stone house of worship on the hill has not been ascertained, beyond the fact that it was prior to the year 1811. It has been said that Zachariah Connell, the founder of the town, and a member of the Methodist Church, donated the lot and building to the society. This state-

ment may be true, but it is not fully authenticated. The old edifice was used for many years, but finally abandoned as a place of worship, and was sold to John Taylor, who sold it to Gebhart, Freeman & Co. It was afterwards used as a foundry for about ten years. In 1871 it was sold to the Roman Catholics, and by them demolished to make room for their new house of worship.

In 1836 the society purchased by contract for one hundred dollars a part of lot No. 132, situated on Apple Street and Meadow Alley, which property was deeded on the 1st of March, 1837, by William Davidson, to the trustees, John Wilson, Philip Snyder, Jacob Conrad, Levi B. Page, and Samuel Marshall. Prior to the execution of the deed, however, the society had erected on the land a church building, which was the house of worship until February, 1832, when it was demolished to make room for the erection of a new edifice commensurate with the growing requirements of the congregation.

The present membership of the church is about three hundred. There is in connection with the church a Sabbath-school of about one hundred and twenty scholars, under charge of twenty-four teachers and the superintendence of Charles Whitely.

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

"The first notice of Connellsburg in the minutes of Presbytery is the record of the presentation of a memorial from the inhabitants of Connellsburg, praying for leave from Presbytery to obtain occasional supplies. This was laid on the table." (*Min. Pres.*, vol. iv. p. 52. *Salisbury, Ind. Co., Oct. 5, 1830.*)

"At this time there were but few members in Connellsburg, among them Alexander Johnston and family, Wm. Little and family, and Isaac Taylor and family. These were members at Tyrone, and Mr. Johnston was an elder. The next mention occurs in the minutes of the meeting of Presbytery at Rehoboth, Oct. 4, 1831. A memorial from the inhabitants of Connellsburg was then presented to Presbytery, praying to be organized into a congregation, also to obtain supplies, which was granted. The records of this church, which are preserved from the beginning, state that application was made by the members of the Presbyterian Church residing in Connellsburg and vicinity to the Presbytery of Redstone, and the application was granted, and all those persons members of the churches at Tyrone and Laurel Hill residing in Connellsburg were set off and authorized to organize a church at the latter place. This seems to have been an organization, as no further reference to it is made, and the church of Connellsburg appears in the spring of 1832 in a statistical report of Presbytery."

The names of the original members of this church were as follows: Alexander Johnston (elder), Mar-

garet Johnston, Miss N. C. Johnston, William Little and Mary Little, Isaac Taylor and Rachel Taylor, Sarah Turner, Joseph Rogers and Elizabeth Rogers, Elizabeth Carson, Nancy Norton, Louisa Norton, Margaret Francis, Harriet Fuller, Margaret Little, Caroline Trevor, Mary Barnet, Samuel Finley and Mary Finley, Samuel McCormick and Elizabeth McCormick.

Besides these there were four communicants set off at the same time who resided at Indian Creek, who continued in connection till 1842 or 1843, when the church at Indian Creek was organized.

The services of this church were first held in the Baptist house of worship, and communions in the old Methodist Church on the hill,—the site of the present Catholic Church. In the church record bearing date Jan. 6, 1839, occurs this passage: "On this day the church erected for the use of the Presbyterian Church of Connellsburg was opened for the occupancy of the congregation. The occasion was marked with appropriate religious services."

This building continued in use till March 29, 1863, when it was destroyed by fire. The church record of that date says, "Our church was destroyed this morning by fire." The walls of the building remained standing, and the church was soon rebuilt as at present. In the summer of 1871 two lots were donated on Peach Street (one by John Taylor, the other by J. R. Johnston and T. W. Watt). A parsonage was erected at a cost of \$3116.

The first meeting for the election of elders was held in the Baptist Church Aug. 2, 1832, at which time and place William Lytle, Isaac Taylor, Joseph Paull, Joseph Rogers, and Samuel Russell were elected to that office. On the 7th of March, 1844, Robert Trevor, Noble C. McCormick, and Joseph H. Cunningham were elected; in March, 1850, Mr. McCrea and John Taylor; Sept. 27, 1851, Samuel A. Russell was elected an elder, he having then recently been received from the Laurel Hill Church. On the 26th of March, 1866, Robert Beatty was elected elder; James Allen was elected Feb. 24, 1868; John R. Johnston and James L. Paull were elected Jan. 19, 1873; Henry C. McCormick and A. B. Hosack, in February, 1874; William Barnett and Adam Armstrong elected June 6, 1875, and ordained November 28th same year. Charles N. Boyd and Jacob May were elected Feb. 1, 1878; ordained April 28th same year. Mr. Boyd was dismissed to Somerset (where he is now ruling elder) May 18, 1879. James Calhoun and Hugh M. Kerr were elected May 18, 1879, and ordained December 7th same year. The present bench of elders consists of James Allen, H. C. McCormick, William Barnett, A. Armstrong, Jacob May, James Calhoun, and H. M. Kerr.

On the 28th of April, 1874, the Presbyterian Church of Dunbar was set off from this church by the Presbytery, and Joseph Paull, John Taylor, James L. Paull, and Thomas W. Watt were transferred as ruling elders.

<sup>1</sup> From a historical sermon by Rev. J. M. Barnett.

The first religious services regularly held by Presbyterians in Connellsville were conducted by the Rev. T. M. Chestnut,<sup>1</sup> who was sent here by the Board of Missions. This was before the organization of the church had been effected. When the application for organization was granted by the Presbytery, as before mentioned, the Rev. Robert Johnston and the Rev. A. O. Patterson were appointed as supplies to Connellsville. The church minutes (Dec. 15, 1831) state that the Rev. J. L. Hawkins, of the Presbytery of Washington, having been invited by the members of the church, entered upon this field of labor as a missionary, under direction of the General Assembly's Board of Missions, laboring alternately at Connellsville and Indian Creek. He remained in this field till 1837. The church of Connellsville obtained leave to present a call for him before the Presbytery of Washington. On the 20th of June, 1837, he was received into the Presbytery of Redstone on certificate. A call from this church was presented to him and accepted. He was installed as pastor. The Rev. N. H. Gillett preached the sermon, and Rev. Mr. Johnston delivered the charge. This pastorate continued until April, 1843, when it was closed at Mr. Hawkins' request. The church was supplied until April, 1845, by the Revs. James Davis, N. H. Gillett, W. W. McLane, J. B. McKee, A. G. Fairchild, — Findley, — Eaton, — Wilson, — Guthrie. In 1845, Mr. R. Stevenson became a stated supply here. He was a licentiate under the care of an Ohio Presbytery, and in April, 1845, he was called by the congregation of this church to take its pastoral charge. On the 13th of June, 1845, Presbytery met at Connellsville, on which occasion Mr. Stevenson was ordained to the work of the ministry, and was installed as pastor of this church. This relation continued until October, 1852, when, after a period of seven years, he requested and was granted a dismissal.

In the spring of 1853 the Rev. James Black accepted a call, and was installed as pastor in April of that year. He remained until April, 1860, when he was called to a professorship in Washington College, and resigned his charge in Connellsville. The church was then variously supplied until March 29, 1863, when a call was extended to Mr. N. H. G. Fife, which he accepted, and on the 29th of April, 1863, was ordained and installed. He requested a dismissal Nov. 29, 1867, which was granted him, after a service of four and a half years. The Rev. Mr. Fields preached as an acceptable supply during the winter of 1867-68, and was called to the pastorate Jan. 22, 1868, and was installed on the second Tuesday of February, the Rev. J. M. Barnett presiding. This relation was dissolved June 1, 1869. In August or September of that year a call was extended to the Rev. J. M. Barnett, which he accepted in April, 1870, and was in-

stalled on the third Monday in May of that year, the Rev. N. H. G. Fife preaching the sermon, the Rev. W. W. Ralston delivering the charge to the pastor, and the Rev. D. W. Townsend the charge to the people. Mr. Barnett still remains as pastor of the church.

The original membership of this church (1831) was twenty-two. A report of membership in 1843 showed one hundred and eleven in communion (including members at Indian Creek); in 1853 the membership was one hundred and nine, in 1863 one hundred and thirty-one, in 1873 two hundred and thirty-seven, and at present it is two hundred and sixty-seven. Connected with this church is a Sabbath-school of two hundred and fifty scholars, of which James Calhoun is superintendent.

#### METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

According to the best information that can be obtained, this church was organized in the Baptist house of worship in Connellsville in November or December, 1830, by the Rev. George Brown; John Wesley Phillips being class-leader.

Moses Scott, who was a weaver in the New Haven factories, and a local preacher, labored long at this place and through the neighboring section of country, and succeeded in organizing several societies. His labors resulted in the formation of the Union Circuit, which was connected with the Ohio Conference. By that Conference Moses Scott was ordained deacon in 1831, and appointed to this circuit, which at that time was extensive, containing twelve appointments. In 1832 he was appointed elder and sent to Georgetown Circuit. William Marshall became an assistant to Scott, and left this circuit in 1832.

The Methodist Protestant church edifice on Apple Street in Connellsville was erected in 1832, largely through the earnest and indefatigable labors of J. W. Phillips. The preachers here at that time were William College and James Porter. The first sermon preached in the church building was by John B. Lucas, from the text, "How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation?"

In 1833 the trustees of the church were Asher Smith, John W. Phillips, Isaac W. Francis, Thomas Kirkpatrick, Samuel Freeman, John Stiliwagon, and John Semple.

The following-named preachers have labored on this circuit during the past fifty years:

1831.—Moses Scott, William H. Marshall.

1832.—William College, James Porter.

1833.—William College, Thomas Stynchcomb.

1834.—Daniel Gibbons, F. McWilliams.

1835.—John Huntsman, — Miller.

1836.—John Huntsman, Moses N. Warren.

1837.—Cornelius Woodruff, Fielding A. Davis.

1838.—James M. Piper, Gabriel Lanham.

1839.—James Robinson, John B. Shearer.

1840.—James Robinson, F. A. Davis.

<sup>1</sup> Rev. Mr. Wylie, of Uniontown, had perhaps preached a few times before Mr. Chestnut came.

1841.—James Robinson, Joseph Burns.  
 1842.—James Hopwood, Joseph Burns.  
 1843.—James Hopwood, John Scott.  
 1844.—Peter T. Laishley.  
 1845.—James Robinson. Connellsville Circuit set off.  
 1846.—Henry Palmer, Thomas G. I. Sherwood.  
 1847.—Henry Palmer.  
 1848.—George Brown. Connellsville made a station.  
 1849.—George Brown. Made again a part of Union Circuit.  
 1850.—James Hopwood.  
 1851.—William M. Betts.  
 1852.—William M. Betts.  
 1853—54.—Unsupplied.  
 1855.—D. D. Hughes.  
 1856.—J. R. Tygard.  
 1857.—J. M. Mason.  
 1858.—Henry Lucas, I. W. Francis.  
 1859.—Henry Lucas.  
 1860.—William Wragg, A. Hutton.  
 1861.—James B. Lucas, A. Hutton.  
 1862.—James B. Lucas.  
 1863—64.—Henry Palmer.  
 1865—66.—Henry Lucas.  
 1867.—Zachariah Ragan.  
 1868.—Peter T. Conway.  
 1869.—C. P. Jordan. Connellsville again made a station.  
 1870.—William Reeves.  
 1871—73.—William Collier.  
 1874—76.—John Gregory.  
 1877—81.—A. D. Brown.

The church has at present a membership of one hundred and eighty.

#### DISCIPLES' CHURCH.

This church was organized in Connellsville about the year 1830, under the leadership of Lester L. Norton, Abram Shellenberger, Joseph Herbert, and others, its nucleus being formed by a few persons previously Baptists, but who had become dissenters from the doctrines of that church and adopted the views and teachings of Alexander Campbell, who often preached in Connellsville. Services were first held in private houses, with preaching by James Dorsey, J. B. Pratt, — Young, and others. A stone church building was erected about 1840, on a lot on South Alley donated by Joseph Herbert. It was sold to the Lutherans in 1874, and the present church edifice of the Disciples was built on Pittsburgh (or Church) Street, at a cost of \$10,000. The dedication sermon was preached by Prof. Charles L. Luce, of Bethany College. The church was for several years under the care of Elders Norton, Shellenberger, and Davidson.

Among the preachers who have ministered for the church have been Alexander Campbell, G. D. Benedict, and others. The present minister is the Rev. Mr. Hyatt. The church now has fifty members,

and connected with it is a Sabbath-school of sixty-five scholars, under the superintendency of M. L. Baer.

#### LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The organization of this church was effected in 1874, by John Hertzel, John Wilhelm, Jacob Siller, Jacob Wenzler, and Christian Snyder. For a time their services were held in Odd-Fellows' Hall, after which the society purchased the building of the Church of the Disciples, on South Alley, which has since been its place of worship. This church, being under the same charge as the church in West Newton, was first served by the Rev. H. J. H. Lempeke, who remained its minister until the summer of 1876, and was then succeeded by the Rev. P. Doerr, the present pastor. The church is composed of Germans and English. Preaching in the German language is had in the morning services of alternate Sabbaths. The membership is now one hundred and fifty. A Sabbath-school of fifty scholars is under charge of Jacob Wenzler, superintendent.

#### UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

On the 30th of October, 1876, the Rev. T. P. Patterson, of Laurel Hill, Rev. A. E. Linn, of Freeport, and Elders Wymer, of West Newton, and Walter T. Brown, of Scottdale, organized the United Presbyterian Church in Connellsville, with eight constituent members. Services were first held in Armory Hall, Odd-Fellows' Building. In the fall of 1876 two lots of ground on Pittsburgh Street were purchased of Mrs. Dr. Joseph Rogers and Mrs. Henry Blackstone for one thousand dollars, and on these a church edifice of brick has been erected at a cost of about five thousand dollars.

In the spring of 1877 the Rev. A. R. Rankin became pastor, and remained until April, 1878, since which time the church has been without a pastor. It is now ministered to by the Rev. J. A. Brandon as stated supply. The present number of members is thirty-five.

#### IMMACULATE CONCEPTION CHURCH (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

The Catholic Church in Connellsville numbered in 1871 one hundred communicants, under the Rev. Robert Waters, who is still the pastor. In that year the Catholics purchased the old Methodist meeting-house (which had been for some years used as a foundry), demolished it, and built on its foundation a new church, which was consecrated by Bishop Dominick in July, 1873. The church has now about eight hundred communicants.

#### BURIAL-GROUNDS.

The first written mention of a cemetery ground in Connellsville (except that embodied in the charter when Zachariah Connell donated one acre of land for a public graveyard) is found in the minutes of the Town Council, where it is recorded that on the 17th of April, 1812, it was by that body "*Resolved*, That

the Grave-Yard be run out, and sufficiently mark'd out;" and on the 10th of July following, the Council made settlement with James Shaw, and issued an order on the treasurer in his favor for \$72 "for fencing the Grave-Yard," which shows that the work had been done before that time. Interments had been made there, however, several years before; and it is recollectcd by Provance McCormick, Esq., that as early as 1806 the old ground contained quite a number of graves, some having headstones, and others unmarked save by the mounds.

May 29, 1817, the Council "Resolved to appoint a sexton (there having been none previously appointed) for this borough, whose duty it shall be to take charge of the graveyard, keep it in good order, and keep the gate locked, and in case of deceases to dig graves and inter all dead bodies, except those who have been hanged or have committed suicide; such are not to be buried in the graveyard." . . . And Peter Stillwagon, Sr., was appointed sexton.

The location of the old graveyard is between Church Street and Mountain Alley, and adjoining the south side of the public school grounds. Within it are interred the remains of members of most of the old Connellsburg families, but it is now neglected and overgrown with brushwood, and seldom used for burials.

The Old Quaker graveyard, embracing about one-fourth of an acre of ground, substantially inclosed by a stone wall, is located on the high bank of the river, in the northwest corner of the borough. It was donated by the Gibson family, Quakers, for the use of that sect. Burials were commenced in it before the year 1800, and nearly as early as those in the ground donated by Mr. Connell. Members of the Gibson, Rogers, and other early Quaker families have been interred within its inclosure. The last burial in this ground was Joseph Paull, son of Col. James Paull.

The Connellsburg Hill Grove Cemetery was chartered Dec. 8, 1868, the charter members being John K. Brown, John Johnston, William Cooley, William C. Johnston, Stephen Robbins, John Taylor, Thomas R. Davidson, James C. Cummings, Joseph Johnston, and Thomas W. Watt. The following were elected officers of the association: John K. Brown, president; John Taylor, treasurer; John Johnston, secretary. The cemetery grounds, comprising seventeen acres, were purchased of John Taylor, at \$150 per acre. The location is outside the borough limits, on the north side of the Springfield road leading from Connellsburg. The ground was inclosed and laid out in the summer of 1869. It has since been beautified and embellished, and many handsome monuments have been erected in it.

The present (1881) managers of the cemetery are Stephen Robbins, president; John K. Brown, treasurer; Joseph Johnston, secretary; William C. Johnston, P. S. Newmyer, Thomas W. Watt.

The Chestnut Hill Cemetery Association was formed in 1868. On the 9th of October in that year a number of persons, subscribers to the project, met at Odd-Fellows' Hall, when the sum of \$1225 was reported as having been subscribed, and a committee was appointed to examine lands for the cemetery. Two weeks later this committee reported, recommending a lot of fourteen acres lying beyond Rogers' Run, belonging to Mr. S. Freeman, which could be had at \$100 per acre. This they were directed to purchase.

Organization was effected Oct. 30, 1868, by the election of Alfred Witter, president; J. T. McCormick, secretary; Aaron Bishop, treasurer; and a board of directors consisting of A. Witter, L. Lindley, J. Wilhelm, H. L. Shepherd, Thomas M. Fee, J. D. Stillwagon, and Peter Demult. At the same time the name of "The Connellsburg Cemetery Company" was adopted, but a few weeks later it was changed to "The Chestnut Hill Cemetery." The association was chartered by the court March 1, 1869. From the land purchased by the association a lot of two and a half acres has since been sold to the Catholics for a cemetery, and a larger lot to Mr. John T. Hogg. The grounds devoted to the purposes of the cemetery have been handsomely laid out and beautified in the modern style, and contain many beautiful and costly memorial stones. The present officers (1881) of the Chestnut Hill Cemetery are J. D. Stillwagon, president; Aaron Bishop, treasurer; J. T. Greenland, secretary; J. D. Stillwagon, J. T. McCormick, Aaron Bishop, J. T. Greenland, Henry Shaw, J. R. Balsley, A. E. Morton, directors.

#### RAILROADS.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsburg Railroad was chartered in 1837, but so many delays and obstacles were encountered by the company in its construction that it was not until the year 1855 that the line was opened for travel from West Newton to Connellsburg. The Fayette County Railroad, connecting with the Pittsburgh and Connellsburg, and extending from this borough to Uniontown, was opened for travel between these two points Jan. 1, 1860. The latter road was afterwards leased to the Pittsburgh and Connellsburg Company, and by them to the Baltimore and Ohio, as is more fully mentioned in the general history of the county.

The borough of Connellsburg voted the sum of \$100,000 in aid of the Pittsburgh and Connellsburg Road, and bonds to that amount were accordingly issued and delivered. Afterwards the railroad company made a proposition that the borough should pay \$15,000 in lieu of the bonds (which had been hypothecated for that amount), and receive back the entire issue for cancellation. Upon this proposition a number of the wealthy citizens of Connellsburg furnished the money, which was paid to the corporation, and the bonds were thereupon returned and cancelled, the citizens who had furnished the money being in due time reimbursed by the borough.

On the 14th of July, 1857, permission was granted by the borough to the railroad company to occupy twelve and one-half feet in width of Water Street next the river, and "to occupy so much of the Public Ground between said Water Street and the river as may be necessary for the laying of additional tracks, and for their convenience in the general conduct of their business as a railroad company." The railroad southeast of Connellsville was opened through to Cumberland in 1871. The Pittsburgh and Connellsville and Fayette County Railroads were leased in December, 1875, to the Baltimore and Ohio Company, by whom they are now run and operated. The Connellsville depot of the Baltimore and Ohio line is on the river front, nearly opposite the foot of North Alley.

#### OPERATIONS OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD AT CONNELLSVILLE.

Connellsville is the headquarters of repairs for the Pittsburgh Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and all supplies for that division are kept at this point. The repair- and car-shops (located just north of the passenger depot) were built and put in operation by the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Company before the lease of that road to the Baltimore and Ohio, and these have been continued by the latter company since the leasing. Passenger- and freight-cars are built here, and locomotives are repaired and rebuilt. Engine No. 1 of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road is still in service on the Pittsburgh Division, being now numbered 702 of the Baltimore and Ohio. The passenger-car shop is 75 by 120 feet in dimensions, admitting the building of two cars at the same time. The round-house has a capacity for twenty-four locomotives.

About one-fourth of a mile lower down the river and track is the freight-car shop, located on ground donated for the purpose by the Connellsville Mutual Building and Loan Association. The main shop is about 50 by 250 feet in size, with a wing 50 by 125 feet. In this establishment there is in operation a machine for boring joint-blocks, which was invented here, and is the only one of the kind in use in any of the railroad shops of the country. In the yard at this place the company has appliances for manufacturing all the coke required in its operations on the Pittsburgh Division of the road. The number of men employed here is something more than three hundred.

The general office of the division superintendent is at McCoy's Run, on Water Street. The offices of the machinery department and shops are located west of the depot. The officers in charge are Thomas M. King, general superintendent of the division; J. E. Sampsel, master of machinery; G. M. Serpell, master of roads.

The general freight agent at Connellsville is T. D. Turner. The amount of freight on shipments of all kinds over this road, and billed at Connellsville in

each business day in the month of May, 1881, is as follows: \$3815.83, \$4676.23, \$4572.71, \$4811.02, \$2715.51, \$4830.51, \$4897.87, \$2648.46, \$3329.95, \$4462.43, \$2609.94, \$2869.03, \$2842.09, \$2329.03, \$3372.10, \$2402.85, \$1935.48, \$4529.42, \$3699.56, \$3773.70, \$4774.54, \$2673.12, \$4430.79, \$4824.00, \$4162.73, \$2766.82; total for the month, \$94,566.72.

This amount includes freight on coke shipped on the Fayette County branch between Uniontown and Connellsville, and shipments of coal from the gas-coal region. The freights in the month of June, 1881, were less than one-half those of the preceding month, aggregating \$42,963.09. The express business of that month at the Connellsville office amounted to \$1000.

The passenger agent at Connellsville is John A. Armstrong. The monthly receipts from passenger traffic at this station, from August, 1880, to June, 1881, inclusive, were as follows:

Aug., 1880 . . .	\$2505.17	Feb., 1881 . . .	\$1771.65
Sept., " . . .	3237.24	March, " . . .	2648.33
Oct., " . . .	2854.33	April, " . . .	2426.93
Nov., " . . .	2187.61	May, " . . .	2901.35
Dec., " . . .	2880.92	June, " . . .	2727.21
Jan., 1881 . . .	1953.15		

#### SOUTHWEST PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

This road was opened for travel through Connellsville and as far south as Mount Braddock in 1875, and was completed to Uniontown late in the fall of the next year. It is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and is more profitable than any other division of equal length of that company's lines. The following amounts were received at Connellsville from passenger traffic on this road during the first half of the year 1881, viz.:

January . . . . .	\$1053.15	April . . . . .	\$1393.52
February . . . . .	1125.81	May . . . . .	1317.45
March . . . . .	1251.66	June . . . . .	1849.17
Total for six months, \$7990.76.			

In the same month the freights at this station were in amount as follows:

January . . . . .	\$930.07	April . . . . .	\$2417.81
February . . . . .	1108.36	May . . . . .	1791.68
March . . . . .	2166.18	June . . . . .	2831.89
Total for six months, \$11,245.99.			

Below is given the number of pounds of coke shipped on this road and manifested at Connellsville (being the coke from Pennsville and Davidson's, the last including Moyer's) during the two months ending July 2, 1881:

From May 2d to 7th:

Davidson . . . . .	6,153,200 lbs.
Pennsville . . . . .	534,200 "
Total . . . . .	6,687,400 lbs.

May 9th to 16th:

Davidson . . . . .	6,577,100 lbs.
Pennsville . . . . .	869,200 "
Total . . . . .	7,446,300 lbs.

May 16th to 21st:	
Davidson . . . . .	5,568,000 lbs.
Pennsville . . . . .	<u>1,130,400 "</u>
Total . . . . .	6,698,400 lbs.
May 21st to 28th:	
Davidson . . . . .	5,991,500 lbs.
Pennsville . . . . .	<u>924,900 "</u>
Total . . . . .	6,926,400 lbs.
May 28th to June 4th:	
Davidson . . . . .	6,045,300 lbs.
Pennsville . . . . .	<u>854,500 "</u>
Total . . . . .	6,899,800 lbs.
June 4th to June 11th:	
Davidson . . . . .	4,761,800 lbs.
Pennsville . . . . .	<u>299,000 "</u>
Total . . . . .	5,060,800 lbs.
June 11th to 18th:	
Davidson . . . . .	5,183,400 lbs.
Pennsville . . . . .	<u>245,500 "</u>
Total . . . . .	5,428,900 lbs.
June 18th to 25th:	
Davidson . . . . .	5,799,100 lbs.
Pennsville . . . . .	<u>26,600 "</u>
Total . . . . .	5,825,700 lbs.
June 25th to July 2d:	
Davidson . . . . .	6,130,600 lbs.
Pennsville . . . . .	<u>212,400 "</u>
Total . . . . .	6,343,000 lbs.

Showing an aggregate of fifty-seven million three hundred and sixteen thousand seven hundred pounds of coke manifested at Connellsville in two months for shipment over one of its two railroads, and representing the shipments of that product from only two out of the thirty-six stations from which coke is shipped on the Southwest line between Fairchance and Greensburg. From these figures and facts some idea may be had of the magnitude of the coke production and traffic in the region of which Connellsville is the most important centre.

#### MANUFACTORIES.

##### THE CONNELLSVILLE MACHINE- AND CAR-WORKS.

On the 9th of September, 1865, James McGrath, then foreman of the smith-shops of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad at Connellsville, leased from Robert W. Francis for the term of ten years a piece of ground fifty-five by ninety feet, located on North Alley, near Water Street, for the purpose of erecting thereon a machine- and smith-shop. On the 16th of the same month he entered into partnership with Bernard Winslow, and they erected a wooden building thirty by fifty feet, and with three smith-fires and one old lathe, commenced business under the name of McGrath & Winslow. Their manufac-

tures consisted mainly of railroad frogs and switches and oil tools. On the 27th of February, 1866, Winslow sold out to George B. and J. T. McCormick, and the firm-name changed to McGrath, McCormick & Co. On September 1st same year William B. Stout and James B. Caven were taken into the partnership, the firm-name remaining unchanged.

The company now added some new machinery, and began to extend their business. Machine-shops of this kind were until then unknown in this region, and people were slow to believe that machine-work and heavy and difficult forgings could be done at Connellsville, but the senior partner, Mr. McGrath, having served his apprenticeship at the extensive works of Charles C. Delaney, of Buffalo, N. Y., and worked in some of the principal work-shops of the country, soon gave evidence that intricate as well as heavy work could be done here as well as in the cities, and soon the company had more orders than their little shop could accommodate. About this time the coke trade began to assume large proportions, and on account of the scarcity of railroad cars several operators began to provide their own. As these cars, owing to the bad condition of the new road, were being continually wrecked and broken, it became necessary for somebody to repair them, and the firm of McGrath, McCormick & Co. undertook the business. Having no suitable place to erect shops, they obtained privilege from the railroad company to lay a track along the bank of the river, immediately south of the present depot, and there, in the open air, for two years they did all the car repairing for the local coal companies, their carpenter-shop consisting of one end of the body of an old passenger-car, the other end being occupied by the railroad company as a car inspector's office and pattern-shop.

On the 13th of March, 1869, the company succeeded in leasing from P. McCormick the lot adjoining their smith-shop, and immediately erected thereon a small car-shop twenty-five by eighty feet, and began the erection of coke-cars, mine-wagons, and all the various tools used in the making of coke.

On the 1st of May following the remaining partners purchased the interest of George B. McCormick, and changed the name of the company to "The Connellsville Machine and Car Company." Business now increased rapidly, and it soon became necessary to seek a better location and to erect works of much larger capacity. Accordingly, on the 26th of March, 1872, the company purchased from the "Connellsville Mutual Building and Loan Association" a tract of land lying on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad at the mouth of Mounts' Creek, about one-quarter of a mile north of their former location. Here, in the year 1872, they erected a car-shop thirty by one hundred and twenty feet, and on May 21, 1873, they purchased additional ground adjoining, and erected a machine- and forging-shop and foundry of the same dimensions as the car-shop. Later other land was

purchased, and the works extended and enlarged to their present dimensions.

On the 1st of October, 1873, the old shops were abandoned, and the machinery removed to the new. At the expiration of the ground lease in 1875 the old car-shop was removed to the adjoining lot, which had then come into the possession of the company, and remodeled into a hardware-store and office.

The larger shops required many new tools, and lathes, planes, boring-mills, punches, drill-presses, steam-hammers, etc., were gradually added, until the works are now as well equipped as any in the country, and give employment to from forty to fifty hands, the products consisting of cars and railroad supplies, and all the various wants of coal, coke, and fire-brick works, mills, furnaces, etc. The partners are all, in some capacity, directly interested in the running of the works, and by careful attention to business have secured the confidence and patronage of the coal and iron operators of the entire Connellsville coke region.

**FOUNDRY, MACHINE, AND FORGE-WORKS OF BOYTS,  
PORTER & CO.**

This, the first foundry establishment in Connellsville, was commenced in 1829 by Robert W. Francis and J. J. Anderson, the former of whom continued in the business for almost half a century. Francis & Anderson continued as a firm until 1834, when James and Isaac Francis bought Anderson's interest, and the business was carried on without material change until 1860, when a three-fourths interest was sold to Stauffer & Co. In 1868, Porter Bros. purchased an interest, and the firm became Stauffer, Porter & Co., and so continued till 1876, when Mr. Stauffer died, and his interest was purchased by B. F. Boyts, and the business was conducted under the firm-name of Tennant, Porter, Boyts & Co. until June 8, 1878, when R. W. Francis, the original owner, died, and his interest was purchased by J. M. Dushane, and Tennant also sold his interest to J. M. Reid, and the firm became, as at present, Boyts, Porter & Co.

On the 28th of January, 1877, the works were destroyed by fire. A temporary building was at once erected, and by the 12th of February following the firm was prepared to fill all orders for castings and machine and forge-work. New permanent buildings were commenced in May of the same year.

It is believed that Boyts, Porter & Co. make a greater variety of castings than any other firm in the State, and the machine-shop and forge department are completely equipped to do machine, forge, and sheet-iron work of every description. In the present year (1881) the manufacture of steam-pumps has been added, and the firm has also given special attention to the manufacture of ore-crushers for silver-mines in Montana, for which large orders have been filled.

**AMERICAN STEEL-WORKS.**

These works were put in operation about 1866 by J. M. Bailey, Meskimmens, and others, of Pittsburgh.

The company purchased land of D. R. Davidson, adjoining the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas-Coal and Coke Company, and erected thereon a frame building about two hundred by seventy-five feet on the ground, and one story (about thirty feet) high. The operations of the company were not successful, and the business had continued less than a year when it was abandoned. The place and the ruins of the building are still known as the "steel-works," but these and the name are all that remain of an enterprise which was commenced with high hopes of success and the promise of permanent advantage to the growth and prosperity of the borough of Connellsville.

**CONNELLSVILLE GAS-WORKS.**

The Connellsville and New Haven Gas and Water Company was incorporated March 7, 1871. The corporators were Joseph Johnston, Christopher S. Sherrick, Edward Dean, David Welsh, and Dr. Ellis Phillips. On the 23d of September, 1871, the stockholders met and elected the following-named directors: Joseph Johnston, Edward Dean, Ellis Phillips, David Welsh, John D. Frisbee, J. T. McCormick. The board elected Joseph Johnston, president; John D. Frisbee, treasurer; J. T. McCormick, secretary. On the 31st of July, 1872, a committee appointed for that purpose reported that they had secured a lot of land from the Connellsville Mutual Building and Loan Association on which to erect gas-works. The location chosen for the works is near Mounts' Creek and the Youghiogheny River. A contract was made with Connolly & Taylor to build the works complete and lay all gas-mains ready for use on or before the 1st of November following for \$22,000, which was done, and J. T. McCormick was appointed superintendent of the works. At present (June, 1881) J. D. Frisbee is president, and J. M. Kurtz, secretary, treasurer, and superintendent. One of the objects in view in the formation of the company was to supply the borough with water, which is authorized in the incorporation, and which will doubtless be accomplished in the near future.

**CIVIL LIST OF THE BOROUGH OF CONNELLSVILLE.**

No official account is found of the officers elected on the 7th of April, 1806, the first election after the incorporation of the borough. From careful examination of the minutes it appears that the following-named persons composed the first Council, viz.: Geo. Mathiot, Caleb Trevor, James Blackstone, James Francis, Charles Williams, David Barnes, Joseph Rogers; Town Clerk, John B. Trevor; Treasurer, Joseph Rogers. The following extracts and lists are from the borough records:

"ANNO INCORPORATIONIS 2nd. CONCILIUM SECUNDUM, A.D.  
1807."

Members elected on the 6th of April, 1807: James Blackstone, Samuel Trevor, Anthony Banning, James Francis, John Barnhart, William Miford, John Page; High Constable, An-

## CONNELLSVILLE BOROUGH AND TOWNSHIP.

397

drew Ellison; Samuel Trevor having an equal number of votes for burgess and Council, declined serving in the former capacity; of course no choice was made for burgess on that day;<sup>1</sup> J. B. Trevor, town clerk; Joseph Rogers, treasurer.

**"CONCILUM TERTIUM."**

1808.—Burgess, James Blackstone; Town Council, Samuel Trevor, Charles Williams, Anthony Banning, James Francis, John Page, Jonas Coalstock, and Daniel Rogers; Town Clerk, John B. Trevor; Treasurer, Joseph Rogers.

1809.—Burgess, Abraham Baldwin; Town Council, Joshua Gibson, George Mathiot, Caleb Trevor, John Lamb, Isaac Meares, Charles Wells, James Lafferty; Town Clerk, J. D. Mathiot; Treasurer, John B. Trevor.

1810.—Burgess, Abraham Baldwin; Town Council, Dr. James Estep, Dr. Robert D. Moore, John Fuller, David Barnes, Daniel Coughenour, Jesse Taylor, Joseph Rogers; Town Clerk, John Lamb; Treasurer, John Page.

1811.—Burgess, John Lamb; Town Council, Daniel Rogers, Caleb Trevor, Elisha Clayton, Charles Williams, David Stewart, James Francis, Richard Hardin; Town Clerk, Joshua Gibson; Treasurer, John Page.

1812.—Burgess, John Lamb; Town Council, Abraham Baldwin, Caleb Trevor, Charles Williams, Otho L. Williams, Daniel Coughenour, James Lafferty, Robert Long; Town Clerk, Joshua Gibson; Treasurer, John Page.

1813.—Burgess, John Lamb; Town Council, Caleb Trevor, Charles Williams, John M. Burdette, Jacob Kuhn, William Kirk, Michael Gilmore, Daniel S. Norton; Town Clerk, Otho L. Williams; Treasurer, Abraham Baldwin.

1814.—Burgess, Daniel S. Norton; Town Council, Joseph Barnett, William Kirk, James Francis, Isaac Meares, Charles Williams, Robert Long, John Fuller; Town Clerk, Otho L. Williams; Treasurer, Abraham Baldwin.

1815.—Burgess, Isaac Meares; Town Council, Elisha Clayton, James Shaw, John M. Burdette, Elijah Crossland, Daniel G. Norton, Hiram Herbert, Robert D. Moore; Town Clerk, David Stewart; Treasurer, Abraham Baldwin.

1816.—Burgess, Isaac Meares; Town Council, William Davidson, George Mathiot, John Lamb, Robert Long, Charles Williams, James Francis, John Heinbaugh; Town Clerk, Jonathan Kurtz; Treasurer, Abraham Baldwin.

1817.—Burgess, Isaac Meares; Town Council, Abraham Baldwin, George Mathiot, Caleb Trevor, Charles Williams, Robert Long, Elijah Crossland, John Adams; Town Clerk, John Boyd; Treasurer, Elisha Clayton.

1818.—Burgess, John Boyd; Town Council, Isaac Meares, Abraham Baldwin, Caleb Trevor, Robert Long, James Francis, Esq., Alexander Johnston, Henry Welty; Town Clerk, William G. Turner; Treasurer, Elisha Clayton.

1819.—Burgess, John Boyd; Town Council, George Mathiot, Henry Welty, Robert Long, John Lamb, Frederick Bierer, Caleb Trevor, William Lytle; Town Clerk, Dr. Charles McLane; Treasurer, Elisha Clayton; Sexton and Inspector of Cordwood, Peter Stillwagon; Dog-killer, Adam Snider.

1820.—Burgess, John Lamb; Town Council, John Fuller, Michael Trump, Richard Crossland, Daniel Coughenour, Timothy Buell, Frederick Bierer, Jesse Taylor; Town Clerk, Charles McLane; Treasurer, Robert D. Moore.

1821.—Burgess, Isaac Meares; Town Council, John Lamb, Michael Gilmore, Robert Long, Samuel Page, Hiram Herbert, Asher Smith, Michael Trump; Town Clerk, Charles McLane; Treasurer, Lester L. Norton.

1822.—Burgess, George Mathiot; Town Council, Abraham Baldwin, Michael Trump, Elisha Clayton, Hiram Herbert, Herman Gebhart, Caleb Trevor, Asher Smith; Town Clerk, Caleb Trevor; Treasurer, Alexander Johnston.

1823.—Burgess, Carlos Alonzo Norton; Town Council, Isaac Meares, Joseph Keepers, Moses McCormick, Theophilus Shepherd, William Miford, Josiah D. Stillwagon, Samuel Page; Town Clerk, Isaac Meares; Treasurer, Alexander Johnston.

1824.—Burgess, Abraham Baldwin; Town Council, Robert D. Moore, Daniel Rogers, George Mathiot, William Davidson, Henry Welty, Michael Trump, Hiram Herbert; Town Clerk, Isaac Meares; Treasurer, Alexander Johnston.

1825.—Burgess, Abraham Baldwin; Town Council, William Davidson, Asher Smith, William Balsley, Joseph Keepers, George Marietta, Richard Crossland, William Clemens; Town Clerk, William Clemens; Treasurer, Lester L. Norton.

1826.—Burgess, Caleb Trevor; Town Council, Robert Long, Joseph Herbert, Samuel Trevor, Thomas Keepers, James Collins, John B. Stewart, Isaac Taylor; Town Clerk, William Davidson; Treasurer, Josiah Kurtz; Teachers in the Borough School-House, John Fleming and David S. Knox.

1827.—Burgess, Herman Gebhart; Town Council, Andrew Stillwagon, Robert Long, Joseph Trevor, Henry Welty, Michael Trump, George Marietta, William R. Turner; Town Clerk, Joseph Trevor; Treasurer, Josiah Kurtz.

1828.—Burgess, Lester L. Norton; Town Council, Hiram Herbert, Samuel Page, Jonas Coalstock, Wm. Davidson, Herman Gebhart, Thomas Keepers, Richard Crossland; Town Clerk, Joseph Barnett; Treasurer, Josiah Kurtz.

1829.—Burgess, Robert Long; Town Council, Abraham Baldwin, Samuel Page, John W. Philips, James Collins, Caleb Trevor, William Balsley, William Davidson; Town Clerk, Caleb Trevor; Treasurer, Josiah Kurtz.

1830.—Burgess, John Fuller; Town Council, Joseph Trevor, Joseph Rogers, Valentine Coughenour, Alexander T. Keepers, Henry W. Lewis, George Marietta, Herman Gebhart; Town Clerk, Henry W. Lewis; Treasurer, Henry Blackstone.

1831.—Burgess, Josiah Kurtz; Town Council, Samuel Marshall, Isaac Taylor, John Wilson, Samuel Page, Michael Trump, John B. Boswell, Andrew J. Stillwagon; Town Clerk, Michael B. Loore; Treasurer, Robert Long.

1832.—Burgess, — — —; Town Council, John W. Philips, David Shellenberger, Samuel Marshall, James Collins, Jacob Conrad, Richard Crossland, Samuel McCormick; Town Clerk, Henry W. Lewis; Treasurer, Caleb Trevor.

1833.—Burgess, William Davidson; Town Council, Caleb Trevor, Hiram Herbert, Lester L. Norton, James G. Turner, Josiah Kurtz, William Neal, Valentine Coughenour; Town Clerk, Henry W. Lewis; Treasurer, Joseph Herbert.

1837.<sup>2</sup>—Burgess, Joseph Johnston; Town Council, Samuel Crossland, John Fuller, Jonathan Enos, Joseph Trump, N. C. McCormick, Bateman Goe; Town Clerk, R. M. Murphy.

1838.—Burgess, Joseph Johnston; Town Council, Joseph Trump, Jonathan Enos, H. B. Goe, N. C. McCormick, John Fuller, Stephen Robins; Town Clerk, R. M. Murphy.

1839.—Burgess, R. M. Murphy; Town Council, H. B. Goe, N. C. McCormick, John Fuller, Stephen Robins, T. R. Davidson, Lutellus Lindley; Town Clerk, Joseph Johnston.

1860.—Burgess, John K. Brown; Town Council, John Fuller, Stephen Robins, Lutellus Lindley, Joseph Herbert, Jonathan Enos, Stephen McBride; Town Clerk, Joseph Johnston; Treasurer, H. B. Goe.

<sup>1</sup> An election was called on the 25th July, and James Blackstone, Jr., was elected burgess, and James Leonard high constable in place of Ellison, removed.

<sup>2</sup> No records can be found covering the period from 1833 to 1837.

- 1861.—Burgess, Abraham Gallantine; Councilmen, Lutellus Lindley, Joseph Herbert, Jonathan Enos, Stephen McBride, John Fuller, Samuel Freeman; Clerk, Joseph Johnston.
- 1862.—Burgess, Benjamin Pritchard; Councilmen, Jonathan Enos, Stephen McBride, John Fuller, Samuel Freeman, Joseph Herbert, Lutellus Lindley; Clerk, Joseph Johnston.
- 1863.—Burgess, Benjamin Pritchard; Councilmen, John Fuller, Samuel Freeman, Joseph Herbert, Lutellus Lindley, John D. Frisbee, John Kilpatrick; Clerk, Joseph Johnston.
- 1864.—Burgess, James N. Walker; Councilmen, Joseph Herbert, L. Lindley, John D. Frisbee, John Kilpatrick, Joseph Trump, Samuel Page; Clerk, Joseph Johnston.
- 1865.—Burgess, James N. Walker; Council, John D. Frisbee, John Kilpatrick, Joseph Trump, Samuel Page, Joseph Herbert, John Crossland; Clerk, Joseph Johnston.
- 1866.—Burgess, Thomas M. Fee; Council, Samuel Page, John Cooley, Joseph Herbert, John Greenland, David Connell, Joseph Keepers; Clerk, Joseph T. McCormick.
- 1867.—Burgess, R. T. Galloway; Council, James Herbert, John Greenland, David Connell, Joseph Keepers, Josiah Kurtz, J. W. Coulter; Clerk, J. T. McCormick.
- 1868.<sup>1</sup>—Burgess, Samuel J. Cox.
- 1869.—Burgess, Samuel J. Cox; Council, Robert B. Cox, David Welsh, Jonathan Enos, Henry N. Stillwagon, John Kilpatrick, James McGrath, Samuel Freeman; Clerk, J. T. McCormick.
- 1870.—Burgess, Samuel J. Cox; Council, John Kilpatrick, Jonathan Enos, William Hannum, John Beatty, John R. Murphy, John D. Frisbie, John McGrath; Clerk, Joseph T. McCormick; Treasurer, John D. Frisbee.
- 1871.—Burgess, Benjamin Pritchard; Council, James Johnston, John D. Frisbee, Edward Dean, Joshua Vance, Samuel Page, Peter Martin, Joseph Marietta; Town Clerk, Joseph T. McCormick; Treasurer, John D. Frisbee.
- 1872.—Burgess, Benjamin Frankinberger; Council, Joshua M. Duchaine, Christian Snider, John D. Frisbee, Benjamin F. Baer, John Kilpatrick, George W. Foust; Town Clerk, Joseph T. McCormick; Treasurer, Provance McCormick.
- 1873.—Burgess, Benjamin Frankinberger; Council, Dr. John R. Nickel, Jonathan Enos, David Mahoney, Henry Shaw, James Cunningham, S. P. S. Franks; Clerk, David Barnes; Treasurer, Josiah Kurtz.
- 1874.—Burgess, Benjamin Frankinberger; Town Council, Dr. John R. Nickel, James Cunningham, S. P. L. Franks, George W. Stillwagon, Joseph Marietta, Jacob M. Llewellyn; Town Clerk, David Barnes; Treasurer, Josiah Kurtz.
- 1875.—Burgess, James E. Stillwagon; Town Council, James C. Calhoun, David L. Walker, M. B. Stouffer, W. Kilpatrick, Thomas Adams, Samuel Hesfley; Town Clerk, Lee H. Walker.
- 1876.—Burgess, Joseph F. Torry; Town Council, David Blackburn, Joseph T. McCormick, James Cunningham, Henry Porter, John T. Hedrick, Joseph Johnston; Town Clerk, Isaac M. Newcomer; Treasurer, Josiah Kurtz.
- 1877.—Burgess, J. Eminett Stillwagon; Town Council, Joseph Johnston, Joseph T. McCormick, Thomas V. Edmonds, Provance Buttermore, James McGrath, John T. Redrick; Town Clerk, Henry Page; Treasurer, Lester P. Norton.
- 1878.—Burgess, Benjamin Pritchard; Town Council, Joseph T. McCormick, Provance Buttermore, Thomas V. Edmonds, Hugh Stillwagon, George Enos, Peter J. Stouffer; Town Clerk, Henry Page; Treasurer, L. P. Norton; Attorney, P. S. Newmeyer; Borough Engineer, Samuel M. Foust.
- 1879.—Burgess, Joseph Johnston; Town Council, Hugh Stillwagon, Rockwell Marietta, Chris. Balsley, William Hannam, Joseph M. Kurtz, Lloyd Johnston; Clerk, Henry Page; Treasurer, Lester P. Norton.
- 1880.—Burgess, Joseph Johnston; Council, J. T. McCormick, James McGrath, H. B. Balsley, J. R. Balsley, J. W. Rutter, William Hannam; Clerk, Samuel M. Foust; Treasurer, Lester P. Norton.
- 1881.—Burgess, John Kurtz; Council, Lloyd Johnston, Henry Wickham, B. F. Boys, E. Dunn, J. H. Purdy, W. S. Hood; Clerk of Council, J. S. McCaleb; Treasurer, Lester P. Norton.

#### THE TOWNSHIP.

Connellsville township lies on the east and northeast side of the Youghiogheny River, extending from the stream back into the mountains. The river forms its southern as also all of its western boundary, except where for a short distance at its northern end it joins the township of Tyrone, and excepting also that part where the borough lies between it and the river. On the north and north-northeast it joins Bullskin township, and on the east and southeast it is bounded by Springfield. Next to the Youghiogheny, its largest and most important stream is Mounts' Creek, which enters the river just below the borough. The population of the township by the census of 1880 was thirteen hundred and sixty-six.

The earliest inhabitant of any part of the territory now comprised in Connellsville township was Providence Mounts, who came before 1772,<sup>2</sup> and settled on a tract of four hundred acres of land lying on the Youghiogheny River, and extending from Broad Ford to, and a considerable distance up, Mounts' Creek, which stream received its name from him. On this tract he built his log house and erected a mill, at which he also carried on wool-carding. At the time of his death, in or about 1782, he had received no warrant for the tract on which he settled more than ten years before. It was afterwards warranted and surveyed to his son Abner, Sept. 7, 1786. Providence Mounts left a will, devising property to his sons, Caleb, Joshua, Jesse, Asa, and Abner. These emigrated to Kentucky, and the property passed into possession of Stewart H. Whitehill, and in 1826 was purchased by Alexander Johnston.

Next south of Mounts' tract, on the Youghiogheny, was that of William McCormick, whose very early settlement has been mentioned in the history of the borough of Connellsville.

Above the borough and in the southeast part of the township, at a place which afterwards became known as "Trump's Hollow," settled John Trump, son of Henry Trump, who located farther to the southeast,

<sup>1</sup> Two elections were held this year under different authority; both were declared null and void. The court ordered a new election for Burgess in September. In March, 1869, by direction of court, election was held.

<sup>2</sup> His name is found in the assessment rolls for that year of Bedford County (which then embraced all that is now Fayette), in the township of Tyrone, which at that time comprehended all of the present township of Connellsville and a large extent of surrounding country.

near the mouth of Indian Creek, in what is now the township of Springfield. John Trump, at his settlement in what is now Connellsville township, erected a small saw-mill, but never gave much attention to running it. He spent most of his time in hunting deer, bears, and bees, having usually a large number of swarms of bees, and selling a good deal of honey. He lived a very secluded life, the greater part of which was spent in hunting. Mr. Joshua Gibson says he was personally acquainted with John Trump for more than fifty years, and in all that time never saw him but twice in the borough of Connellsville. He died since the year 1875, at his home in Trump's Hollow, at the age of seventy-two years. Michael Trump, a brother of John, settled in Connellsville borough, where he lived for many years, and died there. He was a good millwright and carpenter, and a highly respected citizen.

John Gibson came from Chester County, Pa., in 1793, and was concerned with Isaac Meason and Moses Dillon in the erection of the old Union Furnace, in Dunbar township. In 1795 he removed with his wife, his sons, Thomas, Joseph, Joshua, and James, and his daughter Elizabeth,<sup>1</sup> to the McCormick tract, a portion of which (about ninety-two acres) he had purchased, where now are the ruins of the stone mill on the river. Here he built a stone house on the bank of the river, also a grist-mill, saw-mill, rolling- and slitting-mill, and nail-shop, having a tilt-hammer in operation. All these buildings are now in ruins, except the stone house, which is owned by the railroad company.

Of the sons of John Gibson, James died while a young man, at the old stone house; Thomas lived in the south part of the township, where Joshua Gibson (Joseph's son) now lives. He was interested in the Mount Etna Furnace, and had a saw-mill and large landed property both in Connellsville and in the State of Ohio. Joshua (son of John Gibson) was drowned at the Yough Forge in 1808. Joseph was concerned with his brothers in their various enterprises, and was the owner of the land where is now Gibsonville.

Joseph Page, a native of New Jersey, emigrated to Fayette County in 1801, and on the 26th of October in that year purchased of Zachariah Connell the tract of three hundred and two acres called "Confidence," which had been warranted to John Mugger Dec. 20, 1773, and which passed from Mugger through the hands of John Vanderen to Connell. On that tract, where Joshua Gibson now lives, stands an old mill, built by the Pages. In the erection of this old mill, Noah Miller was the millwright, and his two sons were his assistants. The race, one-fourth of a mile in length, was dug by James Rogers.

The sons of Joseph Page were Jonathan, John,

Samuel, Joseph, and William. Jonathan was a shoemaker, and lived in the house still standing near Joshua Gibson's. He removed to the borough of Connellsville, where he followed his occupation (shoemaker), and where he died. His daughter Rebecca married D. S. Knox, well known to the citizens of Connellsville and Brownsville. She is still living, and resides at Brownsville, as does also her sister, Miss Mary Page.

Samuel Page (son of Joseph) purchased his father's property July 5, 1814, and in 1815 purchased the tavern stand known as the Banning House, in Connellsville, and lived there many years. His son, Henry Page, still lives in Connellsville. A daughter of Samuel married William Templeton, of Brady's Bend, Pa. Another daughter married John C. Beeson, of Uniontown. Joseph Page (son of Joseph) lived and died in New Jersey. William married a daughter of Zachariah Connell, and removed to the West.

Jacob Buttermore, with his brothers, Peter and George, were early settlers in Connellsville. The two former lived on Mounts' Creek. George's location was on the Mount Pleasant road. They were farmers and teamsters, in the latter capacity working at the hauling of goods between Connellsville and Pittsburgh.

William Glenn came from Ireland, and settled in the vicinity of the old Etna Furnace. He was killed at or near that place in 1830, by a fall from the frame of a house. He had two sons, Nathaniel and William, the latter of whom emigrated to Kentucky. Nathaniel lived at the furnace, and worked there and at the other works in the vicinity nearly all his life. He is still living, about two miles east of Connellsville, near McCoy's Spring, at about the age of eighty-one years.

Azariah Davis lived in the mountains, about five miles southeast of Connellsville borough. He was employed at the salt-works that were built by Isaac Meason in 1810-11. He lived to an advanced age, but moved away from the place in his later years. He was a blacksmith by trade, and was celebrated in all this section of country as a rapid and untiring pedestrian.

John Lemon, from Cecil County, Md., settled here at an early day. He worked as a foundryman nearly all his life, and died on the furnace lands. He was noted as a man of extraordinary memory.

James Carr, an Irishman, was an early settler. He was an ore-digger. In his later years he moved to a new location on the Allegheny River, where he lived till his death, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and five years.

An early settler named Langebaugh lived in the mountains, about two miles southeast of Connellsville borough, in a "Hollow" which still carries his name. He was a mighty hunter. Little or nothing is known of the time of his settlement or when he died.

<sup>1</sup> His brother, Nathaniel Gibson, also came to Fayette County and settled at Little Falls, where he built a furnace and forge. He afterwards moved into Connellsville borough, where he carried on a mill several years, and then removed to Ohio, where he died.

"Actora Tom," a man part negro and part Indian, was well known in Connellsville township in the years that succeeded the close of the last war with Britain. He was a worker in the forges, and had the reputation of being the strongest man west of the Alleghenies. It was said of him that he could carry two forge-hammers at once, one under each arm, each weighing fully six hundred pounds; run an arm through the eye of each hammer; and that he could, and did, throw a fifty-six-pound weight over the drum-beam of the forge (about fourteen feet high) by the power of his little finger alone.

Amos Pritchard was a forge-man in Connellsville township. Afterwards he removed across the Youghiogheny, and died in Dunbar, at the old forge on Dunbar Creek. Maj. Benjamin Pritchard, of Connells-ville, was his son.

John Reist<sup>1</sup> was an early settler in the township. He was a farmer, fisherman, and ferryman. He was living at Broad Ford at about the beginning of the present century, and remained there for many years. He had a small plat of land cleared, and his log dwelling stood on the bank where is now the pump-house of the railroad company. This was afterwards replaced by a stone house. Below it lay the large canoe, or "dug-out," on which he ferried passengers to and fro across the Youghiogheny. He also had an oil-mill, which was in operation as late as 1823.

Mr. Joshua Gibson recollects the following-named persons as having been among the early inhabitants of the township, viz.:

Robert Dunsmore, worked at the Yough Forge.

John Kirk, worked in the oil-mill.

Alexander McDowell, forge-man.

James St. John, forge-man.

James Richie, forge-carpenter.

Thomas and William Baylis, forge-men.

George Speelman and Daniel Jones, forge-men.

John Shoup and John Shoup, Jr., millers at forge-mill.

Jacob Summers, here about 1795, worked in Gibson's rolling- and slitting-mill.

John English and Aaron Merryman, worked in rolling-mill.

Barney Call, rolling-mill man and blacksmith, died in the army.

Levi McCormick, rough-carpenter.

Aaron Thorp, a very tall man, worked in rolling-mill.

Moses Thorp, worked in rolling-mill.

William Waugh, here as early as 1800, worked at making wrought nails many years.

Samuel Gibson, miller at John Gibson's mill, below Connellsville borough.

John Barnhart, an old resident, lived near steel-works.

Samuel Alling, early settler, shoemaker.  
James Robbins, stone-mason, a great hunter.  
Aaron Robbins, bricklayer and fisherman.  
— Tillard, tavern-keeper on the mountain, three miles east of Connellsville borough.

John and Martin Stouffer carried on a little grist-mill on the Youghiogheny, a mile below the borough, which in dry times did grinding for a large section of country. It was in operation in 1823, but how long it continued in use is not known. It fell into decay, and was never rebuilt.

Following is a list of taxables in Connellsville township (including the borough) in 1823, the year in which the township was set off from Bullskin:

John Adams.	John Davis.
William Andrews.	Ezra Davis.
Eli Abrahams.	John Eicher.
Samuel Alling.	Joseph Freestone.
William Aling.	Ezekiel Foot.
Thomas Asley.	John Fairchild.
Jacob Buttermore.	John Fuller.
Peter Buttermore.	James Francis.
George Buttermore.	Azel Freeman.
Francis Barclay.	Gebhart & Smith.
Daniel Balsley.	Herman Gebhart.
John Barnhart.	Pennel Garret.
William Balsley.	Michael Gilmore.
David Barnes.	Thos. and Jos. Gibson's heirs.
Pennell Beale.	John Gibson.
Thomas Beatty.	Samuel Gibson.
Timothy Buel.	John Hinebaugh.
Frederick Bierer.	Hiram Herbert.
Stephen Bishop.	William Hawk.
Esther Balsley.	Stoddart Huntley.
George Balsley.	Daniel Harshman.
James Bartholt.	John Iliff.
Mahlon Broomhall.	John Imell.
Robert Bail.	William Jervis.
Abraham Baldwin.	Stewart Johnston.
John Boyd.	Alexander Johnston.
William Brown.	John Jones.
John Cofuan.	Thomas Jarrett.
William Clemens.	Daniel Jones.
Elisha Clayton.	Baker Johnston's exr's.
Abraham Clayton.	Thomas Johnston.
Elijah Crossland.	Roger Johnston.
Richard Crossland.	Joseph Keepers.
Valentine Coughenour.	Alexander Keepers.
Thomas Cumberland.	Sarah Keepers.
Henry Collins.	William Kirk.
Zephaniah Carter.	Samuel Keepers.
William Clements.	Wm. Kiskader.
Jonas Coalstock.	James Kerr.
Hugh Cameron.	Gustavus Kells.
Elijah Correll.	Thomas Kilpatrick.
Daniel Coughenour.	Cunningham Kitheart.
Rachel Clayton.	Michael Lore.
Margaret Connell.	John Lamb.
Charles McClane.	Susan Lamb.
Adms. of Zachariah Connell.	Joshua Lamb.
William Davidson.	George Lane.
Jonathan Dewet.	Mary Long.
Dempsey & Work.	William Lytle.
Robert Dougherty.	Adam Laws.

<sup>1</sup> This man's name is found variously spelled in the records and elsewhere, viz.: Reist, Rist, Riste, Reis, Rise, Risct, and Rice.

## CONNELLSVILLE BOROUGH AND TOWNSHIP.

401

William Larrimer.	Jacob Smith.
Robert Long.	Henry Smith.
John Lemon.	Henry Smith, Jr.
Provance McCormick.	Christian Shallenberger.
George Martin.	Isaac Shallenberger.
Andrew McCloy.	John and Martin Stauffer.
Samuel McMichael.	Peter Stillwagon, Jr.
Robert D. Moore.	John Shallenberger.
George Mathiot.	Peter Stillwagon.
Henry Marshall.	Josiah D. Stillwagon.
Wm. T. McCormick.	John Stillwagon.
Charles McClane.	Andrew Stillwagon.
Isaac Mears.	Asa Smith.
George Marietta.	George Sloan.
Moses McCormick.	Jacob Stewart, administrator of Wm. McCormick.
Robert McGuire.	Jacob Stewart.
James McBride.	John Stewart.
Alexander McDonald.	John Slonaker.
Edward McCormick.	Conrad Scheges.
William Mifford.	John Salyards.
James Moody.	Stephen Smith.
David Mitso.	Stephen Smith, ex. of C. Wood- ruff.
Jacob Mitso.	Jacob Sipe.
Archibald McHenry.	Thomas Shields.
Niel McHenry.	Henry Strickler.
Isaac Meason.	James Shaw.
William Noland.	Clement Sawyer.
James Noble.	John M. Sims.
Uriah Newcomer.	James Shaw, Jr.
Lester L. Norton.	Samuel Snowden.
Ann Norton.	William Stillwagon.
Peter Newmyer.	William Salyards.
C. A. Norton.	Christopher Sleesman.
Daniel T. Norton.	Jacob Sumers.
John Orbin.	Michael Trump.
William O'Neil.	William R. Turner.
Samuel Parker.	William G. Turner.
Clayton Passmore.	Samuel & Sarah Trevor.
Samuel Page.	Samuel Trevor.
John Page.	Joseph Trevor.
George Piper.	Trevor & Clayton.
Jonathan Page.	Isaac Taylor.
Henry Peters.	Joseph Torrence.
Amos Pritchard.	Thomas Taylor.
John Reist.	Jesse Taylor.
Conrad Reist.	Caleb Trevor.
Jacob Reist.	Sarah Tillard.
John Reist, Jr.	Blanche Tillard.
John Reist.	Roberts Tillard.
Susan Rotruck.	John Trump.
Daniel Rogers.	Jacob and John Wiland.
Daniel & Joseph Rogers.	Peter White.
D. & J. Rogers & Walker.	Henry White.
David Reedy.	Stewart H. Whitehill.
Joseph Rogers.	Henry Welty.
John Robins.	David Weymer.
James Robins.	John Williams.
Aaron Robins.	Benjamin Wells.
James Richie.	Otho L. Williams.
Asher Smith.	William William.
David Smith.	Samuel G. Wurts.
Theophilus Shepherd.	Adam Wilson.
James Stafford.	
William Stafford.	
Adam Snider.	

## ERECTION OF CONNELLSVILLE TOWNSHIP.

At the March term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Fayette County in 1822, Isaac Meason, Moses Vance, and Thomas Boyd were appointed commissioners "to enquire into the expediency of dividing Bullskin township, and forming a new township out of part thereof, to be called Connellsburg township." At the October sessions in the same year this committee reported to the court "that in pursuance of said order (made by the court at the March sessions), and approving of the propriety of dividing said township, they have divided the same agreeably to the annexed diagram of the courses and distances and natural boundaries, viz.: Beginning on the bank of the Yough River, below the Broad Ford, at the mouth of Reist's Run; thence up Reist's Run to the mouth of Newcomer's Run; thence up Newcomer's Run to a perpendicular fall in said run at the mouth of Abraham Newcomer's lane, which said runs are the present division line between Bullskin and Tyrone townships; thence south 44°, east 366 perches to the middle of Mounts' Creek in Whitehill's meadow; thence up Mounts Creek to the mouth of White's mill-run, alias Laurel Lick Run; thence up the last-named run to the mouth of Yellow Spring Run at the Connellsburg and Berlin new State road; thence along the middle of said road to Salt Lick township line; thence southwardly along the Salt Lick township line to the Yough River; thence down said river to the place of beginning; which said courses and distances and natural boundaries as above set forth will comprise Connellsburg township." This report of the commissioners was approved and confirmed by the court, which thereupon ordered the erection of Connellsburg township, to comprise the territory embraced within the boundaries established by the commissioners and described as above in their report.

## LIST OF TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The following is an incomplete list (but the best that can be obtained) of the justices of the peace, assessors, and auditors of Connellsburg township from its erection to the present time.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Until 1840 this township with Bullskin and Tyrone formed a district for the election of justices, and the names here given down to and including 1837 are those of residents of Connellsburg township who were elected to that office in the district above mentioned, viz.:

1824, March 17. Hugh Tor- rence.	1835, Dec. 9. Thomas S. Kil- patrick.
1829, April 20. Herman Geb- hart.	1837, May 4. Matthew Wray.
1831, Aug. 16. Henry W. Lewis.	1840. Henry Detwiler.
1832, June 8. Abraham Per- shing.	Thomas S. Kilpatrick.
1835, Feb. 23. William S. Can- non.	1845. Hiram Herbert.
	Isaac W. Francis.
	1850. Joshua Gibson.
	David Sherboudy.
	1855. George Swank.

1855. Robert Wilson.  
 1856. Isaac W. Francis.  
 1859. John Mills.  
     George Swank.  
 1860. Isaac Gilmore.  
     Samuel Shuman.  
 1861. George Swank.  
 1862. Samuel Long.

1863-64. George Swank.  
 1867. Noble C. McCormick.  
 1872. S. C. Leighliter.  
 1873. John Freeman.  
 1876. Jacob S. Helterbran.  
 1879. Herman P. Gray.  
 1880. Richard Campbell.  
 1881. John Freeman.

## ASSESSORS.

1832. George Buttermore.  
 1833. M. A. Ross.  
 1834. J. Conrad.  
     J. Anderson.  
     William Neal.  
 1835. Josiah Kurtz.  
     James G. Turner.  
     William S. Cannon.  
 1840. John Boyd.  
 1841. John L. Means.  
 1842-43. William Balsley.  
 1844-46. Samuel Parker.  
 1847. Isaac Francis.  
 1848-50. John Greenland.  
 1851-52. Henry Gibson.  
 1853. Isaac W. Francis.  
 1854. Philo Norton.  
 1855. Thomas Buttermore.  
 1856. Philo Norton.

1857-58. Jesse Smith.  
 1859-60. Philo Norton.  
 1861. Jesse Smith.  
 1862-63. Hiram Herbert.  
 1864. Jesse Smith.  
 1865. Hiram Herbert.  
 1866. George Nicholson.  
 1867. John Kurtz.  
 1868-69. George B. Shaffer.  
 1870. Jesse Smith.  
     James Stimmel.  
 1874. S. C. Leighliter.  
 1875. Strickler Stacy.  
 1876. Sinclair Stacy.  
 1877. Thomas Moreland.  
 1878. Jacob Pierce.  
 1879. Jacob Pierce.  
 1880. George Washabaugh.  
 1881. George W. Nicholson.

## AUDITORS.

1832. George Buttermore.  
 1833. M. A. Ross.  
 1834. J. Conrad.  
     J. Anderson.  
     William Neal.  
 1835. Josiah Kurtz.  
     James G. Turner.  
     William S. Cannon.  
 1840. Samuel Marshall.  
     Joseph Trump.  
     George White.  
     John Johnston.  
 1841. Noble C. McCormick.  
 1842. Robert Torrence.  
 1843. Isaac Munson.  
 1844. John Greenland.  
 1845. Noble C. McCormick.  
 1846. Thomas S. Kilpatrick.  
 1848. Noble C. McCormick.  
 1849. William McCrary.  
 1850. Josiah Stillwagon.  
 1851. Daniel R. Davidson.  
 1852. Hiram Herbert.  
 1853. William L. Collins.

1854. John Boyd.  
 1856. Michael Bramon.  
 1857. Clayton Herbert.  
 1858. Hiram Herbert.  
 1859-60. George S. Butter-  
     more.  
 1861. Hiram Herbert.  
 1862-63. Jesse Smith.  
 1864. Samuel Long.  
 1865. John R. Murphy.  
 1866. Hiram Herbert.  
 1867. George S. Buttermore.  
 1868. Jesse Smith.  
 1869. Stephen Robbins.  
 1870. Samuel Leighliter.  
 1873. Jesse Smith.  
 1874. William Boyd.  
 1875. Thomas Buttermore.  
 1876. James Campbell.  
 1877. John Freeman.  
     Samuel N. Long.  
 1879. Thomas Gregg.  
 1880. Michael D. Kerr.  
 1881. Strickler Stacy.

## SCHOOLS.

Until the year 1852 the township and borough of Connellsville were districeted in common, and prior to 1834 the schools at which the children of the township received the rudiments of education were chiefly taught in the borough. In that year the law was passed establishing the system of free common schools, and by the operation of that law, granting public money for purposes of education, additional

schools were opened in Connellsville as elsewhere in other townships. In conformity to the requirements of the law the Fayette County Court, at the January term of 1835, appointed William Davidson and Henry W. Lewis school directors of the township. In March of the same year a township election was held, resulting in the choice of Valentine Coughenour and James G. Turner as school directors. On the 14th of September following these directors reported to the treasurer of the county that they had complied with the requirements of the law. The amount of money then apportioned to the township from the State funds was \$88.17½, and the amount from the county for school purposes, \$176.35; total, \$264.52½.

From the records of the school directors of the township of Connellsville, commencing in 1848 (none earlier having been found), are given the following extracts having reference to the schools of that time:

Oct. 2, 1848, the directors "*Resolved* to rent an extra house for the use of the schools." March 30, 1849, a committee was appointed to make an estimate of the cost of a brick school-house sixty feet long, twenty-two feet wide, and eight feet high, for the use of two schools. The question of building the house was submitted to the voters at a meeting held on the 12th of May following, and was decided in the negative, thirty-seven to thirteen.

Notwithstanding this negative vote the directors, on the 30th of May, directed the secretary to give notice that a contract would be let June 30th for building a school-house. The contract was so let to John Shellenberger for \$556. On the 7th of July, 1849, a protest by a large number of the inhabitants of the township against building the school-house on the public grounds adjoining the graveyard (in the borough); "and," proceeds the record, "as the situation had been recommended by persons living in the vacant districts, and as the people were for several months fully aware of the designs of the board to build upon the said ground, and no opposition having been shown until after the sale for building the said house, and as no suitable situation for building can be had in the vacant districts, Therefore be it *Resolved*, That the present board have nothing to do with the matter. John Taylor, Secretary."

On the 30th of October, 1849, David Barnes, J. D. Stillwagon, and James Mitchell were examined and passed as teachers. At that time, besides the three schools in the borough, two other schools were taught in the township, viz., at the school-house near Bradford's and at the Narrows. Eight teachers were then employed in the five schools of the township (including those of the borough).

In September, 1850, David Barnes was in charge of School No. 2, and Joseph Shoemaker of the Bradford School. On the 5th of October following J. D. Stillwagon was appointed to School No. 1, Joseph T. McCormick to the North Bend School, and Mrs. Margaret Collins to the Clayton School. The wages then paid

to male teachers were twenty dollars per month, and to females twelve dollars and fifty cents.

In October, 1851, Jane Cramer was appointed teacher in the Narrows school-house, and Margaret Collins was given charge of the small school in the Ratcliff house. In this year School No. 2 and the North Bend School were graded. From the 5th of April following, the schools of the township and those of the borough were under separate directions, the borough being formed into a separate and independent district.

After the separation of the borough from the township in school matters, the township contained four school-houses and supported the same number of schools. In 1854, David Barnes taught in the North Bend school-house, Joseph Hale in the Snyder house, George Gregg in the Gibson house, and — Halpin in the school-house at the Narrows. In November, 1855, James Whaley was placed in charge of the Gibson School, J. D. Stillwagon of the North Bend School, and Joseph Cramer of the school at the Narrows. No school was taught in the Bradford school-house during the succeeding winter season.

The Gibson school-house lot was sold in July, 1857. In that year only two schools were taught in the township, viz., at the Narrows and at North Bend, Jesse Smith teaching at the former place and W. McDowell at the latter.

The township now comprises three school districts, viz.: White Rock, the Narrows, and Rock Ridge. Number of school-houses, schools, and teachers of each, three; number of pupils, three hundred; value of school property in township, three thousand dollars.

Following is a list, as nearly as can be ascertained, of school directors elected in Connellsburg township since 1853, no names of school directors being found in election returns of the township prior to that date:

1853. Henry Gibson. Daniel R. Davidson.	1865. Stephen Robbins. Jesse Smith.
1854. Hiram Snyder. William Dennison. John Buttermore.	Samuel Long. George B. McCormick.
1855. A. Huntly. John Buttermore.	1866. Jesse Smith. Robert Beatty.
1856. Thomas Buttermore. John Grass. George B. McCormick.	1867. John Taylor. Samuel Long.
1857. Peter Stillwagon. Samuel Long. George Swank, Jr.	1868. Stephen Robbins. George B. McCormick. Peter De Muth.
1858. John Taylor. George B. McCormick.	1869. Jesse Smith. John Covert.
1859. Asa Huntley. William Eccles.	1870. Stephen Robbins. John Buttermore. Boston Bowers.
1860. Philo Norton. Peter Stillwagon.	1873. David Blackburn. Joseph Sisson.
1862. Stephen Robbins. Isaac Gilmore.	1874. Isaac French. George B. McCormick. Jesse Smith.
1863. Philo Norton. George W. Stillwagon.	James S. Dravo.
1864. John Taylor. George B. McCormick.	1875. Jacob S. Hiltibrand. Jacob May. James Means.

1876. Samuel C. Leighter. George W. Nicholson.	1879. Albert Nicholson. Stewart Durbin.
1877. Strickler Stacy. George R. Shaffer.	Jacob Wildey.
1878. Jacob May. George Swank.	1880. Jeremiah Loomis. Thomas Louden. Nathan McPherson.
	1881. Henry Blackstone.

#### MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

The old "Rogers Paper-Mill," the earliest manufacturing establishment within the territory now comprised in the township of Connellsburg, was erected in 1810 by Daniel and Joseph Rogers, of Connellsburg, and Zadoc Walker, of Uniontown. Its location was on the right bank of the Youghiogheny River, a short distance above the present village and railroad station of Gibsonville. The "Pittsburgh Almanac" for 1812 says, "D. and J. Rogers erected lately a Paper-Mill on the Youghiogheny River above Connellsburg." The Messrs. Rogers and Walker were succeeded in the proprietorship of the mill by D. S. Knox, M. Lore, and John Scott, who, as a firm, continued the manufacture of paper until March 21, 1836, when the business was closed and the firm dissolved, its affairs being wound up by D. S. Knox.

The paper manufactured at this mill was of very superior quality, caused, as it was said, by the clearness and purity of the water which was used, that of the Youghiogheny River. The product of the mill was shipped by the boat-load to New Orleans and other points on the lower river. The business done here, both by the original proprietors and by Mr. Knox and his partners (but particularly by the latter firm), was very large, and quite a little village grew up in the vicinity of the mill. Only an old stone house and a mass of ruins now remain to show the location of the once prosperous manufactory and the neighboring dwellings.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsburg Gas-Coal and Coke Company's Works are located on the railroad at Davidson's Station, north of the borough limits, on a tract of about four hundred acres of land purchased of Daniel R. Davidson and Faber & Miskimmens, of Pittsburgh.

About 1856, Norton, Faber & Miskimmens commenced operations at this place, and had sunk a shaft about eighty feet in depth when circumstances compelled a suspension of the work. Norton sold out his share to the two other partners, whose interest was afterwards purchased by the company as above mentioned.

The company was organized about 1860, with a capital of \$300,000. Having purchased the Davidson lands and the Faber & Miskimmens interest, they commenced work at once, sunk a shaft, and built and put in operation forty coke-ovens, which number was increased by John H. Dravo, who took charge in 1868. The business has been successful from the beginning. The shaft is 150 feet in depth, with drifts (one a mile

in length) tending towards the surface. Tenant-houses and a store are connected with the works. The company has now 295 ovens, and the extent of its operations may be judged from the amount of coke shipped, as shown in the railroad statistics embraced in the history of Connellsville borough. The works are under charge of Charles Davidson, manager. The directors of the company are James M. Bailey, president; John F. Dravo, secretary and treasurer; Alexander Bradley, William Van Kirk, Richard Grey, and Daniel R. Davidson, of Beaver, Pa.

The Overholt Distillery, located on the bank of the Youghiogheny at Broad Ford, and widely known and famed for the high grade of its product, was erected and put in operation by Abraham Overholt in the year 1853. At that time it had a capacity to distil one hundred bushels of grain per day. Soon after the starting of the establishment Mr. Overholt took in as partners his two sons, Henry and Jacob. The latter died while a member of the firm, and in 1865, Henry Overholt sold out his interest, and A. O. Tinstman became a partner with Abraham Overholt. In 1867 the present distillery building was erected. It is four full stories high, with attics, and sixty-six by one hundred and twelve feet on the ground, with two wings twenty-five by twenty-five feet each, and three stories high. Business was commenced in this building in 1868.

After the death of Abraham Overholt, in 1869, the business was continued by the executor of his estate and A. O. Tinstman till 1872, when Tinstman purchased the Overholt interest, and carried on the business alone till the latter part of 1874, when C. S. O. Tinstman became associated with him. In 1876, C. S. O. Tinstman and C. Fritchman became proprietors of the distillery. In 1878, James G. Pontefract was added to the firm, and soon after Tinstman & Fritchman sold their interest to Henry C. Frick. The establishment is now under the management of J. G. Pontefract. The buildings contain an aggregate of about one and a half acres of flooring, and the works have a capacity for distilling four hundred bushels of grain every twelve hours.

#### GIBSONVILLE.

The land on which Gibsonville is located was taken up by John Mugger, Dec. 20, 1773, in the tract of 302 acres called "Confidence." On the 12th of January, 1774, it was conveyed to John Vanderen, and in the same year it came into possession of Zachariah Connell. He, on the 26th of October, 1801, sold it to Joseph Page, who conveyed it to Samuel Page, July 5, 1814. May 1, 1817, it was purchased by Thomas and Joseph Gibson.

In March, 1836, the property of Thomas and Joseph Gibson was divided under an order of the court, and the site of Gibsonville fell to the heirs of Joseph Gibson. On the 1st of April, 1844, Joshua Gibson

(son of Joseph) purchased the interest of the other heirs in the land.

In the spring of 1860 the only inhabitants of the place which is now Gibsonville were Isaac Carr, Isaac Hale, and Sarah and Elizabeth Hale. In the fall and winter of 1863 the brick-works were constructed there by Jackson Spriggs, of Washington County. In the winter of 1867-68 the Lumber and Stave Company erected here a steam saw-mill, dwelling-house, office, and stables, under the management of Hugh Holmes.

In the spring of 1870 the first store in the place was opened by Edward Collins. A second one was opened soon after by A. B. Hosick, and two years later a third was started by Joshua Gibson. In November, 1870, John Hilkey opened a shoe-shop in a building near the railroad bridge.

Gibsonville was platted and laid out by Joshua Gibson, on the 5th of December, 1870. The population of the place on the 13th of January, 1871, was ninety-six persons. In March of the same year the auger-works were built by Thomas St. John.

In May, 1879, Joshua Gibson donated a lot (No. 15) in the town plat to the Presbyterian Church of Connellsville, on condition that they should erect a chapel on it within two years. On the 1st of the same month the name of the railroad station at this place was changed back from "White Rock" to "Gibson's." On the 20th of January, 1880, Gibsonville contained a population of 205. It now contains about three hundred inhabitants.

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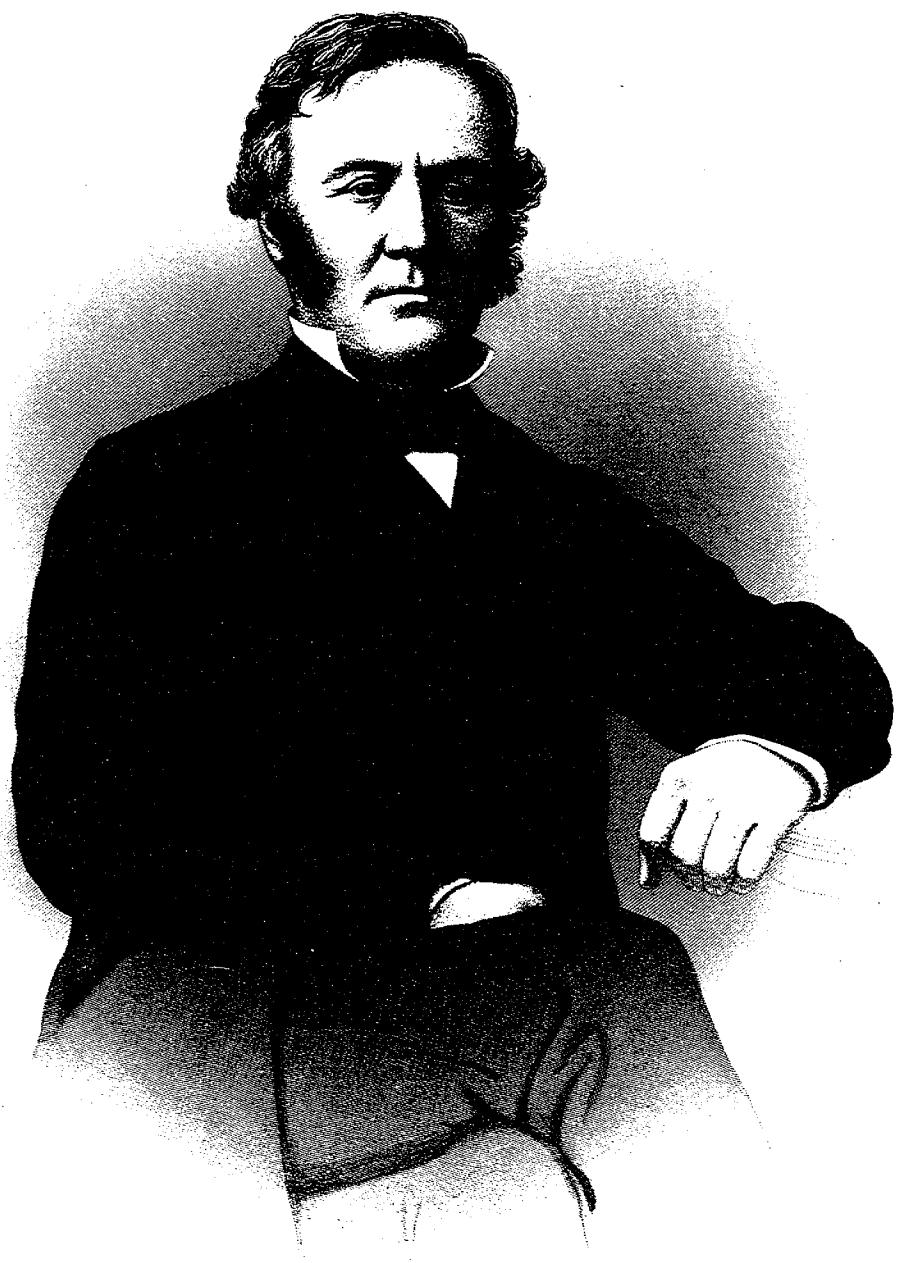
#### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

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##### JOSHUA GIBBS GIBSON.

Mr. Joshua G. Gibson is one of the most esteemed citizens of Fayette County. He resides within the limits of "Gibson's Station," on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near Connellsville, where he was born, March 15, 1811, in what has been since the downfall of the celebrated Crawford's cabin the oldest house ever built in the region by a white man. The house is made of logs, and was erected about 1776 by William McCormick, and was weather-boarded for the first time about 1840, and now has the appearance of a modern wooden structure. In this house Mr. Gibson spent the years of his early boyhood.

He is of English Quaker stock on the paternal side; on the maternal of New England extraction. His great-grandfather, Thomas Gibson (whose father was a Quaker preacher), came from England in 1728 and settled on Brandywine Creek, Chester Co., Pa., where Mr. Gibson's grandfather, John Gibson, was born, and where he owned grist- and saw-mills on the banks of the creek a mile below the celebrated Brandywine battle-field. He was wont to relate



*Tho. R. Davidson*

seeing the blood-stained water course by his mills on the day of the battle, which he with his neighbors climbed the hills and witnessed.

In October, 1795, John Gibson removed with his family from Chester County to Fayette County, and settled near what is now the "Union Furnace," and there assisted Isaac Meason and Moses Dillon to erect the second blast-furnace put up west of the Allegheny Mountains. He had five sons and one daughter, of whom Joseph Gibson, the father of Joshua G. Gibson, was the second child, and was born in Chester County. He was reared mainly in Fayette County, and became an iron-master, though considerably engaged in agriculture, owning with his brother a large tract of land. In 1815 he erected the old *Ætna* Furnace in Connellsville, which was in active operation for about thirty years. About it he put up many log and frame houses, which years ago tumbled down in decay. Joseph Gibson died in 1819, when only thirty-nine years of age, but worn out by hard work and exposure to the inclemencies of the climate.

About 1810 he married Anna Gibbs, a native of Connecticut, who had come from that State into Fayette County some years before with a relative. She died about three years after the death of her husband, leaving four children, of whom Joshua was the oldest.

Mr. Gibson received his education from an old Englishman, a Revolutionary soldier, who fought on the side of the rebels, and after the war pursued teaching and clerking at the iron-works in Connellsville. At about sixteen years of age Mr. Gibson went into both the timber business and farming, which he conducted as his chief business for about fifty years. In January, 1824, he moved upon the farm and into the stone house which he still occupies on the bank of the Youghiogheny River. In 1870 he laid out a portion of this farm into village lots, and has erected thereon about eighteen houses himself, and sold several lots upon which others have builded.

Mr. Gibson has always been an industrious man, domestic in his tastes, temperate, and social in disposition, but never mingles intimately with his immediate social surroundings outside of his family, though noted for his jocularity and salient wit. But withal he is, in some respects, a peculiar man, indulging idiosyncratic tastes at times, as is illustrated by the fact that it has been his habit for a period of over forty years to take annual excursions alone to the Atlantic seaboard, or among the Indians of the lakes or of Canada, among whom he usually spends two or three months, by them being called "the Pennsylvania Quaker," or "Wacco," which is understood to be the Indian translation of the former designation. Visiting with these people Mr. Gibson finds great diversion, and thinks he thereby conserves his health. He returns home invariably buoyant in spirits, finding the old home with its comfortable surroundings a

new Eden, wherein he settles down again in quiet and peace. Thus he renews his age and his home, and escapes for a while each year the perplexities of business and the corroding temptations of avarice, and so will, doubtless, lengthen out his green old age far beyond the Scriptural allotment of life to man.

Mr. Gibson was an Old-Line Whig in politics, and is now a Republican, but "never bothered with partisan politics." In 1852 he married Mrs. Ellen Simonson, of Connellsville, by whom he has two daughters and a son.

#### THOMAS R. DAVIDSON.

Among the distinguished men of Fayette County who have passed away, stood eminent in professional and social life, Thomas R. Davidson, who was born in Connellsville, Oct. 6, 1814, the son of William and Sarah Rogers Davidson, both of Scotch-Irish descent. William Davidson, the father, was an old iron-master, State senator, and a man of great mental vigor. Thomas R. Davidson received his education at home and at Kenyon College, Ohio, and after being admitted to the bar, practiced law for some years in Uniontown, where he married Isabella Austin, daughter of John M. Austin, then one of the leaders of the bar in his section of the State. Of this union were two children,—Mary D., now wife of P. S. Newmyer, of Connellsville, and William A., at present practicing law in Cincinnati, Ohio. Shortly after his marriage he located in Connellsville, his old home, where he continued during the remainder of his life in the duties of his profession, and engaged in various enterprises for the advancement of the community in which he was interested. He was very cautious and reticent in business pursuits, but was quite successful and accumulated a handsome estate. He had no desire for political advancement, preferring the more congenial walks of private life, though he once accepted the honorary office of presidential elector. Mr. Davidson died Nov. 3, 1875.

His appearance was very commanding, he being in stature six and one-half feet, finely proportioned, and weighing two hundred and forty-two pounds. Perhaps a more correct estimate of his character and standing could not be given than that expressed in the following extract from a tribute by James Darsie, who knew him long and well:

"His departure from our midst has left an aching void which cannot be filled. No other man can take his place, do the work, and command the confidence that was reposed in him by the entire community. He was indeed the rich man's counselor and the poor man's friend, and was universally esteemed, honored, and beloved as a man of lofty principle, generous and magnanimous impulses, and of spotless integrity. I have rarely met one who had so great an abhorrence of a mean, dishonorable, or dishonest act as he; indeed, the love of truth and justice was in him

innate. While in principle stern and unbending, even to severity, in heart and sympathy he was tender as a child. He never disappointed the hopes and expectations of his friends, or betrayed a trust committed to his hands. He practiced his profession not so much for profit as to heal the animosities, adjust the difficulties, and restore the peace and confidence of neighbors. I presume I may safely say he settled more disputes by his sagacity, wisdom, and moderation than he ever did by the hard process of law, and oftentimes prevailed upon his clients to amicably settle their disputes rather than risk the vexation and uncertainty of an appeal to a legal tribunal. He was, indeed, a peacemaker in the highest sense of that term, and had a far more honest satisfaction in amicably settling a difficulty than in gaining a suit before a judge and jury. In one word, he filled the full outline of that sentiment happily expressed by one of England's noblest bards,—

"An honest man's the noblest work of God."

The following testimonial to his great worth is quoted from resolutions by the bar of Fayette County:

"It is with heartfelt sorrow and unfeigned regret that we are compelled to submit to the loss of one so endeared to us all by long and pleasant associations. His genial, warm, and affectionate disposition, his tender regard for the feelings of others, his uniform courtesy and affability, and, above all, his high sense of honor and strict integrity secured to him the love and respect alike of bench and bar. This bar has lost a sound lawyer, an able counselor and upright man, whose honor and integrity were only equaled by his unassuming modesty and affability."

#### DR. LUTELLUS LINDLEY.

The Lindleys of America trace their English lineage through Francis Lindley, who came to this country with his Puritan brethren from Holland in the "Mayflower." Demas Lindley, the grandfather of the late Dr. Lutellus Lindley, migrated from New Jersey, and settled on Ten-Mile Creek, Washington Co., Pa., about the middle of the eighteenth century. There the Rev. Jacob Lindley, Dr. Lindley's father, was born in a block-house, the resort for protection against the Indians of the white settlers of the region. The Rev. Jacob was educated at Princeton College, and early in his ministerial life removed to Athens, Ohio, and took active part in the building and establishment of the Ohio University at that place, of which he held the presidency for over twenty-five years. His oldest child was the Rev. Daniel Lindley, the famous missionary, under the American Board, to South Africa, where he remained for some twenty-seven years. He died in New York at the venerable age of eighty years.

Dr. Lindley, born Feb. 1, 1808, was educated at the Ohio University, under his father's charge, and was

prepared for graduation at the early age of sixteen, but on account of ill health deferred it for two years, till 1826, when he went to Virginia, and there taught a private school composed of the children of several neighboring planters. In 1831 he betook himself to Ten-Mile Creek, read medicine with Dr. Henry Blatchley, a daughter of whom, Maria, he married in 1833; and in March, 1834, he removed to Connellsville, where he practiced medicine with great success for about forty-seven years, and died Oct. 25, 1881.

Dr. Lindley was singularly devoted to his profession, but enjoyed a great reputation, not only for professional skill, but for urbanity, a generous hospitality, and scrupulous integrity, commanding the affection as well as confidence of his neighbors and a wide circle of acquaintances.

His first wife, Maria Blatchley, died in June, 1841, leaving a son, Henry Spencer Lindley, now a physician practicing in Perryville, Allegheny Co., Pa. In July, 1842, Dr. Lindley married Mary A. Wade, daughter of James Wade, of Fayette County, by whom he had four sons and one daughter, all of whom are now living save the first-born son, Clark, who was accidentally killed while a member of the junior class of Allegheny College, Meadville, in the twenty-first year of his age. The daughter, Carrie Lou, was graduated at Beaver Female College in 1863, and in 1864 became the wife of Rev. C. W. Smith, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and attached to Pittsburgh Conference. Lutellus W., Lutellus' second living son, graduated at Jefferson Medical College, and practices in partnership with his half-brother, Dr. Henry Spencer Lindley, before named. Frank M., the third son, studied medicine at the same college, and practices his profession in Connellsville. Charles D., the youngest son, resides in Butler City, Montana, engaged in mining.

#### DANIEL ROGERS DAVIDSON.

Somewhere in Beaver County, Pa., near Brighton, we believe, now resides, and of Pittsburgh makes his business centre, Col. Daniel R. Davidson, who belongs rather to the State of Pennsylvania than to Fayette County, in which he was born, and where he passed perhaps fifty years of residence, and in which county he still holds large business and proprietary interests and spends considerable time, a sketch of whom it is our lot to prepare for the history of Fayette County.

Mr. Davidson took great interest in the history of his native county during its preparation for the press, and rendered willing aid to those who were engaged in it whenever he could, contributing to whatever department of the work he was requested to assist in until a biography of himself was demanded, when the proposing interviewer was met with the polite but positive refusal of Mr. Davidson to furnish any item whatever regarding himself, he easily baffling the inquirer with the naïve remark that he never knew



L<sup>o</sup> Lindley

anything about himself, never understood himself as boy or man, and could not, therefore, say anything of himself; in fact, he would prefer that nothing be said, and he left no uncertainty about his quiet but firm declaration that whatever might be written of him for the history must be obtained from others. However, persistent inquiry evoked from him the statement that he believed himself to have been born at Connellsville, Jan. 12, 1820; but subsequent inquiry of others casts doubt upon this date, and leaves the writer unable to say whether Mr. Davidson was born a year or two before or a year or two after that time.

Mr. Davidson is so markedly *sui generis* in character, as everybody who has his acquaintance knows, or should know, that it is quite unessential to mention herein, as in biographical sketches in general, the mortal stock of which he is a derivative; and yet it would seem that somewhat of his physical and spiritual nature is inherited; as his father, the late Hon. William Davidson, of Connellsville, is represented by old citizens who knew him well as a man of large mould and extraordinary mental powers, as well as of a very sensitive and potent moral nature (mixed with a degree of religious sentiment which in the last years of his life made him an extreme though consistent zealot); while his mother, Sarah Rogers, some years since deceased, is pictured as a lady of remarkable gifts, a woman of great energy and extreme perspicacity.

William Davidson was born in Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Pa., Feb. 14, 1783, and came into Fayette County about 1808. He was at first manager of the Laurel Furnace, and afterwards an iron-master at Break Neck. He was several times a member of the State Legislature, at one time president of the House, and was also a member of the Senate. He was highly esteemed as an active, intelligent, and honest legislator. It appears that the first or immigrant Davidson ancestor of William, came from the north of Ireland and lived in Londonderry during the famous siege.

Mr. and Mrs. William Davidson were the parents of three sons and two daughters. Daniel R. was their fourth child. It is learned that he went to a common school in his extreme young years; but he was never known by his schoolmates to study anything. The every-day mystery to them was how, without study, "Dan" got to know more about everything than did they who studied hard. Of course the boys he played with had no capacities to comprehend him. They knew nothing of him any more than they did about the mysteries of the attraction of gravitation when they fell off the dunce-block, or why the water ran down the Youghiogheny, gliding past their school-house.

Frank always, but not bold in utterance, Daniel Davidson grew up to sixteen years of age, as little understood by his father, it is evident (and perhaps by his mother too), as he understood himself; and the

fear being that this uncomprehended boy would never amount to anything of himself, and would ever be "a ne'er-do-well," he was at that age taken from the school which he cannot be said to have "attended" and banished "from Rome"—that is, sent into quarters over which the central power or home government held empire, but of which the boy was given experimental charge,—a sort of procuratorship. It was an act of despair on the part of his father when he made, as he thought, a fixture of Dan on the Davidson farm, north of the borough of Connellsville, which farm it was supposed Dan would need all his life to glean necessary food from. So little did the paternal mind understand the boy. But, lo! Dan, who now had a world of his own to move in, at once began to exhibit extraordinary executive ability. He greatly improved the farm, and reaped a revenue from it which surprised everybody; and then it was that his career commenced. The peculiar, great-souled boy had with one stride stepped from youth to mature manhood, and was already putting to himself large problems of a practical character, and projecting in his clear head how they should be solved,—problems concerning the public weal and involving the elements of his own private fortune.

It was at this time of his life, when near twenty-one years of age, that he became interested in the project of a railroad from Pittsburgh to Connellsville (the present Pittsburgh Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad). He threw his great energy into that matter, against the advice and solicitation of his hopeless friends and even the demands of his father, the people regarding him as little less than wild. But he kept straight on courageously and with immense industry in his course. He foresaw what none others perceived, the vast advantages to the county and to himself of the project; and tirelessly he pursued his path, securing rights of way from this and that one through his earnest eloquence in picturing the bright future, and from others by sagacious conditional bargains; and got charters, too, by piecemeal, fighting and out-plotting all the old heads in opposition. He, let it be remembered, was the only man (and then an untried boy) who had the energy to do this tremendous work. At this matter of the railroad he spent some five years, not, however, neglecting his farm improvement and culture, and attending meanwhile to other important things which had come to his hands to do. At last the road was built and equipped. Crowds gathered at Connellsville on the day on which the first train ran into the borough, bearing an illustrious Pennsylvania protectionist on the running-board of the engine, and by his side Daniel Davidson, who, as the train stopped in the midst of the people, shouted, "Here's the end of the Pittsburgh Road, with 'Tariff Andy' on its back!" and the doubters, who of course jeered and condemned him years before, now also of course applauded him to the echo, and literally bared their

heads before him. Cannon were fired, and the great uproar of praise shook the sky. William Davidson, the father of Dan, the banished, "luckless wight," looked on in silence that day, and then turned away, walking speechless into his house near by. Perhaps he grieved over his wild boy's victory, perhaps he was proud. Since that day sensible people have not questioned Daniel Davidson's judgment, his prognostic powers, his great capacity and energy.

From this point on, we might proceed recounting the struggles and conquests of this man, but our space is too limited to permit much detail. Many have not forgotten the time, not long after the railroad was finished, when a mob of Connellsville people of "high respectability" threatened dire things against Mr. Davidson on account of sundry bonds connected with the building of the road, and to pay money loaned on which, to the matter of twenty thousand dollars or so, it was feared they were to be heavily taxed. How they raged and fumed is a matter of history, as well as how Dan laid a plan by which they were lightly taxed, and the bonds gotten back by him into their hands in indemnity, they severally receiving bonds in proportion to the amount of their taxes; and how some tore theirs up or burned them in rage and contempt and punished themselves, while others kept theirs and eventually profited by them some six hundred per cent.

And while we are talking of railways, it must not be forgotten that in later years it was this same Dan who was a principal promoter of the Fayette County Railroad, which took the county-seat and its adjuncts out of the night of decay that was settling down upon them, and gave them new life, while many gave him the encouragement of gibes and scoffs, sneeringly declaring that a four-horse coach could carry all the passengers the railroad would ever convey! The county also owes to Mr. Davidson more than to any other man the advantages which she has for years enjoyed through the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad. He was the originator of the project of its building, rendered indispensable services in obtaining its charter or charters, and gave his time and talents whenever needed to the work.

Mr. Davidson resided for years on his farm near Connellsville, and became universally sought for counsel in business, politics, and confidential affairs. It is probable that he settled more neighborhood and domestic difficulties than did all other men during his time in Connellsville. In politics he became a great diplomatist. In extensive and subtle combinations in political fields, in making men see things as he saw them, and in pointing out the way to easy, safe, and self-sustaining victories, he became recognized among leaders as a power long before the gray hairs began to creep into his locks. He liked politics intensely for the field it opened for the play of his forces, but he cared not for office. Indeed, he has been pressed to take important offices, but has always refused.

Before Mr. Davidson left his farm as a place of family residence, indeed early in life, he foresaw what a mighty work would yet be done in the coking coal fields of Fayette County. We cannot go into detail here, but it is meet that we make note that he started in the business (first helping others to enter upon it before seeking to secure especial advantages to himself, however) when everybody said he was crazy for so doing. (He has always been "insane!") He was one of the great prime movers in the vast enterprise of developing on a huge scale the mineral resources of the county; indeed, he was the one intellectual power which moved it. Others furnished brawn and ignorant energy. In his time he has owned more extensive coking coal lands than any one else who can be named. In the measure of upbuilding the business of Fayette County through her coal-beds, he ran against the popular "judgment," as he had done in many other matters, but, as in this case, he always carried his measures to final popular approval and endorsement.

But we are giving this article the full length of a preface to the book which might be written of the man and the great part which Daniel Davidson has played in the world, and when we took up our pen we had no purpose to do more than make a synopsis of a preface; but the subject is an inspiring one, and the material concerning it voluminous. The labor is not in expanding but in coming to a halt; for every year of Davidson's life for the last four decades would build a volume of record. It is not easy to biographize the living, since regarding them one may not be so direct and personal as if talking of the dead. Too much truth about either, a stupid public (general readers) will not usually bear, but whoever shall live to write of Davidson when he shall have gone will have a subject full worthy of the greatest pen, and may write the full truth about whatever may be his faults and failings; but to the writer of this Mr. Davidson's faults seem quite unworthy of notice, as really no part of him,—incidents of his life, not outgrowths of his character, not of the man any more than his worn-out and torn boots or old coat. There are some men whom faults do not blemish more than do spots of thin rust a tried Toledo blade. They are the current records or telling symbols, not vital parts of a great life of sturdy warfare. Indeed, there have been and are men whom crimes do not sully. Bacon was one of them. But meannesses too low for the law to classify into misdemeanors even, these are the things which stain the soul, or the rather, they are the exponents of essential natures, proofs that the soul guilty of enacting them is not great, whatever the man's frontispiece before the world. Of such the world accuses not Davidson; and while the history of Fayette County will be searched in vain in the chapters of her illustrious dead for one native born the superior of Davidson in all that goes to make great manhood, so among the living of Fayette County



*J. R. Davidson*



*J.K. Hyattman*

and of Western Pennsylvania a similar search would surely also be vain. He has once been aspersed and thrust into the civil courts, and he came out thoroughly a victor, and justly and nobly triumphant over the attempted wrong and persecution.

Mr. Davidson has a wide acquaintanceship among the leading men of the country, especially those of the South and West, and commands their esteem, as he does that of the people of his own State. Where, when, or how in his strong-willed, successful career he has gathered to himself the funds of information which he possesses upon many topics is unknown to the writer, for he cannot learn that Mr. Davidson has been a close student of books. But Carlyle, it is said, could exhaust five octavo volumes a day. He turned over the leaves of a book, read here and there a page, caught the key-note, and saw the manner of treatment of a subject, and could talk more wisely than of the book than another man who had spent three weeks in reading it. Mr. Davidson evidently possesses some such power or art, and we are told that his memory is prodigious. But over all his powerful, logical brain reigns; and we are inclined to think that out of the depths of his own being, by the accretions of his own mind, more than from acquirements of any sort, is it that the successes of Daniel Davidson have been builded. But however made, or created, or modified, sure it is that no son of Fayette County was ever his superior in intellectual and moral forces, in mental equipoise, in quiet but tremendous energy given to great works of a practical character for the well-being of the county; in that mental forecast which amounts to prophecy in the power to move and persuade men by gentle means, opening their eyes that they may see, and, seeing, believe the things in practical life hidden to them, but clear to his keen vision. In these and many other things Davidson stands unsurpassed, felt as to his power in every part of the county, but yet "unknown," save only to the wise few, but by them understood but partially, and careless, we think, as to whether or not he shall ever be understood by the masses.

#### EDWARD K. HYNDMAN.

Edward K. Hyndman, though a native of Carbon Co., Pa., and present resident of Pittsburgh, resided in Fayette County for a period of about eight years, and holds large business interests therein.

Mr. Hyndman is of Scotch-Irish descent, being the son of Hugh Hyndman, who was born in the north of Ireland in 1800, and Catharine Huff, a native of Danville, Pa., born in 1805, both still living in vigorous old age. He was born in Mauch Chunk, Pa., the great anthracite coal region, in 1844, and growing up there became a civil engineer at about eighteen years of age, and was engaged more or less in the construction and operation of railroads in their various de-

partments until at twenty-five years of age he became the superintendent of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, from Easton to Scranton (now a part of the New Jersey Central Railroad system), in the superintendency of which he continued till 1872, when he resigned his post to take the superintendency of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad (now the Pittsburgh Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad), in charge of which he remained, residing at Connellsville, for the period of eight years.

In his official position, while living there in charge of the railroad, Mr. Hyndman enjoyed peculiar opportunities for studying the Connellsville coke business and the extent and position of the coking coal field, and was so impressed with the vast present and future importance of the business that he took measures to secure some eight thousand acres of the best of coal lands in one body, and organized a company under the name of the Connellsville Coke and Iron Company, with Hon. John Leisenring as president, and other of his old Eastern anthracite coal friends as members, with a capital stock of one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the purpose of developing the coal property. He then resigned the superintendency of the railroad, and accepted the position of general manager of the above-named company. Mr. Hyndman remained in that position until the company was thoroughly established and in working order, he finding meanwhile that his early experience in the anthracite district availed him much in the new field. He then resigned the management of the company, though still its consulting engineer, and removing to Pittsburgh, accepted (in June, 1881) the office of general manager of the Pittsburgh and Western Railroad, which office he now holds, together with that of president of the Pittsburgh Junction Railroad.

Mr. Hyndman is also largely interested in various enterprises in and out of the State. Among these may be mentioned that of the Virginia Coal and Iron Company and the Holston Steel and Iron Company, having their centre of operations in Southwestern Virginia, and in which Mr. Leisenring and others of the Connellsville Coke and Iron Company are also interested. The above-named Virginia Coal and Iron Company possesses over 70,000 acres of coal and iron lands, upon the development of which they have already entered, having commenced the construction of a railroad seventy miles in length in order to reach their new fields from Bristol, Tenn. The coke to be manufactured in this field will readily supply markets not accessible from the Connellsville coke region.

Feb. 25, 1873, Mr. Hyndman married at Philadelphia, Miss Gulielma A. Brown, daughter of the late William Brown, Esq., of Bethlehem, Pa., and Mrs. Susan I. Brown, his widow, who now resides in Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Hyndman have two sons

## JOHN LEISENRING.

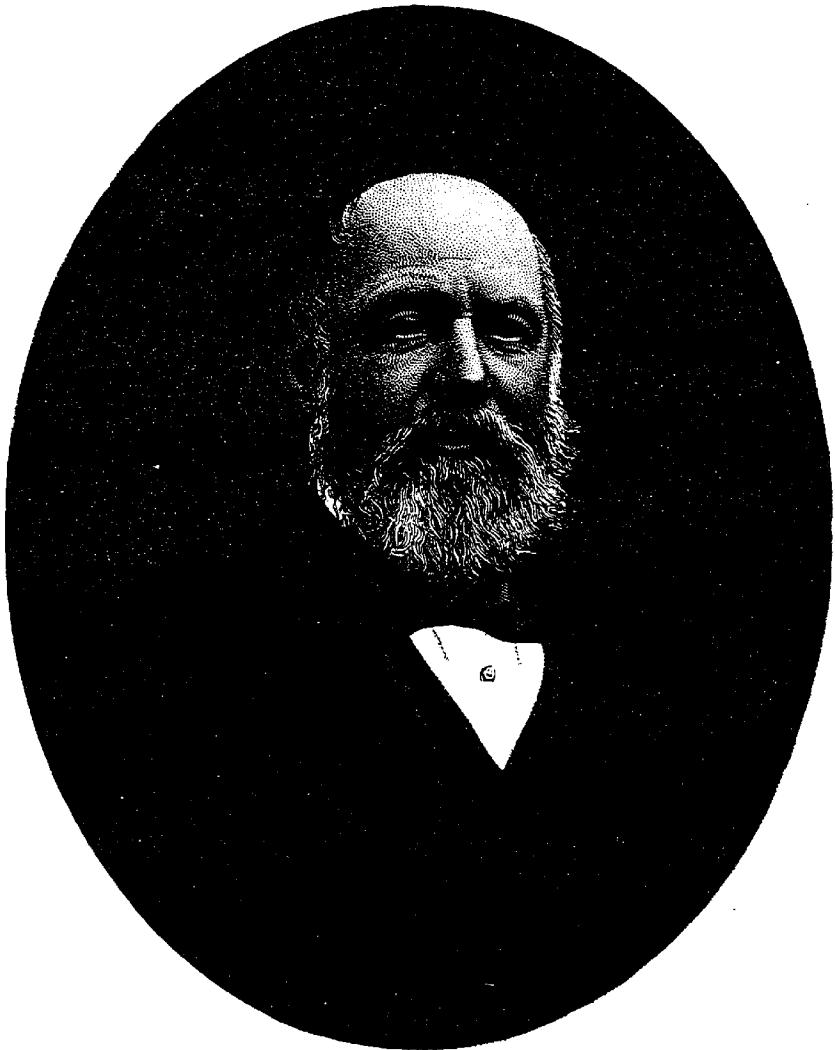
Among the many eminent business men and capitalists whom the treasures of the Connellsville coal basin have attracted from other regions, to make large investments in mineral lands, mining, and the manufacture of coke in Fayette County, one of the most widely known and prominent is the president of the Connellsville Coke and Iron Company, Hon. John Leisenring, whose home is at Mauch Chunk, Pa., but who is a native of Philadelphia. He was born in 1819, his paternal ancestors being of Saxon descent, and his maternal ancestors Scotch. His great-grandfather came to America and settled in Whitehall township, Lehigh County, on the Lehigh River, in A.D. 1765, on a farm bought from the original proprietors, while Indians still occupied that portion of the State. This farm still remains in the possession of his descendants. At the time of John Leisenring's birth his father was a morocco-dresser in Philadelphia, which business he left to engage in the war of 1812. In 1828 he removed to Mauch Chunk, where the family have since resided. John's education was directed with especial reference to the profession of civil engineer, which he entered at an early age, under the direction of E. A. Douglas, principal engineer of the L. C. & N. Co., then controlled by Josiah White and Erskine Hazard, who were engaged in constructing a slack-water navigation of the Lehigh River from Mauch Chunk to White Haven, and also building a railroad from White Haven to Wilkesbarre.

Mr. Leisenring, at the age of seventeen years, had full charge of a division of the canal and railroad, while George Law and Asa Packer were contractors on the same division, and remained in charge until its completion. After completing this work, the Morris Canal Company, who were then enlarging their canal from Easton to Jersey City, through their chief engineer, Mr. E. A. Douglas, secured his services as assistant, and he was placed in charge of the division between Dover, N. J., and Jersey City. He was also engaged in locating and surveying the railroad now known as the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, in which work he was associated with E. A. Douglas and Gen. H. M. Negley, who now lives in California. About this time he engaged in the coal business, then in its infancy, which he saw was to be the controlling business of the region. He also built the Sharp Mountain planes, on the property of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, for conveying the coal which he and others mined. From Ashton, Carbon Co., where he had lived nine years, he removed in 1854 to Eckley, Luzerne Co., where he opened the Council Ridge mines, which are now operated by him, as well as many others in the same locality, he being especially identified with the coal from Buck Mountain vein, producing together in 1881 about one million tons. He organized and is still president of the Upper Lehigh Coal Company, known as one of the most successful anthracite mining companies in the country.

On the death of E. A. Douglas he was chosen as his successor in charge of the works of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, during which the navigation from White Haven down was almost totally destroyed by the great freshet of June, 1862. The works from Mauch Chunk to Easton were repaired with wonderful rapidity, and Mr. Leisenring's energy and efficiency in their reconstruction were on all hands commended. The navigation from Mauch Chunk to White Haven was not restored, because in the judgment of the subject of this article the destruction to life and property had been so great as to be sufficient ground for declining to incur the risk of a repetition, and in order to retain the business he suggested and recommended the building of a railroad between the same points.

After completing this work, which gave the company a line of railroad from Wilkesbarre to Mauch Chunk, Mr. Leisenring saw that to secure the full benefit of this road it would be necessary to have a railroad from Mauch Chunk to Easton, to connect with roads in New Jersey, so that the operations of the company need not be suspended during the winter months, but that business could go on continuously. In carrying out this plan, which was promptly adopted, the road was laid out and completed with steel rails, which were the first importation of any consequence, and the whole fifty miles are still in use and doing good service, showing the forecast and sound judgment of its promoter. The iron bridges crossing the two rivers, Lehigh and Delaware, at Easton have been considered a masterly piece of engineering, both in their location and construction. In view of the large business which he expected from the Wyoming region, he designed and built the three inclined planes which were used to raise the coal from the Wyoming Valley, a height of about 1000 feet, divided in planes of about a mile in length each. These planes are constructed with a capacity to raise 2000 cars, or 10,000 to 12,000 tons, daily, at a cost of but little more than the minimum cost per mile of transportation on a railroad of ordinary grade, thus saving to the company over four-fifths of the cost of hauling the same coal in cars by locomotives, as it would have required over thirteen miles of railroad to overcome the same elevation. These are thought to be the most effective planes in the world.

Having brought to a successful issue all these plans for the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's canals and roads, the increasing cares of his various enterprises made it necessary for him to resign the active charge of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's extended business; and the company being loath to lose his services, urged upon his acceptance the position of consulting engineer and member of the board of managers, which latter position he still holds. About this time there came a struggle among transporting companies to secure control of coal lands, in which, owing to his well-known familiarity with the



*C. Leisenring*

geological formations in the coal regions, Mr. Leisenring was invited to join the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, of which he was elected a director, and whose large terminal facilities were such as to enable them to compete successfully for a large business. A lease was secured by the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey of the canal and roads of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, securing thereby the tonnage of the mines owned by that company and others, including those of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company. The mines of the latter company, together with other purchases, were merged into the property of the company now known as the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company. In gathering these properties the advice and counsel of Mr. Leisenring was sought, and he, together with Charles Parrish, selected the lands, which are now conceded to be as valuable as any, and to be the finest body of connected coal land owned by any of the corporations in the same neighborhood, and having all of the best veins of coal in perfection.

The near approach of the time when the anthracite coal-fields would be unable to supply the increasing demands upon them, and the necessity of providing new avenues for business operations, led him to the consideration of coke as a fuel for iron and other manufactures. With this end in view an examination was made of several tracts, from which he and his associates selected the property which now belongs to the Connellsville Coke and Iron Company.

The following extracts, taken from the first annual report of the directors to the stockholders, dated Feb. 10, 1881, will show the operations of the company to that date. Their property covers about 8500 acres of land, every foot of which contains the celebrated Connellsville seam of coking coal:

"The company was duly organized on the 31st of January, 1880. At a subsequent meeting of the stockholders, held March 13, 1880, the charter granted by the authorities of the State of Pennsylvania, dated March 5, 1880, was adopted and accepted by the stockholders, together with a code of by-laws for the management and government of the company.

"Operations for the development of the property, by sinking a shaft, building ovens, and erecting tenement-houses, were commenced March 27, 1880, and have been continued with but slight interruption to the present time.

"The shaft has been sunk to the celebrated Connellsville seam of coking coal, a distance of 375 feet from the surface.

"The vein was struck about the centre of the basin and found to be 9½ feet thick and of an excellent quality, surpassing in point of comparative freeness from sulphur, in density, in richness in carbon and smaller quantity of ash the products of the surrounding properties located upon the outcrops of the basin.

"The fact of the shaft having been driven to the coal in the centre of the basin and to the greatest depth yet attained in that coal-field, with the results aforesaid, has very much enhanced the value of the company's and surrounding property, by the demonstrated fact that the deeper the coal is buried with superincumbent strata the purer and better it is found.

"A pair of hoisting-engines working direct (without inter-

mediate gearing), and capable of hoisting 1500 to 2000 tons of coal per day, have been erected, put in operation, and work admirably. They were furnished by the Dickson Manufacturing Company, of Scranton, Pa., a corporation well known for the excellence of its work.

"The second opening, for ventilating purposes and for the escape of the miners in case of accident to the main shaft, has been commenced. This opening is required by law, as well as for the safe and economical working of the mines, and will be prosecuted to an early completion.

"Additional houses for the accommodation of the workmen, also coke-ovens, tracks, etc., necessary for the prosecution of the business will be commenced early the coming spring.

"The present selling prices of coke at the ovens afford a handsome profit to the producer, and the marketing of which is limited only by the means of transportation, which it is reported are entirely inadequate to do the business that offers. We are informed, however, that the carrying companies are arranging to greatly augment their rolling-stock.

"Within the last three or four months an entirely new market has been found for coke by the introduction of machinery for breaking, screening, and sizing it, to be used for domestic purposes in competition with anthracite coal. It is believed it will hereafter become a very important factor in the net profit account of coke producers; doubtless the company will find it to be to its interest, in the near future, to combine with its regular coke business this new industry.

"The branch railroad being constructed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to connect our works with their main line is progressing rapidly towards completion, and we are assured that it will be connected with our tracks at the ovens by the 1st of May, and by the 1st of June the company will probably be able to ship coke from their mines in a moderate way.

"The board desire to congratulate the stockholders on the possession of so fine a property in Fayette County; doubtless it is among the best tracts of coking coal land in the State, and probably in the world. Its value has already appreciated to nearly or quite double its original cost, when compared with the prices at which coke lands have recently been sold in the vicinity, and when the limited amount of this kind of property is considered, and the rapid increase in the consumption of coke is taken into account, your property has the elements for one of the best future paying enterprises in the country.

"The Connellsville coking coal basin is about thirty miles long by an average of two and one-half miles wide. The company's property occupies about six miles in length of the heart of this basin, and lies as nearly as may be about midway in the longitudinal axis of the same. The coal is very unlike that in the adjacent basins, although geologically the same sheet of coal, but thinning out as it rolls over the anticlines into the contiguous basins on either side, losing at the same time its coking qualities and turning into a gas and steam coal, costing to mine from seventy-five to eighty-five cents per ton, whilst the Connellsville coal is readily produced at a cost for mining of only twenty-five to thirty cents per ton. Furthermore, the coal produced outside of the Connellsville basin requires (owing to the large percentage of sulphur with which it is charged) to be crushed and washed to rid it of a portion of the sulphur before subjecting it to the coking process, whilst the coal contained in your property, owing to its moderate percentage of sulphur, is taken directly from the mine and dumped into the ovens, without any desulphurizing process whatever. The cost of producing Connellsville coke is therefore at least fifty cents per ton less than that of the neighboring regions located as before stated. These facts, together with the advantages before mentioned, demonstrate the great value of the company's estate."

Shaft No. 1, located at "Leisenring," near the eastern end of the property, is now in operation, furnishing coal for about 200 ovens. The construction of 200 additional ovens is now under way, and will be completed by June next, and 300 more will be added by the close of this year.

Shaft No. 2, near the western line of the property, has been sunk to the coal a distance of about 150 feet, and houses and ovens are being built with the view of a business of 1000 tons of coke daily. Locations have been made for three additional plants, with a capacity each of 1000 tons per day, making in all five plants, with a total capacity of producing 5000 tons of coke daily, 1700 acres of land having been assigned to each plant.

The following officers and board of directors are as follows: John Leisenring, F. A. Potts, Samuel Dickson, John S. Wentz, E. B. Leisenring, M. S. Kemmerer, Henry McCormick, Daniel Bertsch, John Fritz.

Officers elected by the board of directors: President, Hon. John Leisenring; Vice-President, E. B. Leisenring; Superintendent and Engineer, J. K. Taggart; Consulting Engineer, E. K. Hyndman; Secretary and Treasurer, W. B. Whitney; Chief Clerk, John A. Esser.

#### COL. JAMES M. SCHOONMAKER.

Col. James M. Schoonmaker, though a native and resident of Pittsburgh, has large business interests in Fayette County, in the development of coal-mines and the manufacture of coke, and is therefore more practically identified with the welfare of the county than are many of her own children.

Col. Schoonmaker is of New York "Knickerbocker" stock, his paternal ancestors subsequent to 1660 having been born in Ulster and Orange Counties, N. Y. Hendrick Jochem, one of his paternal ancestors, came to America from Holland in 1660 and settled in Ulster County.

James Schoonmaker, the father of Col. Schoonmaker, removed from Ulster County to Pittsburgh in 1836, at the age of twenty-three years, and embarked in the drug business. In 1841 he married Mary Stockton, a daughter of Rev. Joseph Stockton, of Pittsburgh, by whom he has had nine children,—five sons and four daughters,—of whom James M. is the oldest. Both parents, as well as all the children, are living.

James M. was born June 30, 1842, and was educated in private schools and in the public schools of Pittsburgh, and attended the Western University of that city, which institution he left at the age of nineteen years, and entered the volunteer army in the war of the Rebellion, being attached as a private at first to the Union Cavalry of Pittsburgh, which joined the Army of the Potomac. With this force he served a

year, being meanwhile made a lieutenant of Company A of the First Maryland Cavalry Regiment, to which the Union Cavalry was attached. In August, 1862, he was ordered from the front to return home and take command of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, which was then recruiting in Pittsburgh, being partly made up of three companies from Fayette County,—Company B, under Capt. Zadoc Walker; Company E, under Capt. Ashbel F. Duncan; and Company F, led by Capt. Calvin Springer (late sheriff of Fayette County). Many of the surviving members of these companies are now living in Fayette County.

In November, 1862, Col. Schoonmaker received his commission as colonel, and took his regiment into the field. At that time Col. Schoonmaker, being a little less than twenty years and five months of age, was, it is believed, the youngest officer of his rank in the Federal army. He commanded the regiment till Jan. 1, 1864, when he was assigned to the command of the First Brigade, First Cavalry Division of the Army of the Shenandoah, and remained in that command till the end of the war, after which, with his brigade, still in service, he was sent by the War Department to guard the overland stage-route from the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains, serving in that campaign till August, 1865, when the brigade was mustered out of service at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

During his military career Col. Schoonmaker was constantly in the field, and participated in all the battles of the Army of the Shenandoah, under Gen. Sheridan, the campaigns of which were especially severe. At one time his brigade was for forty-two consecutive days and nights in the saddle, engaging the enemy daily, and took part in the three decisive battles of the Shenandoah Valley, which practically ended the war by destroying the enemy's forces.

After the mustering out of his brigade at Fort Leavenworth, Col. Schoonmaker returned home and entered into business with his father, remaining with him until some time in 1872, when he went into business with his father-in-law, William H. Brown, in the mining of coal and manufacture of coke.

In 1879, Mr. Brown having meanwhile died, and his business being divided or assigned among the members of his family, Col. Schoonmaker came into possession of the Connellsville coke branch as his interest in the partnership business, and has ever since been exclusively engaged in prosecuting that. A good portion of his works are located in Fayette County, 463 coke-ovens being situated at Dawson's Station, he being also chairman of the Redstone Coke Company (Limited), which has 300 ovens near Uniontown, Col. Schoonmaker owning one-third of this property. He also owns the Alice Mines, in Westmoreland County, comprising 200 ovens, and is chairman of the Morewood Coke Company (Limited), of the same county, and running 470 ovens, of which prop-



*J. H. Schoonmaker.*



A.O. Finstman

## CONNELLSVILLE BOROUGH AND TOWNSHIP.

413

erty he is one-fourth owner. Col. Schoonmaker's principal office is at 120 Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 22, 1872, Col. Schoonmaker married Miss Alice W. Brown, daughter of William H. and Mary Smith Brown, of Pittsburgh, and who died Oct. 7, 1881, leaving a son.

## ABRAHAM OVERHOLT TINSTMAN.

Abraham O. Tinstman, now a resident of Turtle Creek, Allegheny Co., Pa., resided in Fayette County from 1859 to 1876, and there conducted enterprises and aided in laying the foundations of important works which are in active operation, developing the wealth and forming an important part of the business of the county to-day.

Mr. Tinstman is of German descent in both lines. His paternal great-grandfather was born in one of the German States, and came to the United States, locating in Bucks County, Pa., and from thence removed to Westmoreland County, Pa., residing near Mount Pleasant, where he had his home until his death; he was a farmer by occupation. A. O. Tinstman's paternal grandfather was Jacob Tinstman, who was born in Bucks County, Pa., Jan. 13, 1773, and on Dec. 11, 1798, was married to Miss Anna Fox, of Westmoreland County, Pa., her birthplace having been Chester County, Pa., Aug. 8, 1779.

Jacob Tinstman and Anna Tinstman had ten children, whose names were Mary, Henry, Adam, John, Jacob, Anna, Christian, David, Sarah, and Catharine. Jacob Tinstman was a farmer and a man of fine education.

John, the father of A. O. Tinstman, was the fourth child and third son, and was born Jan. 29, 1807, in East Huntingdon township, Westmoreland Co., Pa. He was brought up on the farm, and attended subscription schools. He held important township offices, was an excellent citizen, an energetic and prudent man, and made a competence for himself and family. He died at the age of seventy years.

A. O. Tinstman's maternal grandfather was Abraham Overholt, also of German descent, and who was born in Bucks County, Pa., in 1774, and came to East Huntingdon township, Westmoreland Co., Pa., about the year 1800, and settled on a farm on which the village of West Overton now stands. He married Miss Maria Stauffer, of Fayette County, Pa., and both being of frugal, industrious, and economical dispositions, accumulated property rapidly, lived together harmoniously, and left as monuments of skill and judgment in building and improvements some of the most substantial buildings of East Huntingdon township, having built the entire village of West Overton, including mill, distillery, etc.

A. O. Tinstman's mother's maiden name was Anna Overholt, who was a daughter of the aforesaid Abra-

ham and Maria Overholt. She was a lady highly esteemed for her kindness and gentleness, traits of character for which her mother, Mrs. Abraham Overholt, was particularly distinguished. She was born July 4, 1812, and was married to John Tinstman about 1830, and died in the year 1866. The fruits of their marriage were ten children, viz.: Maria, who died at fifteen years of age; Jacob O.; Abraham O.; Henry O.; Anna, widow of Rev. L. B. Leisure; John O., who died when a soldier in the army during the Rebellion; Elizabeth, who died at three years of age; Abigail, who died at nineteen years of age; Emma, wife of Dr. W. J. K. Kline, of Greensburg, Pa.; and Christian S. O. Tinstman, who is now conducting business in partnership with A. O. Tinstman, under the firm-name of A. O. Tinstman & Co. Abraham O. Tinstman was born Sept. 13, 1834, in East Huntingdon township, Westmoreland Co., Pa., on the farm upon which are now located the Emma Mine Coke-Works. He received his education in the common schools, attending them during the winter season until about twenty years of age, and continued laboring on the farm with his father until he became twenty-five years old, when he went to Broad Ford, Fayette Co., Pa., to take charge of his grandfather Overholt's property at that place, the business consisting of the manufacture of the celebrated Overholt whisky, the cutting of timber by steam saw-mill into car and other lumber, and the farming of the lands connected with the Broad Ford property. He thus continued to manage and do business for his grandfather until 1864, when the two formed a partnership, named A. Overholt & Co. He, however, continued to conduct the business until the death of his grandfather, A. Overholt, who died in 1870, in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

During Mr. Tinstman's residence in the county and his partnership with his grandfather he caused the erection of the most important buildings in Broad Ford, some of which are the large mill and distillery now there, as well as many houses for the use of employés.

In 1865 he and Joseph Rist bought about six hundred acres of coking coal land adjoining the village of Broad Ford. Mr. Tinstman thereafter (in 1868) sold one-half of his interest in the same to Col. A. S. M. Morgan, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and with him established the firm of Morgan & Co., who put up one hundred and eleven coke-ovens at the point now known as Morgan Mines, on the line of the Mount Pleasant and Broad Ford Railroad, and built one mile of railway from Broad Ford to said mines, at which place the first coke was manufactured along what is now the Mount Pleasant and Broad Ford Railroad. Morgan & Co. at this time held almost entire control of the coke business of the Connellsville region.

In 1870, A. O. Tinstman with others organized a company, of which he was elected president, and built the Mount Pleasant and Broad Ford Railroad, he

holding the office of president until the sale of said road to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in 1876.

About 1871, Mr. Tinstman purchased a portion of Mr. Rist's interest in the six hundred acres of coal land previously mentioned. Mr. Tinstman was at this time very desirous of starting in business. Mr. H. C. Frick was at this time keeping books for A. Overholt & Co., and aspired for something more than book-keeping, he having shown through his indomitable energy, skill, and judgment that he was not only capable of keeping an accurate and beautiful set of books, but that he was able to conduct business, manage employés, etc. So Mr. Tinstman and Rist associated Mr. Frick with them, under the firm-name of Frick & Co., and Mr. Frick was made manager of the association, both financially and otherwise, and for his services was allowed a salary by the company out of the profits arising from the manufacture and sale of coke in addition to his proportion of the dividends as partner in the company.

This company built at Broad Ford two hundred coke-ovens. The first one hundred were built along or facing the Mount Pleasant and Broad Ford Railroad, and were known as the Frick Works, or "Novelty Works." The other hundred were built in blocks along the Pittsburgh Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and facing the road and Youghiogheny River, and were known as the Henry Clay Works.

In 1872, Col. Morgan and Mr. Tinstman (as Morgan & Co.) bought about four hundred acres of coking coal at Latrobe, Westmoreland Co., Pa., and there built fifty ovens. About this period and on continuously to 1876 (during the panic period) Mr. Tinstman bought large tracts of coal lands on the line of the Mount Pleasant and Broad Ford Railroad, comprising nearly all the best coal lands in that region; but the pressure of the panic proved excessive for him, the coke business, like everything else, becoming depressed, and he failed, losing everything. But having great confidence that the coke business would revive, and foreseeing that it would be one of the earliest as well as surest of manufacturing interests to recuperate, he bought in 1878 and 1880 on option a large extent of coal land in the Connellsville region, and then sold in 1880 about 3500 acres to E. K. Hyndman, who about that period organized the Connellsville Coal and Iron Company, at a good advance over cost price.

This sale enabled him again to take a new start in the world as a business man. He then, in 1880, established the firm of A. O. Tinstman & Co., and opened an office on the corner of Seventh Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and soon after bought a half-interest in the Rising Sun Coke-Works, on the June Bug Branch of the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1881 he bought the Mount Braddock Coke-Works, located on the Fayette County Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad; and in the same

year he bought the Pennsville Coke-Works, on the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad, embracing in all about three hundred ovens, all of which he still owns and operates.

Thus we see again verified in Mr. Tinstman's life that great truth, that those who "try again" earnestly and energetically will succeed. He is to be congratulated in his again being established in business, and being so pleasantly situated and surrounded by home and family relations, as it is well known that while in the county he labored diligently for its welfare; and though he has not received the deserved abundant recompense in a pecuniary manner, yet the people of the county appreciate his labors, especially those who have been benefited directly by the development of the coal interests of the county, and of whom there are not a few.

On July 1, 1875, Mr. Tinstman married Miss Harriet Cornelia Markle, youngest daughter of Gen. Cyrus P. Markle and Sarah Ann Markle (whose maiden name was Sarah Ann Lippincott), of Mill Grove, Westmoreland Co., Pa. He has one son, named Cyrus Painter Markle Tinstman.

#### HENRY CLAY FRICK.

Mr. Frick, of the celebrated firm of H. C. Frick & Co., manufacturers and dealers in coke, and a third owner of the business of said company, which is constituted of himself and Messrs. Edmund and Walton Ferguson, of Pittsburgh, was born in West Overton, Westmoreland Co., Pa., Dec. 19, 1849.

Mr. Frick first engaged in active business life on any considerable scale in 1871, when he entered upon the coke business at Broad Ford, in Fayette Co., Pa., and has continued to prosecute the same there and in that neighborhood to this time.

The business at Broad Ford was started with fifty ovens, and has gradually increased till it comprises in that district over one thousand ovens.

The firm also owns coke interests in other parts of Fayette County and in Westmoreland County.

#### EDMUND MOREWOOD FERGUSON.

Edmund M. Ferguson, a gentleman who, though now a resident of Shady Side, Pittsburgh, Pa., is identified with the leading business interest of Fayette County, was born in New York City in 1838, and located in Fayette County in 1871, wherein, at Ferguson Station, on the Fayette County Railroad, near Dunbar, he was engaged for three years in the manufacture of coke. In the fall of 1874 he left the county as a place of residence, but continued his business therein, and settled in Pittsburgh.

In March, 1878, Mr. Ferguson entered into partner-



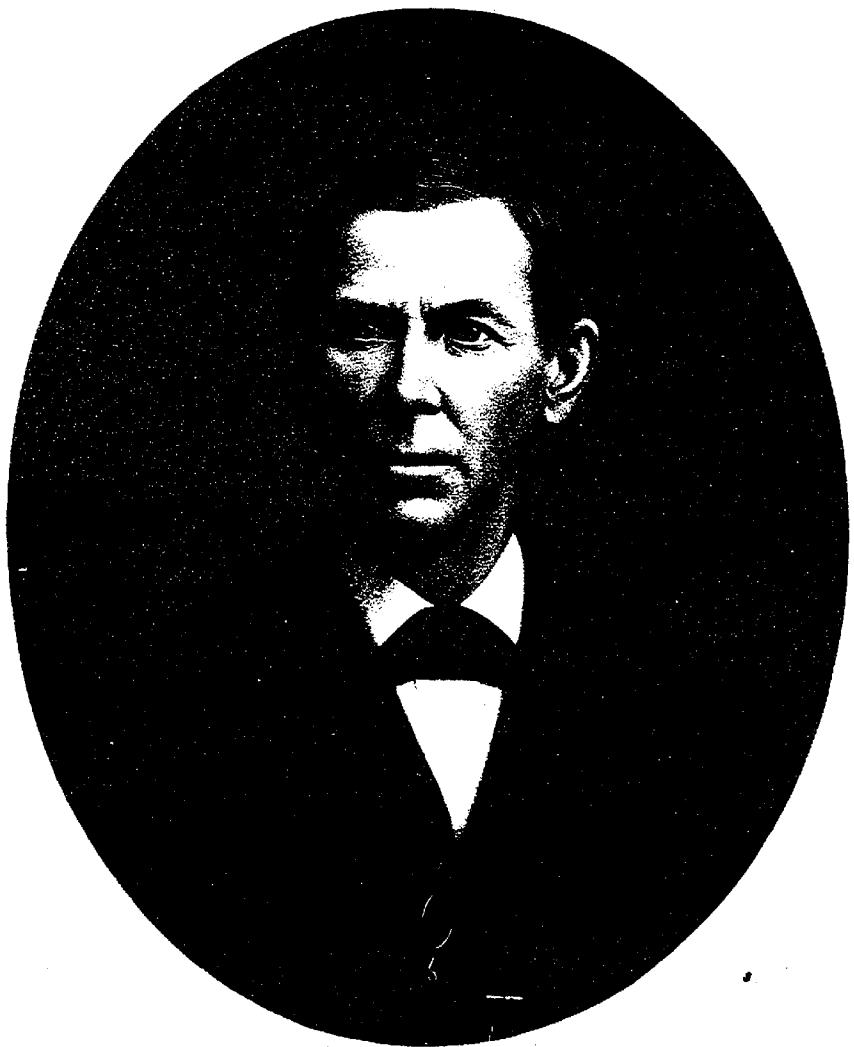
J. F. B. Truick



*E. M. Ferguson*



*Watson Fugue*



*John F. Dravo*

## CONNELLSVILLE BOROUGH AND TOWNSHIP.

415

ship with Henry Clay Frick, under the style of H. C. Frick & Co., for the manufacture and sale of Connellsville coke, their works being almost wholly situated in Fayette County. In this firm he continues in active business.

In 1872 he married Miss Josephine E., daughter of W. S. Mackintosh, of Pittsburgh, by whom he has three children,—John M., William S., and Martha R.

## WALTON FERGUSON, Esq.

Walton Ferguson, of Shady Side, Pittsburgh, now and for several years past largely interested in connection with his brother, Edmund M., and Mr. H. C. Frick in the coke business of Fayette County, was born at Stamford, Conn., in 1842, and there resided till the fall of 1879, when he moved to Pittsburgh and entered as a partner the firm of H. C. Frick & Co.

In the year 1865 he became a member of the firm of J. & S. Ferguson, of New York, in which he is still interested.

## CAPT. JOHN F. DRAVO.

Capt. John F. Dravo, the present custom-house surveyor of the port of Pittsburgh, is largely identified with the business of Fayette County, particularly in the coal and coke interests thereof, and began his operations in the coke trade at Connellsville in 1868.

Mr. Dravo is of French extraction. His grandfather, Anthony Dravo, a native of France, settled in Pittsburgh at an early day in the history of that city, and resided there the remainder of his life. Mr. Dravo was born in West Newton, Westmoreland Co., Pa., Oct. 29, 1819, but spent most of his youthful days about six miles from Elizabeth, Allegheny Co. He was educated in the common schools, and at Allegheny College, Meadville, where he remained three years, and withdrew from the college on account of ill health. From 1840 to 1880 he was engaged continuously in the coal business, though meanwhile connected with the coke trade, to which he now devotes his time almost exclusively. Mr. Dravo took up his residence in Pittsburgh about 1836, and in 1840 removed to McKeesport, Allegheny Co., and there entered into the coal business, and subsequently built up Dravosburg, opposite that place. In 1868 he sold out his coal business, and, as noted above, went into the coke trade in Connellsville. Mr. Dravo has held many positions of trust in business and official circles, having been director of the Allegheny House eight years; director and vice-president of the Pennsylvania Reform School four years; first vice-president for several years of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he was one of the first members; director of the Tradesmen's National Bank and People's Insurance Company; vice-president of the Beaver Female College; and general manager of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas-Coal and Coke

Company. He was appointed to his present position as surveyor of the port of Pittsburgh May 23, 1881. His long identification with coal interests in and about Pittsburgh has made him a general favorite among the river-men, while in the business community no one stands higher than he in reputation for integrity or for urbanity of manner.

Mr. Dravo is in politics an ardent Republican, of anti-slavery or "abolition" antecedents, and has taken active part in the campaigns of his party, having been much upon the "stump." He is a voluble and forcible public speaker, and one of the most effective political debaters in the State. He was a delegate to the Chicago Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President. Among party factions he is a "peacemaker," a character which in Pennsylvania politics is occasionally in very urgent demand.

## DAVID BARNES.

Every town or borough has its distinctive "characters," among whom are men who seem to have been born to be publicly useful, and who could not well have gone into strictly private life if they had tried. Aside from their regular business they fill numerous offices, are known by everybody, consulted more or less by everybody about everything, are alert, smart, found apt at any business upon which they may be called to enter, wide awake,—in short, universally useful, ever willing and competent. Of this class of men is David Barnes, of Connellsville. His family has been identified with Fayette County for over eighty years. Mr. Barnes is the grandson of Zephaniah Ellis Barnes, who came to America from England and settled in Woodstown, N. J., several generations ago. There, in 1765, was born David Barnes (Sr.), father of our David, and who came to Connellsville in 1801 and built there (the first of its kind ever seen west of the mountains), what was then known as a "go-back saw-mill." He took great interest in the organization of the borough, and was a member of its first Council. He built the market-house which now stands on the corner of Spring and Church Streets, and, under Governor Simon Snyder, was appointed flour inspector for the county of Fayette. During the war of 1812 he, in company with Joseph McClurg, of Pittsburgh, ran Mount Pleasant Furnace, where were made cannon, cannon-balls, and grape-shot for the government. After the war he was engaged in the iron business in company with Isaac Meason and James Paull. He was a man of excellent ability to plan and execute. He died in 1832, and was buried in the Quaker graveyard in Connellsville. His wife was Sarah Proctor, a native of Old Town, Md., and born in 1785. She was a relative of the Ogles, Camerons, and Clintons of that State, and came with her parents to Perryopolis, Fayette Co., in 1812. In 1818 she and David Barnes were married. At his death she was left with

six children, one having previously died. Her whole time and energy were devoted to rearing and educating her children, particularly in morals and religion. She never, when in health, let an evening pass without assembling her young family and reading to them a chapter from the Scriptures. Of course she was particular to avoid such chapters as are not considered delicate and proper to be read by youthful and unformed minds. Her selections were always judicious. After the reading she always uttered a prayer for the protection of her children, mingled with earnest hopes for their future usefulness. Her family consisted of David, William, Hamilton, Joseph, Z. Ellis, Emily, and Mary Bell. William was educated at Lewisburg University, and was ordained as a Baptist minister at the First Baptist Church of Pittsburgh. He visited the Holy Land with the view of thereby the better enabling himself to fulfill the responsible duties of his calling. He wished to see the places where Christ preached, feeling that he might gather inspiration therefrom. At the breaking out of the late war he was commissioned as chaplain of the Fifth New York Volunteer Artillery, and served until the close of the war. Hamilton has served a term in the State Senate from Somerset County. He is a fluent and impressive speaker, and a leader in the Republican party. Joseph became a carpenter, and, as a foreman of his department, helped build the Union Pacific Railroad. Ellis, being a great lover of horses, has dealt extensively in them, and during the late war was quartermaster under Gen. Samuel B. Holabird. He resides at Connellsville, and carries on the livery and sale business. Emily died quite young. Mary Bell married Thomas Evans, and is the mother of a large family, all industrious and good citizens.

David Barnes was born in Perryopolis, Feb. 5, 1819, and attended the common schools, but regards his mother as his only real teacher and only friend in youth. At sixteen years of age he commenced teaching school, and followed the business until (he having meanwhile incurred the responsibilities of marriage) his wages would not support him, when he turned his attention to politics. In 1853 he was appointed a clerk in the State Department at Harrisburg, where he remained some sixteen years. About 1869 he resigned his office at the capital and accepted the position of paymaster of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, and thereafter resigned that to accept position as book-keeper of the National Locomotive-Works at New Haven; and on the completion of the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad, from Greensburg to Connellsville, was appointed station agent at the latter place, which position he still holds.

Mr. Barnes is a stanch Republican, and exerted considerable influence during the late war. He was the true friend of the soldiers, helping and aiding them wherever he could, visiting them in hospitals and administering to their wants. Great numbers of them made him their banker, and he judiciously in-

vested their funds for them, often profitably, refusing all fees for his services; and he still helps them in their celebrations, especially to "fight their battles o'er," he being a fluent and stirring speaker. Mr. Barnes is charitable to a fault, but of great determination of character, and not lacking in fiery spirit makes enemies; but feeling that he is right he cares not for foes, declaring that he would "rather have one influential friend than the whole rabble of the town" at his back.

Mr. Barnes was a popular officer at the State capital, was respected by all with whom he did business, and in war times was the confidential and trusted friend of Governor Curtin, rendering him special services, at one time carrying messages from him to all the Governors of the New England States. Mr. Barnes has been somewhat of a traveler, having climbed to the top of Mount Washington, in the White Mountains, and visited the battle-fields around Richmond, Va., and seen "considerable of the country besides."

In 1848, Mr. Barnes married Mary Jane Sherman, a daughter of Samuel Sherman, of Connellsville, a native of Connecticut, and related to the family of Roger Sherman. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have had nine children,—four sons and five daughters. Two of the daughters are dead. His eldest son, Andrew Stewart Barnes, served during the late war as a soldier in the Fifth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery. After the war he learned the machinist trade in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shops. Thereafter he was appointed postmaster at Connellsville, and afterwards route agent between Washington City and Pittsburgh, which position he still holds. Mr. Barnes thinks that boys should learn trades, and his son Samuel is a machinist, and William a carpenter. Irwin, another son, quite young, is devoted to music. Mary Elizabeth is married, and lives in Cuba, N. Y. Jennie and Hally, his other children, are very intelligent, and likely to grow up to be excellent citizens.

Mr. Barnes lost the use of one of his legs when he was but ten years old, and says that his misfortune was "a godsend," as with his vitality and energy and two good legs he "might have become a brigand!" What is worse, he might have, and likely would have, gone into the late war, and would probably have been killed on the field. With the aid of his crutch he moves about as lively as most men on two good legs, and at the age of sixty-three is as active as ever, and looks younger than most men at fifty. His "nerve" will probably carry him on into extreme old age, and keep him useful all the while.

#### JOHN D. FRISBEE.

John D. Frisbee, Esq., president of the First National Bank of Connellsville, and the leading merchant of that borough, is of New England stock on his paternal side; in his maternal line Scotch-Irish. His father, Samuel Frisbee, was born in Connecticut,



*John D. Drisbee*



G.W. Meemaw

## CONNELLSVILLE BOROUGH AND TOWNSHIP.

417

and became a ship-builder, and in 1813 moved to Pittsburgh, Pa., on the solicitation of Robert Fulton, of steamboat fame, and was for a time in his employ. He afterwards built a large number of boats, mostly steam-packets, which ran on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. About 1816 he married Miss Jane Davis, then of Allegheny County, but a native of the north of Ireland, and who came to America when about thirteen years of age. They had nine children, of whom Mr. Frisbee was the seventh, born Oct. 14, 1829.

Samuel Frisbee moved from Pittsburgh about 1838 to that part of the then Beaver County which is now included in Lawrence County, near the town of New Castle, and settled upon a farm, and remained there, leading the life of a farmer, though diverting himself meanwhile with more or less boat-building, until 1852, when he removed to Davisville (a village named in honor of the maternal grandfather of Mr. J. D. Frisbee) in Allegheny County, and then in his old age rested from his labors, and died in 1854, at about eighty-four years of age, his wife surviving him. She remained at Davisville till about 1866, and moved to Mahoningtown, Lawrence Co., where she resided until her death in December, 1881, reaching upwards of ninety years of age.

Mr. John D. Frisbee attended in youth the common schools of Beaver and Lawrence Counties, and lived at home assisting his father on the farm till about 1853, when, having caught the "California fever," he left home for the new Ophir, and sailing from New York by the Nicarauga route duly arrived in San Francisco, at a time when it was only a small though intensely bustling city. Mr. Frisbee soon took up his residence in Placer County, where he embarked in merchandising, and uninterruptedly continued the business with satisfactory results until 1856, and then, leaving his business in the hands of others, returned to Davisville, Pa., his old home; remained there till the spring of 1857, and went back to California, and there prosecuted his business till 1860. He then gave up his residence in California and came back to Pennsylvania, and in 1861 took up his abode in Connellsville, where he has since resided, and where he at once entered into partnership with Wm. Cooper & Co., then late of Pittsburgh, upon general merchandising, under the firm-name of John D. Frisbee & Co., in the store which he still occupies. This partnership continued under the same firm-name till 1865, when Joseph Johnston became a member of the firm, and the name was changed to Frisbee, Johnston & Co., and so continued till 1870, Mr. Johnston then retiring, and the firm-name becoming Frisbee, Cooper & Co. This firm carried on the business until 1880, when Messrs. Cooper and the other members withdrew, leaving Mr. Frisbee in exclusive ownership. The business of the house under the several firm-names above noted has been for several years larger than that of any other store in Fayette County. Mr. Frisbee's business is con-

stantly increasing in importance. He aims to keep in stock everything in the mercantile line that is demanded by the county.

Mr. Frisbee took active part in the organization of the First National Bank of Connellsville, which was opened for business April 17, 1876, and was elected its first president, and has since been re-elected as such at each of the successive annual meetings of the bank's directors. The capital stock of the bank is \$50,000.

Aside from his special business, Mr. Frisbee has interested himself more or less in farming, and particularly in the breeding of imported Jersey cattle, which he raises upon his Cedar Grove farm, a mile east of Connellsville, which farm was in part formerly the property of the late Mr. Hiram Herbert, the grandfather of Mrs. Frisbee, and upon which he erected a house, in which he resided for a long period.

In politics Mr. Frisbee is an old-time Democrat. He enjoys a high reputation for business integrity, and contributes liberally to the support of all such public measures and such works of charity, etc., as he regards with favor.

Dec. 22, 1863, Mr. Frisbee married Miss Catherine L. Herbert, daughter of George W. Herbert, of Connellsville, by whom he has five children,—Emma H., Jennie D., Herbert, Katie, and an infant son, at this writing unnamed.

## GEORGE W. NEWCOMER, M.D.

The medical profession, like every other profession or vocation in life, comprises men of various mental calibres, various degrees of natural adaptability and acquired equipment for its pursuit. While every practicing physician may justly, perhaps, be accorded some special merit, however slight, some valuable peculiarity which determined him in the choice of his profession, the history of medical practitioners as a craft goes to show that only now and then one is possessed of that enthusiastic love of medical science and that certain intellectual capacity to wisely apply in practice what he has learned by study which win for him the popular confidence, and not only achieve for him an extended practice, but enable him to keep it and to add to it year by year. Two things especially seem to conspire to such success, to be necessary to it in fact, namely, keen insight into the nature or cause of disease, or what medical men term scientific "diagnosis," and the profound forecasting of the course and event of a disease by particular symptoms (enabling the true physician to effectively apply and vary remedies from time to time as the need of them is indicated), and which they call "prognosis." The skillful diagnostician and the like excellent prognoser, or "prognostician," must unite in the one physician if he be really able, and his success for a given period of years is the best possible assurance that the two do unite in his pro-

fessional character and determine his career, whoever he may be. Such a physician is Dr. George W. Newcomer, of Connellsville, who, though comparatively a young man, enjoys a very extensive practice, and stands correspondingly high in the confidence of the community, as is made evident by the fact that his "office hours" are crowded with patients, and his town visitations and country ride out of office hours constant and laborious. Success like his is practical testimony of worth which cannot be gainsaid,—the visible crown of merit.

Dr. George W. Newcomer is on his paternal side of German descent; on his maternal of Scotch-Irish stock. His great-grandfather, John Newcomer, was born in Germany, and emigrating to America, settled in Maryland, where the doctor's grandfather, John Newcomer (Jr.), was born. The latter came to Fayette County about 1790, and settled in Tyrone township, on a farm on which the doctor's father, Jacob Newcomer, was born in 1809, and which he finally purchased, living upon it all his life, and on which the doctor himself was born.

Jacob Newcomer, who died March 8, 1871, was the second of a family of eight children, and the oldest son. On the 21st of September, 1830, he married Elizabeth Hershey, of Allegheny County, who was born April 22, 1812. Of this marriage were ten children, of whom George W. is the seventh, and was born May 27, 1845. He was brought up on the farm till about thirteen years of age, working in summers after he became old enough to work, and attending school in the winter seasons, and devouring at home what books he could get to read. When arrived at the age above mentioned he was placed as a clerk in the store of his uncles, John and Joseph Newcomer, in Connellsville, where he remained till seventeen years of age, attending school winters. He then entered Pleasant Valley Academy, Washington County, where he passed two years, taking a partial course of classical studies.

At nineteen years of age he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. John R. Nickel, of Connellsville, one of the most eminent physicians of the region, and at one time Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the Physio-Medical College (now Institute) of Cincinnati. He continued with Dr. Nickel during the usual period of medical office study, and in due time took the regular course of medical lectures at the Physio-Medical Institute of Cincinnati, from which institution he received his diploma, graduating Feb. 7, 1867. He then returned to Connellsville and opened an office for the practice of medicine, which he there pursued for about five years, and then, upon the call of friends, he removed to Mount Vernon, Ohio, to take the practice of Dr. James Loar, who was about to remove farther West. Dr. Newcomer remained in practice at Mount Vernon till the spring of 1874, when, at the urgent request of his old preceptor, Dr. Nickel (who in a few weeks thereafter

died), he returned to Connellsville, where he has ever since remained.

Aside from the practice of medicine, the doctor has engaged more or less in real estate speculations with excellent results.

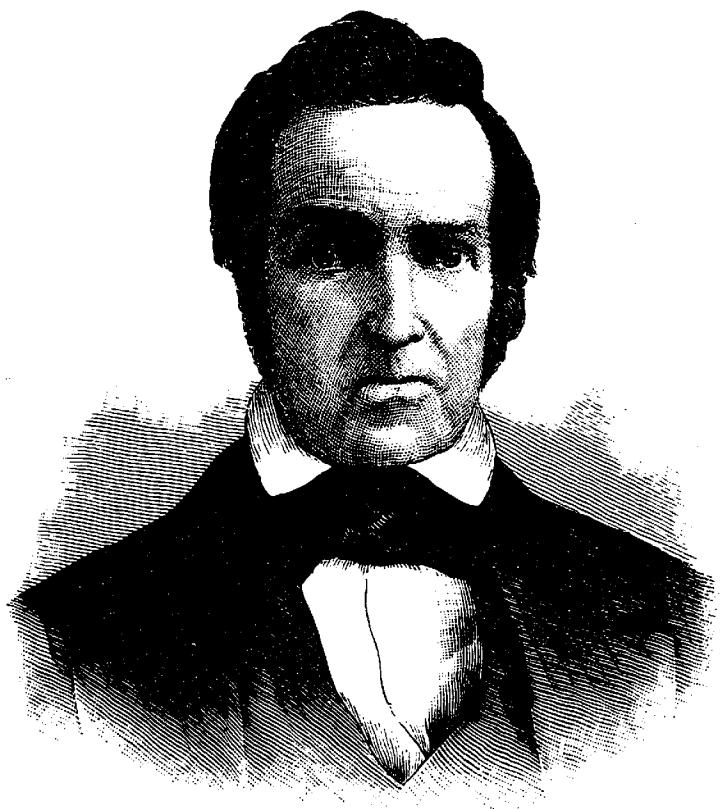
Dr. Newcomer is in politics an ardent Republican, and though he does not claim to have done his country great service during the war of the Rebellion, it may be mentioned here that he studied Republicanism in the field for about three months in war times, being then a member of Company B of the Fifty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, a three months' regiment, organized about the time of the battle of Gettysburg, but in which battle it did not participate, the company at that time being mustered in at Pittsburgh and awaiting equipments. But shortly afterwards it was sent with other companies to attempt the capture of the "Morgan raiders" in Ohio, and succeeded in cutting off Morgan at Salinesville, in that State,—a good lesson in politics, the doctor thinks.

#### SMITH BUTTERMORE, M.D.

Dr. Smith Buttermore, of Connellsville, an excellent gentleman, courteous, intelligent, and companionable, and a leading physician in his part of the county, is on his father's side of German stock. His grandfather, Jacob Buttermore, came to America when a boy, and settled in the eastern part of Pennsylvania. In the war of the Revolution he served as a soldier in Gen. Wayne's division, and after the war resided in Westmoreland County, near Ligonier, and eventually moved to Connellsville, where George Buttermore, the father of Dr. Buttermore, was born in 1798 and died in 1868. George B. married, about 1822, Barbara Smith, daughter of Henry Smith, of Connellsville.

Dr. Buttermore was born in February, 1830, and received his education other than professional in the common schools and at Jefferson Academy. When eighteen years of age he entered the office of Dr. Lutellus Lindley, of Connellsville, and read medicine during the required period, and attended regular courses of lectures at Cleveland (Ohio) Medical College, from which institution he graduated in 1854. Immediately after graduation he went to the State of California, wherein he practiced medicine for five years, and then returned home to Connellsville. Spending a summer there, he removed to Harrison County, Va., and entered into the practice of his profession there. When the war broke out all business, on the border especially, was thrown into confusion, and he, being unable therefore to prosecute his profession in the old way, accepted a commission in the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia under Gens. Lee and Jackson, where he became noted as a surgeon, and held his commission through the war.

After the war he resumed practice in Harrison



DAVID CUMMINGS.



*St Rogers*

## CONNELLSVILLE BOROUGH AND TOWNSHIP.

419

County, and continued it till the death of his father, in 1868, when he returned to Connellsville to settle the estate. He has since resided in that borough, and enjoys a fine practice, having in fact all the practice which he is able to attend to.

In politics Dr. Buttermore is a Democrat, and represented Fayette County in the State Legislature in the session of 1881.

In 1857 he married Miss Mary Lamb, a native of Washington County, Pa., by whom he has two children,—Nevada, born in Virginia, and Virginia, born in Connellsville.

## MAJ. DAVID CUMMINGS.

Maj. David Cummings, who became a citizen of Connellsville about 1820, and lived there for several years, where four of his children now reside, was born in Cecil County, Md., April 23, 1777, and was the son of James Cummings, by birth a Scotchman of distinguished family, who coming to America became an officer in the war of the Revolution. David Cummings was a gentleman of classical education, and in early life taught select schools. He was an officer in the army during the war of 1812, and was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Beaver Dam, in Canada, and with other captive American officers carried to England, where he was held for six months, until exchanged, suffering great hardships. After the war he became a mail-contractor under the government, and as such first found his way into Western Pennsylvania, and eventually settled at Connellsville, where he soon became a man of note. He represented Fayette County in the Legislature at the sessions of 1823 and 1824, and was the first man in the legislative body who made an effort to establish a general system of education by common schools. That system being a matter of contest, he was at the next election defeated.

Some years thereafter, leaving Connellsville, he removed to Mifflin County, where he was at first engaged in the building of the Pennsylvania Canal, from Huntingdon to Lewistown, he afterwards becoming superintendent of the canal, as also collector of the port of Harrisburg. He died at Lewistown, Feb. 5, 1848, and his remains were brought to Connellsville and interred in the family burying-ground beside those of his wife, who had died some years before him.

Maj. Cummings was married June 30, 1801, to Elizabeth Cathers, of Cecil County, Md., by whom he had six sons and six daughters, of whom five daughters and two sons are living,—Hannah M., who married the late Thomas R. McKee; Margaret Eliza, widow of Thomas McLaughlin; Sophia, widow of Josiah Simmons, who died about 1863; Mary Ann, who first married Dr. Bresee, of New York, now dead, and as her second husband, Andrew Patterson, of Juniata County; Ellen, wife of Robert T. Galloway, of

Fayette County; and Jonathan W., once a government surveyor, now of Uvalde County, Texas; and John A., who resides in Connellsville with his oldest sister, Mrs. McKee. Of the sons deceased was the late Dr. James C. Cummings, who died in Connellsville, July 28, 1872. He was born in Maryland in 1802, and moved with his parents to Fayette County about 1820, and was educated at Jefferson College, and studied medicine under Dr. Robert D. Moore, then a distinguished physician of Connellsville, where he himself afterwards became equally distinguished in his profession. He was coroner of Fayette County for several terms, and a member of the Legislature during the sessions of 1843 and 1844. He was never married.

## JAMES K. ROGERS, M.D.

Dr. James K. Rogers was the son of Dr. Joseph Rogers, deceased, and Elizabeth Johnstone Rogers, still living, and of Connellsville. He was born Feb. 5, 1832, and was educated at the common schools and at the academy of Dr. McCluskey, at West Alexander, Washington Co., Pa. At about seventeen years of age he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. James Cummings, of Connellsville, eventually matriculating in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated in March, 1852, a month after arriving at the age of twenty years. Immediately after graduation he commenced practice in Connellsville, and there followed his profession with signal success until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, soon after which he took his departure from home without apprising his friends of his intention and offered his services to the government. Being accepted he received appointment as surgeon and at once entered upon duty, and not long after wrote an affectionate letter to his parents, informing them of his new field of duty. During the war he held regular correspondence with his mother. His official positions in the service were those of assistant surgeon and surgeon under appointment by President Lincoln and confirmation by the Senate; and lieutenant-colonel by brevet under commission of Andrew Johnson, countersigned by Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, ranking him as such from the 1st day of November, 1865. During a portion of his career he was corps surgeon under Gen. Heintzelman. He at one time had charge of the hospitals at Chambersburg and Hagerstown, and was the chief commissioned officer present upon the capture and burning of the former town by McCausland's cavalry, July, 1864. He also held the post of assistant medical director of the Department of Missouri. Dr. Rogers visited various parts of the theatre of war, inspecting hospitals, etc. During his life in the army and elsewhere he performed over a thousand amputations of limbs, besides a large number of other surgical operations. He prepared some time before his death a manuscript work on

surgery intended for publication, but which was unfortunately lost.

After the surrender and the war was practically over Dr. Rogers was stationed in the government hospital at St. Louis, Mo., for about a year; but suffering under malarial fever contracted while on duty in South Carolina and Florida, he returned to Connellsville, and entered upon practice there, at once securing his old clientele. But he was ever a great sufferer, and on March 18, 1870, died from the effects of the fever which he had so long undergone. Dr. Rogers was not only a man of excellent intellect, but of great generosity and kindness of heart. He habitually gave away with free hand the money he earned in his practice. There was no avarice in his composition. His devotion to his profession as a whole was remarkable, but his chief love was surgery, in which his natural ability, disciplined by his experience in the army, made him eminently accomplished.

#### P. S. NEWMAYER.

One of the most enterprising gentlemen of Connellsville, or whom she has numbered among her inhabitants for many years past, the common declaration of her citizens names Porter S. Newmyer, Esq., lawyer and business man, and still young. His ancestors were German, he being the great-grandson of Peter Newmyer, who came to America from Germany about the middle of the eighteenth century, and eventually settled near Pennsville, Fayette Co. His grandfather's name was Jacob. Mr. Newmyer is the son of Joseph (born about 1820) and Elizabeth Strickler Newmyer, now residing at Dawson, and was born in Tyrone township, Oct. 8, 1847.

He was educated at home and at the Southwest Normal College, in California, Washington Co., Pa., and at Alliance College, Stark County, Ohio, which latter college he left in the spring of 1868, and entered upon the study of the law under the direction of Hon. W. H. Playford, of Uniontown, with whom he remained until admitted to the bar at the March term of court, Fayette County, 1871. May 5th of the same year he located in Connellsville and commenced the practice of his profession, at which place he has continued to this time, enjoying an extensive and lucrative business. In politics Mr. Newmyer is a Democrat, and has several times been elected representative delegate for Fayette County, and once senatorial delegate from Fayette and Greene Counties to State Conventions.

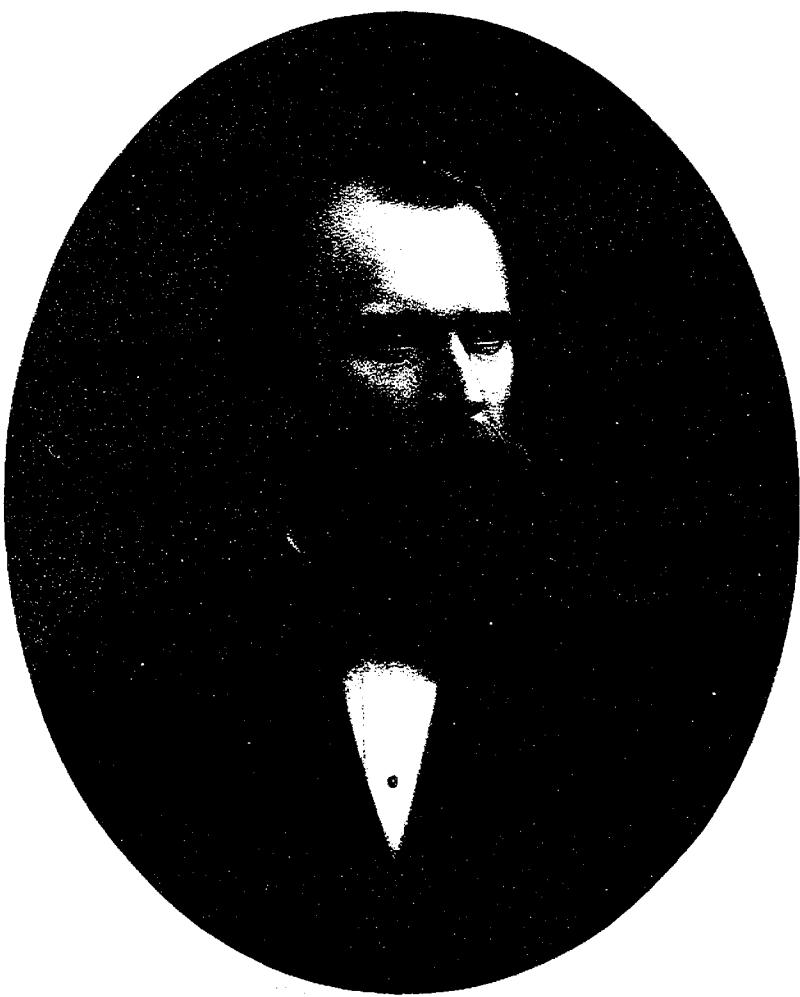
While prosecuting his professional business he has also been largely and profitably engaged in the real estate business and other important affairs. He organized the gas company of his borough, and originated the First National Bank of Connellsville; was its vice-president from 1876 to January, 1882, and one of its heaviest stockholders until the last-men-

tioned date, when he sold out his stock. Mr. Newmyer was one of the projectors of the *Keystone Courier*, one of the best county papers of Western Pennsylvania, and was one of the organizers of the Dawson Bridge Company across the Youghiogheny River. He recently erected the extensive and theretofore much-needed structure known as "Newmyer's Opera-House Block," on Pittsburgh Street, and is connected with Hood Brothers & Co. in the dry-goods business, and lends his assistance to various measures for the advancement of the interests of Connellsville. He is one of the trustees of Bethany College, West Virginia, elected in May, 1880.

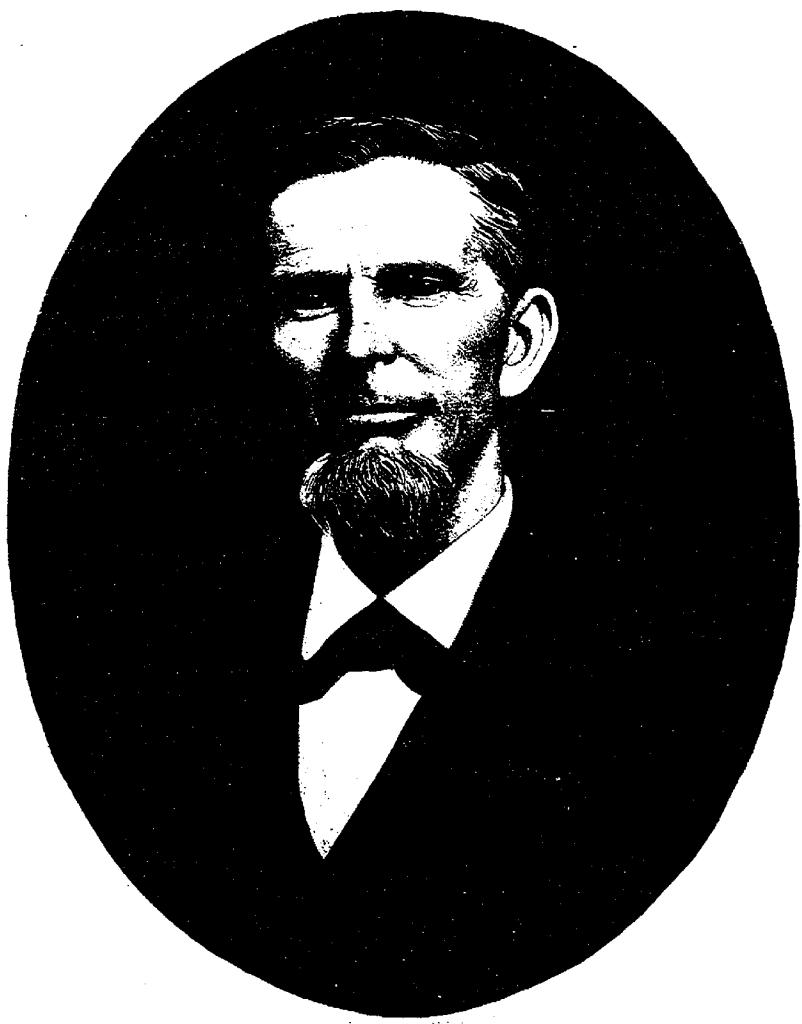
On the 10th of April, 1873, Mr. Newmyer married Miss Mary A. Davidson, daughter of Thomas R. and Isabella Davidson, of Connellsville, by whom he has a son, Thomas D., and a daughter, Isabella D.

#### JOSEPH SOISSON.

Of those of our fellow-citizens of foreign birth whose energy and ambition demand a less cramped field of action than Europe generally affords her most enterprising children, is Mr. Joseph Soisson, of Connellsville. Mr. Soisson was born in 1827 in Alsace, then a province of France, but since 1872 under the dominion of Germany, where he was educated in both the German and French tongue, and when about eighteen years of age came to America, at that time unable to speak English. Finding employment in New York he in a few months acquired a competent knowledge of our language and moved to Philadelphia, where he remained about eighteen months, and thence went to Hollidaysburg, Blair Co., Pa., in the employ of Charles Hughes, a brick-maker, continuing with him about a year and a half, whereafter he visited New Orleans, La., tarrying there a few months, and returning to Mr. Hughes, who finally went into business with Dr. Rodrick, of which firm Mr. Soisson soon took contracts for making brick. This business he prosecuted for about two years, and then went into partnership with Hughes, Rodrick retiring, on the Allegheny Mountain, Plane No. 8, the firm-name being Hughes & Soisson. The business continued at No. 8 till about 1860, when Hughes & Soisson instituted another brick-making partnership at Miltenberger, Fayette Co., which lasted about nine years, the firm dissolving about 1869. Mr. Soisson then carried on the business alone for about six years, and next entered into partnership with Spriggs & Wilhelm, brick-makers at White Rock, Connellsville, under the style of Soisson, Spriggs & Co., which after sundry changes in copartners became Soisson & Co., Mr. Soisson buying out some of his partners, and his young son, John F., purchasing the interests of others in 1876 (with capital which he had the business energy and courage to borrow), the firm continuing under the name of Soisson & Co. till December, 1879,



*J. S. Newmyer.*



*Joseph Soisson*

## BROWNSVILLE BOROUGH AND TOWNSHIP.

421

when Soisson & Son came into full possession of the business, which they have since conducted with great success. The company manufactures all kinds of brick on order, but coke-oven brick are their specialty, of which their works produce about 1,300,000 per year. They also make a fine article of pavement tile.

In 1872, Mr. Soisson, John Kilpatrick, and John Wilhelm, as Kilpatrick, Soisson & Co., established a fire-brick works at Moyer's, near Connellsville, which is now owned by Soisson & Kilpatrick (son of John Kilpatrick), Wilhelm having withdrawn, and at which

about eight thousand coke-oven and other bricks are made per day.

Mr. Soisson has ever maintained an excellent reputation for moral character as well as business enterprise.

In March, 1853, he married, at Hollidaysburg, Miss Caroline Filcer, daughter of Michael Filcer, of Centre County, who was born and married in Germany, some of his children being born there, Caroline, however, being a native of Centre County. Of this union are four daughters and seven sons. Three of the daughters are married.

<sup>1</sup> Such were probably John and Samuel McCulloch, traders, who made claim to a large tract of land, including all that is now the borough of Brownsville. It is not certainly known whether they ever lived here or not, but it is probable they were located here for a time temporarily in their trading operations. They claimed under an alleged military permit, granted by Col. Bonquet. Whether valid or not, their claim was afterwards purchased by Thomas Brown to make his title complete.