

BROWNSVILLE BOROUGH AND TOWNSHIP.

THE borough of Brownsville is situated on the right bank of the Monongahela River, at and extending below the mouth of Dunlap's Creek. Within its boundaries was the residence of the old Indian chief, Nemacolin, and the site of the pre-historic earthwork, known for a century and a quarter as "Redstone Old Fort," as also the site of "Fort Burd," which was the earliest defensive work reared by English-speaking people in the Ohio River valley, except that which was partially constructed by Englishmen (but completed by the French) where Pittsburgh now stands. The building of Fort Burd and the opening of a road to it from the East by Col. Burd, in 1759, gave to this place a great comparative importance, which it sustained in succeeding years, through the periods of Western emigration, of flat-boat and keel-boat building, of successful steamboat navigation of the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers, and of travel and traffic over the old National road, embracing a total of more than three-fourths of a century, until, by the completion of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, in 1852, and the consequent diversion of trade and travel, the old town was shorn of much of its former importance, and from that time, for almost thirty years, it has remained in a comparatively obscure and isolated situation until the spring of 1881, when, by the opening of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Line, from Pittsburgh to West Brownsville, the boroughs on the Monongahela at the mouth of Dunlap's Creek were for the first time placed in possession of railroad connection with Pittsburgh and the marts and markets of the Atlantic and the lakes.

The borough is almost encircled by the township of Brownsville, which extends around it from the Monongahela River and Redstone Creek, on the north and northeast, to Dunlap's Creek on the south, its

longest boundary line, on the southeast, being against the township of Redstone, of which it originally formed a part. The township, by the census of 1880, contained a population of 246; that of the borough of Brownsville being returned in the same census at 1489.

With the possible exception of a few transient squatters¹ who clustered around Fort Burd for a few years just after its erection, there is little doubt that Michael Cresap was the earliest white settler within the territory now embraced in the limits of the borough of Brownsville. He has been mentioned as such in all published accounts of the settlement, and it admits of no doubt that he was the first who came here with the intention of making the place his permanent home, though permanent settlers preceded him on the opposite side of Dunlap's Creek, and also at several points not far to the eastward and southeastward of the present borough. One of these was Thomas Brown (afterwards founder of the town), whose settlement in this section antedated that of Cresap a few years.

Michael Cresap was the son of Col. Thomas Cresap, of Oldtown, Md., who had been connected with the operations of the Ohio Company as its agent, and who had been one of the earliest travelers to the Monongahela country over the old Nemacolin path, as also one of those who accompanied Col. Burd to Fort Redstone in 1759. Whether the knowledge which he thus gained of this place had any influence in caus-

¹ 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.

ing his son to settle here is not known. He (Michael) first came as a trader about the year 1769 (though the exact date of his first visit is not known) to the mouth of Dunlap's Creek. "This post,¹ known in border history as Redstone Old Fort, became the rallying-point of the pioneers, and was familiar to many an early settler as his place of embarkation for the 'dark and bloody ground.' In the legends of the West, Michael Cresap is connected with this Indian stronghold. In those narratives Cresap is spoken of as remarkable for his brave, adventurous disposition, and awarded credit for often rescuing the whites by a timely notice of the savages' approach, a knowledge of which he obtained by unceasing vigilance over their movements. This fort was frequently Cresap's rendezvous as a trader, and thither he resorted with his people, either to interchange views and adopt plans for future action, or for repose in quieter times when the red men were lulled into inaction and the tomahawk was temporarily buried. These were periods of great conviviality. The days were spent in athletic exercises, and in the evening the sturdy foresters bivouacked around a fire of huge logs, recounted their hairbreadth adventures, or if, perchance, a violin or jews-harp was possessed by the foresters, it was certainly introduced, and the monotony of the camp was broken by a boisterous 'stag dance.'²

Michael Cresap discovered at that early day that this location would become exceedingly valuable as emigrants flowed in and the country was gradually opened. Accordingly he took measures to secure a Virginia title to several hundred acres, embracing the fortification, by what at that time was called a 'tomahawk improvement.' Not content, however, with girdling a few trees and blazing others, he determined to insure his purpose, and in order that his act and intention might not be misconstrued, he built a house of hewed logs with a shingle roof *nailed* on, which is believed to have been the first edifice of this kind in that part of our great domain west of the mountains. We are not possessed of data to fix the precise year of this erection, but it is supposed to have occurred about 1770."

For about five years after that time Capt. Cresap made the mouth of Dunlap's Creek the base of his trading operations, but still having his family and home in Maryland. "Early in the year 1774 he engaged six or seven active young men, at the rate of £2 10s. per month, and repairing to the wilderness of the Ohio, commenced the business of building houses and clearing lands, and being among the first adventurers into this exposed and dangerous region, he was enabled to select some of the best and richest of the Ohio level."³ It appears that he had considerable

means at his command, for in addition to the business of his store which he kept in operation at Redstone Old Fort, he purchased various tracts of land in the surrounding country,⁴ as well as at several points on the Ohio River, and he was also, apparently, a loaner of money to some extent on landed security.

After the close of "Dunmore's war," in the commencement of which Capt. Cresap took part as a subordinate officer (for which his name and character were afterwards severely but unjustly assailed), he "returned to Maryland, and spent the latter part of the autumn of 1774 and the succeeding winter in the repose of a domestic circle from which he had been so long estranged, but in the early spring of 1775 he hired another band of young men and repaired again to the Ohio to finish the work he commenced the year before. He did not stop at his old haunts, but descended to Kentucky, where he made some improvements. Being ill, however, he soon left his workmen and departed for his home over the mountains, in order to rest and recover his health. On his way

⁴ The following facts in reference to some of Cresap's land transactions in the vicinity of Dunlap's Creek are gathered from the old Augusta County, Va., court records, which are still in existence in Washington, Pa.:

On the 28th of September, 1773, Robert Denbow deeded to Michael Cresap, "for the consideration of fifteen pounds, Pennsylvania money, a tract of land in Westmoreland County, adjoining lands of David Rodgers and Joseph Branton [Brinton?], on Monongahela, being part of a larger tract of land I [Denbow] purchased of James Branton, and containing by estimation two hundred and fifty acres." The deed of conveyance was executed in presence of George Brant, Joseph Dorsey, and Henry Branton, and "at a court continued and held for Augusta County [Virginia] at Pittsburg, September the 21st, 1775, this deed of Bargain and Sale was proved by two of the subscribing witnesses, and ordered to be recorded."

On the 1st of September, 1775, "John Corey, of Dunlap's Creek Settlement, for the consideration of Fifty Pounds, Pennsylvania Currency, to him in hand paid by Michael Cresap, Sen.,⁵ mortgaged to the said Cresap "all the parcel of land contained in the within [not found] Bill of Sale from Josias Little to me [Corey], dated March 18, 1774." This mortgage was given to secure the payment of a certain sum of money named in a bond given by Corey to Cresap, dated Dec. 19, 1772. The mortgage was witnessed by John Jeremiah Jacob, and "by his oath proved at a court, continued and held for Augusta County, Va., at Pittsburg, Sept. 21, 1775, and ordered to be Recorded."

On the 5th of September, 1775, "James Brinton, of Augusta County, Virginia, Monongahela Settlement," in consideration of fifty pounds, Pennsylvania currency, "in hand paid by Michael Cresap, Sen.," conveyed to him by deed "a certain tract or parcel of land lying about one mile distant from the Monongahela River, and bounded by the following persons: John Adams on the North East, Edward Dorsey on the East, Thomas Brown, west, and Edward White on the North; with all and Singular the Appurtenances thereunto Belonging or in any ways appertaining; containing by Estimation about two hundred and fifty Acres, be the same more or less,"—the grantor guaranteeing the same against the lawful claims and demands of "all manner of Person or Persons, the Lord of the Soil excepted only." The deed was witnessed by Robert Denbow [his mark] and John Jeremiah Jacob, and "At a Court Continued and held for Augusta County at Pittsburg, September 21st, 1775, this Deed of Bargain and Sale was proved by the oath of John Jeremiah Jacob, one of the witnesses thereto, and ordered to be Recorded. Test: John Madison."

The instrument was indorsed, "Examined and delivered, John Jeremiah Jacob, October 8th, 1775."

* There was a younger Michael Cresap, the son of Daniel Cresap, brother of Michael Cresap, Sr.

¹ Extract from "Logan and Cresap," by Brantz Mayer.

² These festivities were doubtless joined in by the few soldiers of Fort Burl, for at that time, and for some years afterwards, that work was occupied by a small garrison.

³ Jacob's "Life of Cresap."

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across the Allegheny Mountains he was met by a faithful friend with a message stating that he had been appointed by the Committee of Safety at Frederick a captain to command one of the rifle companies required from Maryland by a resolution of Congress. Experienced officers and the very best men that could be procured were demanded.¹

This occurred in June, 1775, and on the 18th of the following month Capt. Cresap, at the head of his company (of whom twenty-two men were volunteers from west of the mountains, doubtless mostly from the Monongahela settlements), set out from Frederick, Md., and after a march of twenty-two days joined Washington's army investing Boston. But his military career in the Revolutionary army was short. "Admonished by continued illness, and feeling, perhaps, some foreboding of his fate, he endeavored once more, after about three months' service, to reach his home among the mountains, but finding himself too sick to proceed he stopped in New York, where he died of fever on the 18th of October, 1775, at the early age of thirty-three. On the following day his remains, attended by a vast concourse of people, were buried with military honors in Trinity churchyard."¹ In that burial-ground they still rest, and the headstone of his grave may be found much dilapidated, but with the yet legible inscription,

"IN MEMORY OF
MICHAEL CRESAP, FIRST CAPT.
OF THE RIFLE BATTALIONS,
AND SON TO COL. THOMAS
CRESAP, WHO DEPARTED THIS
LIFE OCTOBER THE 18, 1775."

Michael Cresap left a widow and four children. His widow, in 1781, married her first husband's friend and employé, John Jeremiah Jacob, who, at the age of about fifteen years, had commenced as a clerk for Cresap in his store at Redstone Old Fort, and who, on his employer's departure for the army in 1775, was left in charge of the business, and so remained for several months after Cresap's death, closing up the affairs. In July, 1776, he entered the army as ensign, and served nearly five years, rising to the grade of captain. Later in life he became a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died highly esteemed in Hampshire County, Va. He was the author of the "Life of Capt. Michael Cresap," and by the facts which he gathered and gave to the public in that work successfully vindicated the character and cleared the memory of his dead friend from the terrible charges which were made, and for years generally believed, against him in reference to the murder of the relatives of the Indian chief Logan in the war of 1774.

Thomas Brown, who laid out the town which then took, and still bears, his name, was one of the earliest

settlers who came to the vicinity of Redstone and Dunlap's Creeks, his name being found in the list of "The names of the Inhabitants near Redstone" reported by the Rev. John Steele as living in this region in the spring of 1768. He was not then a resident in what is now the borough of Brownsville, but came here a few years later, and having purchased the right which Michael Cresap had acquired to the land afterwards the site of the town, and having also bought out whatever interest the McCulloughs had in the same, he settled here and commenced improvement in 1776. The correctness of this date is made certain by the certificate which was given him for the tract by the Virginia commissioners at Redstone Old Fort, Dec. 16, 1779. In that certificate there is added to the description of the tract granted to Thomas Brown the words, "to include his settlement made in the year 1776." The tract was surveyed to him March 21, 1785. It is described in the survey as being "situate on the dividing ridge between Redstone and Dunlap's Creeks;" the name by which the tract was designated was "Whisky Path."

Basil Brown, Sr., brother of Thomas Brown, did not become a resident of Brownsville, but lived on a tract "near Redstone Old Fort," in the present township of Luzerne. On this tract he settled in 1770, and remained there during the remainder of his life. His son, Basil Brown, Jr., however, removed to Brownsville, where he lived at or near the corner of Morgan and Market Streets. His sister, Sally Brown, who was a cripple, lived with him, both remaining unmarried. He died in Brownsville many years ago, at seventy-five years of age. Sally, who survived him a number of years, is still remembered by many of the older citizens of the town.

From the time of the opening of Burd's road, in 1759, the point of its western terminus on the Monongahela became a place of considerable importance, and this was more especially the case after the time when westward bound emigrants began to pass through this region, making this the end of their land travel and the point of their embarkation in flat-boats for their passage down the river. A very heavy and constantly increasing emigration was setting towards the Southwest, particularly Kentucky, and to all emigrants traveling to that region the smoothly-flowing currents of the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers offered the easiest, cheapest, and in every sense the most eligible highway, a route by which, with very little labor to themselves, the rude craft on which they embarked at the mouth of Dunlap's Creek would land them without change almost on the spot of their destination.

These were the considerations which induced multitudes of western bound travelers to lay their route over the road which brought them to the Monongahela at Redstone Old Fort. Such as could conveniently make the arrangement usually chose the

¹ Mayer's "Logan and Cresap."

latter part of the winter for their exodus, because at that season the friendly snow still lingered upon the roads, and mitigated in some degree the horrors of the passage from the mountains to the river. If they had rightly timed their journey, and the melting time came soon after their arrival at the place of embarkation, then all was well with them, but if the spring thaws delayed their coming, and the shivering, homesick wayfarers were compelled to remain for weeks (as was sometimes the case) in their comfortless shelters, awaiting an opportunity to proceed on their way, then their condition was pitiable indeed. "John Moore, a very early settler, used to relate" (says Judge Veech) "that in the long, cold winter of 1780, a prototype of those of 1856-57, the snow being three or four feet deep and crusted, he said the road from Sandy Hollow (Brubaker's) to the verge of Brownsville, where William Hogg lived, was lined on both sides with wagons and families, camped out, waiting for the loosing of the icy bonds from the waters and the preparation of boats to embark for the West, the men dragging in old logs and stumps for fuel to save their wives and children from freezing."

The great amount of emigration and other western travel centring at the mouth of Dunlap's Creek as a point of embarkation rendered necessary the building of a large number of flat-boats and other primitive river-craft;¹ and the construction of these, as well as the furnishing of supplies to the voyagers for their long trips down the river (for by the time of their arrival here many of them had exhausted the supplies with which they had set out on the journey), produced business activity, and gave to the place the promise of future prosperity and importance.

These facts and considerations caused Thomas Brown to conceive the project of establishing a town upon that part of his "Whisky Path" tract lying adjacent to the Monongahela and Dunlap's Creek. Accordingly, in 1785 he platted and laid out the town of Brownsville with streets and alleys nearly the same as they now exist in that part of the present borough which was embraced in the original plat. A "public square" (which still remains as such) was laid out on the southwest side of Front Street, and adjoining it was the early burial-place of the town, in which the Browns, the Washingtons, and many others were interred as elsewhere mentioned. It has been said that this spot was donated and set apart by Thomas Brown

as a public burial-ground, but of this there is no proof. An addition to the town was afterwards made by Chads Chalfant, and another by Samuel Jackson, who purchased from Thomas Brown certain lands adjoining the original plat and laid them out with streets and alleys; Church and Spring Streets were included in this addition to the town.

The proprietor of Brownsville offered his lots for sale, subject to conditions nearly identical with those imposed by Henry Beeson in sales of his lots at Uniontown. All dwellings erected on them were required to be equal to twenty by twenty-five feet in dimensions, substantially built, and in all cases to have a chimney or chimneys of brick or stone. Quit-rents were required in nearly all cases, but these were sometimes waived, for reasons which are not made apparent.

Thomas Brown occupied (so says that dubious authority, tradition) the shingle-roofed house built by Michael Cresap from the time of his purchase from the latter until his death, which occurred in 1797, at the age of fifty-nine years. He left two sons—Thomas Brown, Jr., and Levi Brown—and three daughters,—Mrs. Elizabeth Cox, Mrs. William Crawford, and Mrs. Ewing. There are no descendants of his now living in Brownsville or vicinity.

The following-named persons were purchasers of town lots in Brownsville from the original proprietor. Many others purchased from his estate after his death. The years indicated are those of the record, not the execution of the respective deeds:

Robert Elliott.....	1786	Nathan Chalfant.....	1793
Matthew Campbell.....	1788	James Higginson.....	"
Robert Clark.....	"	Alexander Nelson.....	1794
John Rhoads.....	"	John Ayers.....	"
Stephen Duluth.....	"	Basil Brashear.....	1795
Jacob Bowman.....	"	John Fry.....	"
Andrew Bogg.....	"	William Cox.....	"
Charles Ford.....	1791	John Blackford.....	1796
Jacob Bowman.....	1792	Edward Hale.....	"
Ignatius Brown.....	"	William Hogg.....	"
Samuel Workman.....	"	George Kinnear.....	"
Basil Brown, Sr.....	1793	John Ekin.....	"
Charles Armstrong.....	"	John Yateman.....	1793
Mahlon Schooley.....	1788	Patrick Tiernan.....	"
Thomas Newport.....	"	Jonathan Hickman.....	"
John McCadden.....	"	Samuel Jackson.....	1794
George F. Hawkins.....	"	Robert Ayres.....	"
Amos Townsend.....	"	Chads Chalfant.....	"
John Wildman.....	"	Christian Yost.....	1795
Arthur Dempsey.....	"	Henry Bateman.....	"
Gideon Walker.....	"	Amos Townsend.....	1796
John Restine.....	"	John Christmas.....	"
Charles Sumption.....	"	James Hawkins.....	"
Thomas McKibben.....	"	John Jaques.....	"
John Yateman.....	1789	Thomas Gregg.....	1797
Matthew Van Lear.....	"	Andrew Brown.....	"
Isaiiah Ratcliff.....	"	Amos Wilson.....	"
James Long.....	1790	John Bowman.....	1796
Josiah Tannehill.....	"	Andrew Sinn.....	1799
Elijah Freilway.....	1791	Ayers Sian.....	"
Basil Brown.....	"	Isaac Sinn.....	"
Andrew Scott.....	1793	John McClure.....	1802

¹ These boats were most generally (in the earlier times) constructed by the emigrants themselves, at the mouth of the creek and below that point on the river, but were sometimes purchased (by such as had the means) from pioneer boat-builders, who had come to the place for the especial purpose of supplying this demand. Some idea of the number of boats thus built here, even as early as 1784, may be had from a petition presented at the September term of the Fayette County Court in that year "for a road from Redstone Old Fort along the river-side to the grist- and saw-mill at the mouth of Little Redstone and to Collo. Edw'd Cook's," it being represented in this petition that the road was necessary because "the intercourse along the river is so considerable, by reason of the number of Boats for passengers which are almost constantly building in different parts along the River-side."

Basil Brown, who was the purchaser of a large number of lots from his brother, Thomas Brown, made sales of them from time to time to the following-named persons, viz.:

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Thomas Brown, Jr.....	1788	William Hogg.....	1799
Otho Brashear.....	1791	Adam Jacobs.....	1800
Thomas Brown.....	"	John Laughlin.....	1799
Thomas Newport.....	1792	Basil Brashear.....	1800
William Goe.....	1794	John Hagan.....	"
Chads Chalfant.....	1796	Jonathan Miller.....	1802
Samuel Bell.....	"	Barrack Brashear.....	1805
John Wildman.....	"	Jacob Bowman.....	1809
William Price.....	1797		

Robert Elliott, the earliest purchaser whose name appears in the above list, came from Washington County, Md., to Brownsville, and purchased (April 28, 1786) a town lot for the consideration of £10. The lot was No. 17, adjoining lot of Robert Taylor. Col. Elliott was engaged here in the purchase of supplies for the United States government, in which business he was associated with Col. Eli Williams and Jacob Bowman.

Jacob Bowman, whose father emigrated from Germany to America about the time of the "Old French war," was born at Hagerstown, Md., June 17, 1763, and when twenty-four years of age came to Brownsville, and commenced the business of merchandising, he and William Hogg being the first two permanently-located merchants in the town. He was also engaged in partnership with Col. Elliott and Eli Williams, as before mentioned, in purchasing supplies for the Western army under Gen. Anthony Wayne, and he was made commissary to the government troops which were sent across the mountains to suppress the Whiskey Insurrection in 1794.

At the time when Mr. Bowman started business in Brownsville all goods were brought over the mountain roads from Cumberland to the Monongahela on pack-horses, of which large numbers, loaded with his goods, were frequently seen standing together in the public square opposite his residence, waiting their turn to be relieved of their burdens. The first load of merchandise brought over the mountains by wagon came here in 1789 to Jacob Bowman. The wagoner who drove the team was John Hayden, afterwards a well-known iron-master in Fayette County. The load, which was about two thousand pounds in weight, was drawn by four horses, and the freight charged on it was three dollars per one hundred pounds. Hayden was about a month in making the trip from Hagerstown, Md., to Brownsville and back.

In consideration of his services to the government, Jacob Bowman was appointed under the administration of President Washington (in 1795) postmaster of Brownsville, and held the office until the incoming of Gen. Jackson's administration, a period of thirty-four years. He was prominent in the organization of the old Monongahela Bank, and was its president from its organization under the charter in 1814 till Sept. 26, 1843, when he retired, and was succeeded by his son, James L. Bowman.

The residence of Jacob Bowman was where his son, N. B. Bowman, now lives, on the property called "Nemacolin," for the old Indian chief whose wigwam or cabin (tradition says) was once located on it.

This property he purchased of Thomas Brown soon after his settlement in Brownsville. Until the time of his emigration from Hagerstown to Brownsville Mr. Bowman was a member of the Lutheran Church, but not long afterwards he united with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and remained one of its most influential, liberal, and respected members until his death, which occurred March 2, 1847, at the age of eighty-four years. His wife died two years earlier, March 11, 1845.

The children of Jacob Bowman were the following named: Mary, born in 1788; married Henry Sterling, a planter of St. Francisville, La., and died in 1852. Annie E. Bowman, born May 8, 1790, and married March 12, 1818, to Henry Sweitzer, of Hagerstown, Md. Harriet E. Bowman, born June 16, 1792; married John Thompson McKennan; died March 8, 1832. James L. Bowman, born June 23, 1794; graduated at Washington College in 1813; studied law with John Kennedy; admitted to the bar in 1817; president of the Monongahela Bank from 1843 until his death in 1857. Matilda L. Bowman, born Aug. 13, 1796; married Thomas M. T. McKennan (member of Congress and Secretary of the Interior under President Fillmore); she died March 3, 1858. Louisa Bowman, born in 1798; married Samuel Bell, of Reading, Pa., in 1830; she died in January, 1880. William Robert Bowman, born 1801; graduated at Washington College, Pa., in 1822; graduated at theological seminary, Princeton, N. J., 1825; made deacon in Episcopal Church May 11, 1826; removed in 1827 to St. Francisville, West Feliciana Parish, La., where he organized Grace Church, Feb. 7, 1829; remained at St. Francisville till his death in 1835. Goodloe Harper Bowman, born April 3, 1803; entered trade with his father under the firm-name of Jacob Bowman & Sons; was subsequently in partnership with his brother, N. B. Bowman; was cashier of the Monongahela Bank from 1830 to 1841; elected president of that institution in 1857, and held the position till his death in February, 1874. Nelson Blair Bowman, born July 8, 1807; entered mercantile pursuits with his father and brother; retired from active trade in 1858, but is still a director in the Monongahela National Bank and in the Monongahela Bridge Company. He is living in retirement and elegance at "Nemacolin," an eminence which commands a fine view of the Monongahela River and surrounding country,—the same property which his father, Jacob Bowman, bought of Thomas Brown in 1788.¹

William Hogg was contemporary with Jacob Bowman as an early merchant in Brownsville. He was an Englishman who had been impressed as a sailor on

¹ The earliest date under which Jacob Bowman's name is found in the Fayette County records is June 23, 1788, at which time he purchased four and a half acres and four and a half perches of land in Brownsville from Thomas Brown for the consideration of £23. This was undoubtedly the homestead property "Nemacolin," now occupied by Nelson B. Bowman, though the description does not absolutely prove it to be the same.

board one of His Majesty's ships, and deserted at Charleston, S. C., whence he traveled to Philadelphia. There he made the acquaintance of an English gentleman named Stokes, who furnished him with a small stock of light hardware, with which he started out as a traveling peddler. He continued in this business for two or three trips, and finally, about 1787, came to Brownsville, where he opened a store in the upper story of a building on Water Street, where the rolling-mill now stands. He bought his goods in Baltimore, making his earliest trips to and from that city on foot, generally starting from Brownsville on Sunday morning, and closing his store during his absence. The first mention found of him in the records is his purchase of three lots in Brownsville, Jan. 28, 1796, after he had been here in business for nearly ten years. The lots which he purchased at that time were Nos. 3, 4, and 5 of the original plat, for the consideration of £15. Mr. Hogg was a bachelor, and by his industry and perseverance during a long period of merchandising in Brownsville accumulated a large fortune.

George Hogg, a nephew of William, was an iron-worker in Northumberland, England. About the year 1800 his uncle brought him to Brownsville and formed a business partnership with him, which continued till his death. George Hogg married a daughter of Nathaniel Breading, and they became the parents of four sons and two daughters, viz.: George E. Hogg, now living in Brownsville; Nathaniel B. Hogg, now a resident of Allegheny City, Pa.; John T. Hogg, living in Connellsville; James Hogg, lost at sea on board the steamer "Arctic;" a daughter, now Mrs. Felix R. Brunot, living in Pittsburgh; the other daughter, who became the wife of William Bissell, died many years ago.

In a deed executed in 1787 by Thomas Brown, conveying a town lot to Matthew Campbell, the property is described as "situate in Brownsville, *alias Washington*," by which it is made apparent that an attempt was made about that time to have the latter name adopted for the town in place of Brownsville. No allusion to the name (as applied to this town) has been found in any other place. The lot above referred to as having been sold to Campbell was No. 1, on Front Street, bounded on the northwest by Trader's Lane. The price paid was £5. The purchaser of this lot was doubtless the same Matthew Campbell who, in December, 1783, was licensed by the court of Fayette County to keep a tavern in Uniontown, and who in 1784 purchased a lot (where the Fulton House now stands) in that town, from Henry Beeson. In 1785 he was licensed to keep a public-house in Menallen township. Little beyond this is known of him.

Andrew Boggs was the purchaser from Thomas Brown (in June, 1788) of a lot on Second Street, extending through to Market Street, adjoining a lot

owned by Nathan Chalfant. The consideration named in the deed to Boggs is £7 10s.

Nathan Chalfant purchased the lot (referred to in the deed to Boggs) on the 23d of June, 1788. It was sixty by one hundred and eighty feet in size, extending from Second to Market Street. He sold it on the 19th of March, 1798, to Andrew Lynn, who, in June, 1815, conveyed it to the trustees of the Presbyterian congregation, and it is the same on which the church edifice of that congregation now stands.

At the same time that Chalfant purchased the lot above named he also bought lot No. 4, on Water Street, adjoining Thomas McKibben and Holborn Hill. On this lot he lived for many years, and carried on an extensive business in boat-building.

Chads Chalfant lived on a farm about one mile out of town, but was the owner of several town lots. In 1804 he donated to the Methodist Episcopal Church the lot on which the present house of worship stands. He also sold the lot which is now occupied by the Masonic Hall.

Robert Clarke came here from Greene County as early as 1788, at which time he was the purchaser of a lot in this town. He built the house which is now owned by the heirs of George Shuman and occupied as a telegraph-office. Its original site was where the Snowdon House now is, but it was removed about 1823 to its present location by Clarke, who then built the Snowdon House on the spot thus vacated, and lived in it until his death, about 1840. He was concerned with Neal Gillespie in the grist-mill and saw-mill on the river, as hereafter mentioned. A daughter of Robert Clarke married John L. Dawson, and another daughter became the wife of Gen. Henry W. Beeson, of Uniontown.

Neal Gillespie was not a settler in Brownsville, yet it seems proper to mention him in this connection, as he was closely identified with the business interests of the place. He was an Irishman who came to the west bank of the Monongahela, and settled upon the "Indian Hill" tract, which had previously been the property of "Indian Peter," opposite Brownsville. He became the owner of the ferry across the river at this point, and operated it for many years. He purchased land in Brownsville, on the "Neck," where his landing-place was located, as also the grist-mill and saw-mill (elsewhere mentioned) which he built in partnership with Robert Clarke. A part of his land on the "Neck" was sold March 19, 1829, to Samuel J. Krepps.

Gillespie's daughter, Nellie, married a man named Boyle. They lived in Brownsville in a log house that stood on Second Street in the rear of the Central Hotel. In that house was born their daughter, Maria, who became the wife of the Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, and mother of the wife of Gen. W. T. Sherman, of the United States army. //

George Kinnear, a Scotchman, came to Brownsville before 1788, and purchased several lots located on the

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east, south, and west of the Public Ground. This property passed to Polly Kinnear, and later to William Cock, who sold to J. W. Jeffries. Kinnear was associated in business with James Lang (the auctioneer), who came here in 1790.

Thomas McKibben was in Brownsville as early as 1788, in which year there was recorded a deed to him from Thomas Brown, conveying certain property in the town. He was a merchant on Market Street, and a justice of the peace, also prothonotary of Fayette County in 1821. No descendants of his are now in Brownsville.

Samuel Workman came here as early as 1790, and started a tannery where now stands the residence of Samuel Steele. James Workman, a son, afterwards built the present Steele tannery. He also kept the tavern, now the Girard House, at the head of Market Street.

The Brownsville post-office was established Jan. 1, 1795, with Jacob Bowman as postmaster. Basil Brashear was here in the same year, and soon after built the stone house now occupied by Mrs. Wesley Frost, opening it as a tavern. This was for years the leading public-house of Brownsville.

Adam Jacobs came in about 1795. He was a merchant, and kept a store on Water Street, next below where the rolling-mill stands. A daughter of his married her father's clerk, a Mr. Beggs, with whom she removed to New Lisbon, Ohio. Adam Jacobs, Jr., became a merchant in the town, and father of the third Adam, now known as Capt. Adam Jacobs, who was born in Brownsville, Jan. 7, 1817. He learned the trade of coppersmith and tinner, but commenced steamboating early in life, taking command of the steamer "Exchange" in 1840, when he was only twenty-three years of age. Afterwards he commanded several boats, the last of which was the "Niagara," in 1847. Since that time he has been engaged in the building of steamboats, of which about one hundred and twenty have been built for him. He has always been an active business man, and by his industry and remarkable business tact has accumulated a handsome fortune. There are few, if any, who have done more than he to advance the business interests of Brownsville, and to-day he is accounted one of the most enterprising as well as substantial men of the Monongahela Valley. He has a residence in Brownsville, and another upon his fine estate of "East Riverside," on the Monongahela, in the township of Luzerne.

In 1796, Elijah Clark was engaged in boat-building in Brownsville. His yard was on Water Street, north of the site of the United States Hotel. At the same time Capt. T. Shane advertised boat-sheds and boat-yards for sale or to let.

A coppersmith and tin-working shop was carried on here in 1797 by Anthony & Bowman.

William Crawford was a merchant in Brownsville in (and probably before) the year 1800. His store

was on Market Street, where Jacob Sawyer now lives. His wife was a daughter of Thomas Brown.

Valentine Giese, the son of a Lutheran clergyman who emigrated to America in 1776, and settled at Berlin, Somerset Co., Pa., where this son was born, came to Brownsville about the year 1800, and went into trade here. On the breaking out of the war of 1812 he entered the service as a sergeant in Capt. Joseph Wadsworth's company, of which he afterwards became captain. After his return from the war he reopened the mercantile business, and also became very popular as a military man and a politician. He died in 1835, and was buried in the Episcopal churchyard. He had two sons and two daughters, but none are now living.

James Blaine was a man who traveled quite extensively in Europe and South America, and afterwards, in 1804, settled in Brownsville, where he opened a store, and where he was also for many years a justice of the peace. He was a man of dignified bearing, and held in high esteem by his fellow-townsmen. In 1818 he removed to Washington County, where he lived during the remainder of his life.

George Graff, a carpenter and cabinet-maker, came from Allentown, Pa., to Brownsville in 1806. He lived on Front Street, where his son Joseph now lives.

George Johnston, a native of Monaghan County, Ireland, landed in Philadelphia with his wife in August, 1805, and thence moved to Hickory, Washington Co., Pa., where his uncle resided. There he remained until the following spring, his son John having been born in the mean time. Mr. Johnston then removed to Brownsville, where he commenced business as a weaver in a house that stood where Dr. J. R. Patton now lives. He had a family of eight children, of whom John was the eldest. He (John) learned the trade of carpenter with George Graff. He has since been prominent in the affairs of Brownsville, and has often been elected to offices in the borough. He is still living here, on the corner of Morgan and Front Streets. Two other sons (William and James) and a daughter of George Johnston are also living in Brownsville.

In 1807, Alexander Simpson was established in Brownsville as a manufacturer of surveyors' instruments and other fine work of similar character.

Abraham Underwood, a Quaker, left Baltimore in 1808, with his wife and three children, bound for Cincinnati, over the then usual route by way of Brownsville. Arriving at this point, and finding something of a Quaker settlement here and in the vicinity, they abandoned their original intention and remained in Brownsville. Mr. Underwood was by trade a tailor, and he soon opened a shop on Front Street, west of Jacob's Alley. The family remained in Brownsville from 1808 until 1834, when he removed to Monongahela City, Pa.

Philip Worley came from Virginia to Brownsville

about 1808, and took up the business of boat-building. His mother kept a cake-shop in the "Neck," where the vacant lot is, just below the hardware-store of James Slocum. Worley died a few years later, and his widow married Thomas Brown, son of Basil Brown, Sr. Daniel Worley, a son of Philip, was a clerk in Robert Clarke's store. He married a daughter of James Tomlinson, and in 1815 was employed as master of one of the river-boats owned by his father-in-law. In 1823 he and Tomlinson, with their families, moved to Cleveland, Ohio, where they settled, and where their descendants are still living.

Eli Abrams settled here about 1812. His grandfather, Henry Abrams, was a settler at Turkey Foot as early as 1768, being mentioned as such in the report of the Rev. John Steele, made in that year. Eli, on his arrival at Brownsville, was employed in the nail-factory of Jacob Bowman, on Front Street. Afterwards he married a daughter of Martin Tiernan, and kept a store on the "Neck." He became a justice of the peace, and filled that office with honor for many years. Two of his sons (Dr. James Abrams, dentist, and Decatur Abrams) are now living in Brownsville. Another son, Lewis Abrams, lives about a mile outside the borough.

George Dawson was a son of Nicholas, and grandson of George and Elenor Dawson, who were settlers in the township of Union (now North Union). Their son Nicholas removed to Kentucky, where his son George was reared to manhood. About 1813 he (George) returned to Fayette County, Pa., and settled in Brownsville with his wife and two children (John L. Dawson, who afterwards became a prominent public man, and a daughter, who married George Ashman), occupying a house on Front Street, now owned by Mrs. Sweitzer. He was the Brownsville agent for a salt company, and became interested in the construction of the National road, being the contractor for the building of the heavy stone-work on the riverside of that road in its approaches to the Monongahela. He was also the owner of large tracts of land in Ohio. His children, besides the two before mentioned, were as follows: Louisa, who married Gen. George W. Cass; Ellen, who after her sister's death became the second wife of Gen. Cass; Samuel Kennedy Dawson, who became an officer in the United States army, and is now on the retired list, living at Eastport, Me.; Mary, who died at the age of about twenty years; Elizabeth, married Alfred Howell, of Uniontown; Catharine, married Alpheus E. Willson, of Uniontown, president judge of Fayette County court; and George, the youngest, who married a daughter of Alfred Patterson, of Pittsburgh, and is now residing in Louisiana. George Dawson, the father of this numerous family, died in Brownsville a few years ago. None of his descendants are now living in the borough.

John Snowdon, a young Englishman, came to Brownsville about 1820, with a wife and two chil-

dren. He was a blacksmith by trade, and commenced work here with John Weaver, who, however, was a man of very little account, and the work of the shop was chiefly done by Snowdon. His industry soon attracted the attention of George Hogg (himself also an Englishman), who asked young Snowdon if he could make an English oven. His reply was that he could if he had the necessary iron, which was thereupon procured for him by Mr. Hogg, and the oven was produced as desired. At that time stoves were nearly or wholly unknown in this section, and Mr. Snowdon was called on to make several of them, which he did. After a time Mr. Hogg asked him why he did not start a shop of his own, and received the very natural reply that it was because he had not the capital. Mr. Hogg then furnished him with an anvil, bellows, and all other needed articles which he could not make, and he opened a blacksmith-shop where John R. Dutton's store and residence now is. The new shop received an unexpectedly large patronage, and many articles in the machinery line were required, whereupon, after a short time, a machine-shop was added. At first the necessary castings were procured from William Cock, at Bridgeport, but it was not long before Snowdon added a foundry and pattern-shop to his other works. In 1827 he built at these works the engines for the steamer "Monongahela." In 1831 he built larger shops where the rolling-mill now stands. These shops were burned and rebuilt below the site of the rolling-mills. In them the engines of the iron-clad "Manayunk" were built. The building of the rolling-mill and its subsequent history will be found in another place in the history of the borough.

Mr. Snowdon, who was for a period of more than fifty years a resident of Brownsville, and in the active part of his life one of the most enterprising men of the borough, was born at Martin, near Scarborough, in Yorkshire, England, March 2, 1796, and died in Brownsville on the 25th of January, 1875. His son, J. N. Snowdon, is the present postmaster of Brownsville.

Henry J. Rigden, a "watchmaker," came from Georgetown, D. C., in September, 1817, and opened a shop on Front Street, Brownsville. He was afterwards elected justice of the peace, and filled the office for fifteen years. For several years he was in the State service as clerk for the superintendent of canals at Erie, Pa., but had his home at Brownsville during that term. He also held the office of postmaster at Brownsville during the administration of President Polk. He still resides in Brownsville, which has been his home for sixty-four years.

Henry Sweitzer, long a prominent citizen of Brownsville, was a native of Doylestown, Pa., and at the age of sixteen years removed to Washington County, Md., where he remained for many years, during which time he was elected sheriff of that county and member of the Legislature. In 1818 he married Ann E. Bowman, daughter of Jacob Bowman, and removed to Browns-

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ville, entering at once into mercantile business and real estate transactions. He built the stone house on Water Street (now the United States Hotel), which was his residence for many years, and in which all his children were born. One of his sons, Gen. J. B. Sweitzer, of Pittsburgh, is now prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Western District. In the war of the Rebellion he entered the service in July, 1861, and became colonel of the Sixty-second Pennsylvania Regiment, succeeding Col. Samuel W. Black. As senior colonel he commanded the Second Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps, Army of Potomac, and served through the campaigns of McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, Meade, and Grant to the close of the conflict. Nelson B. Sweitzer, also a son of Henry, graduated at West Point in 1853, and entered the regular army. He served in McClellan's campaigns as personal aide on the staff of that general, and was afterwards placed in command of cavalry by Gen. P. H. Sheridan. He is now (June, 1881) in command of Fort Clarke, on the Rio Grande, in Texas. William, another son of Henry Sweitzer, and a native of Brownsville, is living in Washington, Pa.

INCORPORATION OF THE BOROUGH, AND ERECTION OF THE TOWNSHIP, OF BROWNSVILLE.

Brownsville was erected a borough by an act of Assembly passed Dec. 14, 1814, and approved Jan. 9, 1815, by which act it was provided and declared—

"That the town of Brownsville, in the county of Fayette, shall be, and the same is hereby, erected into a borough, which shall be called 'the Borough of Brownsville,' bounded and limited as follows: Beginning at the east abutment of Jonah Cadwallader's mill-dam, . . . and running thence by various courses and distances to low-water mark on the Monongahela River at the lower end of the town; thence up the river to the mouth of Dunlap's Creek, and up the Creek to Cadwallader's mill-dam, the place of beginning."

The act provided that the electors of the borough should meet at the house of Jacob Copland, and there elect one chief burgess, one assistant burgess, seven reputable citizens to form a Town Council, and one high constable. Accordingly, "at an election held at the house of Jacob Coplan, in the Borough of Brownsville, on the first Tuesday of April, A.D. 1815, agreeably to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 14th day of December, 1814, for incorporating said Borough," the following-named persons were elected: Chief Burgess, Thomas McKibben; Assistant Burgess, Philip Shaffner; Councilmen, William Hogg, Basil Brashear, John S. Dugan, John McCadden, George Hogg, Jr., Israel Miller, George Dawson; High Constable, John Jacques. These were the first officers of the borough of Brownsville.

"April 8, 1815.—The Burgess and Town Council met at the office of Michael Sowers, Esq., and took

the oaths of office, and proceeded to the Council Room in Basil Brashear's tavern, where William Hogg was elected president of the Council, and John McC. Hazlip, clerk."

At the April term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Fayette County in 1817 a petition of a number of inhabitants was presented, praying for the erection of a township to be called Brownsville from a part of Redstone township, to include the borough of Brownsville and a small territory beyond the limits of the borough and east of it, and to extend from Dunlap's Creek to Redstone Creek. Upon this petition the court appointed Jacob Bowman, Esq., John Fulton, and Griffith Roberts viewers to examine into the matter and report. In August of the same year this committee reported to the court that they had performed the duty assigned them, and agreed on the boundaries of the proposed township of Brownsville, to be erected from the territory of Redstone, viz.: "Beginning at the mouth of Dunlap's Creek; thence up the same with the meanders thereof to the west end of Miller's mill-dam;" thence by a great number of recited courses and distances from Dunlap's Creek to Redstone Creek; "thence down said Creek to the Monongahela River, and up the said River with the meanders thereof to the place of beginning." This report was accepted and confirmed, and at the November sessions of the same year the court ordered the erection of the new township, with bounds as reported, "to be called Brownsville Township."

PUBLIC GROUND, MARKET-HOUSE, AND OTHER MATTERS FROM THE BOROUGH RECORDS.

The plat known as the Public Ground in Brownsville borough appears to have been a matter of dispute in early years. In the year 1807, Jonathan Miller, John Sheldon, and Henry Wise gave notice that they had been "authorized to erect a Market-House on a certain piece of ground in the town of Brownsville known as the Public Ground," whereupon they were notified and warned not to erect any building on that ground until an investigation should be had, and a decision rendered by the proper tribunal. The protest came from Basil and Wilkes Brown, executors of Thomas Brown, deceased. A public notice by these executors to the effect that "they hold an entrust on that piece of ground" is found in the *Genius of Liberty* of May 4th in that year.

Nothing is found in reference to any official action being taken in consequence of the protest of Thomas Brown's executors, but it is certain that a market-house was built on the ground in question, and that it was used as the public market-house of the town until 1815, when a new one was erected, but the old one was soon after repaired, and continued in use for about twelve years longer.

The first action taken concerning the erection of the second market-house in 1815 has not been found.

but that the erection had been decided on, and a site fixed for it, is shown by a resolution of the Council on the 15th of April in that year, "That the centre of the Market-House be in the centre of Market Street, opposite the division line between Jacob Bowman's two lots, which lie on the southwest side of said street;" and also by the tenor of a petition to the Council signed by thirty-eight freeholders, dated May 5, 1815, praying for a change of the site of the proposed market-house "as formerly fixed by the Council." A vote of the Council on the question of removal of site resulted in the decision that it should remain as previously fixed upon.

On the 2d of June following, "It was agreed that a Market-House be built on the Scite last agreed on, of the following dimensions, viz.: fifty feet long and eighteen feet wide from out to out of the pillars. The roof to be supported by ten pillars, five at each side. The Roof to project four feet on each side outside of the pillars; the bottoms or bases of the pillars to be built with stone and lime-mortar, sunk two feet in the ground, and to rise one foot above the surface, twenty-two inches square, and to be raised six feet six inches above the stone, with brick and lime-mortar, twenty-two inches square." It was also "Agreed that an advertisement be put in the *American Telegraph* for mechanicks to hand in proposals for doing the work to the Council at Basil Brashear's [tavern], on the 16th inst., betwixt the hours of 2 and 4 o'cl'k P.M." On the 4th of August, 1815, "A Contract was made with John M. Hazlip for Compleating the Market-House, for which he is to receive Three hundred and fifty dollars, the work to be done, in a substantial, workmanlike manner, against the first of October next."

Dec. 26, 1815, "The Market-House being Completated, the Council appointed George Graff, John Laybourn, Griffith Roberts, and Ephraim Butcher Referees to view the work and report to the Council." Part of this committee reported, Jan. 5, 1816, "that the work throughout the whole is done in a substantial and workmanlike manner." This report was signed by John Laybourn, George Graff, and Griffith Roberts. But the other member of the viewing committee, Ephraim Butcher, certified only that "I, as one of the referees chosen to examine the work of the new Market-House, have done so, and do certify that in my opinion the mason-work is sufficiently substantial," thereby inviting the inference that, in his opinion, the other parts of the work were not done according to the requirements of the contract. It was accepted, however, and on that day (January 5th) a committee was appointed "to level the market-house floor, fix chains across the ends," and attend to certain other small matters.

Feb. 23, 1816, the Council passed an ordinance "That from and after the 15th of March Market shall be held in the Market House on Market Street of said borough on Wednesday and Saturday of each

week; the Market hours shall be from daylight until nine o'clock A.M. on each of said days in the months of March, October, November, December, January, and February, and from daylight until eight o'clock A.M. on each of the aforesaid days in the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September."¹ The commodities to be deemed articles of marketing were meats, salted or fresh, eggs, butter, poultry, cheese, lard, tallow, candles, fruit, and all kinds of vegetables, but not grain. A fine of one dollar was imposed on each and every person buying or selling marketable articles at any other place than the market-house during market hours. The stalls on the southwest side of the building were to be occupied by the butchers and fishmongers at a reasonable rate, fixed at \$5 each per annum.

James Workman and Nathan Smith were empowered "to enclose the Market House with a pale fence and a gate at each end, and to have the sides so secured as to prevent sheep, hogs, and geese from entering the same."

In August, 1817, the superintendent of the work on the National road (then in process of construction) requested the removal of the market-house in Market Street, it being in the location of the road, and so situated as to impede the progress of the workmen. On the 9th of that month the Council "Resolved that the materials of the Market House be offered at public sale on Wednesday next,² the Council reserving the Stone, Brick, and Gates for the use of the Market House in Front Street," meaning the old building erected for that purpose on the Public Ground in 1807. This old market-house was then repaired, and used by the people of the borough until the erection of the present market-house. Quit-rents were paid on it to Sally Brown as late as the year 1844, when a bill of six years' rent was presented to the Council and ordered paid. The present brick market-house was built in 1829. An addition to it was projected in 1853, and the Council passed a resolution to that effect, but it was not done, and the building as it stands to-day (at the corner of Market Street and Bank Alley) is the same as when erected fifty-two years ago.

The grading of the National road, in 1817-18, rendered Front Street almost impassable, by reason of the filling at the upper end and the excavation at the lower. The borough board ordered that street graded to the National road, to make it passable. At a Council meeting held June 17, 1818, it was resolved, on motion of George Dawson and Valentine Geisey, that the sum of \$4000 be obtained as a loan from bank, and that the same be equally expended on Front, Market, and Water Streets,—Front Street to be graded forty-five feet wide. On the 21st of September in the same year the Council considered an offer from John Bogle to contract "To pave Front Street for \$25 per perch, running measure."

¹ Repealed May 11, 1820.

² The timber and roof were sold to Elijah Clarke for \$46.

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Sept. 23, 1819, James L. Bowman and D. B. Bayliss were authorized to employ Freeman Lewis "to make a survey and draft of the borough." The work was accordingly done by Mr. Lewis, and on the 20th of October the Council "Ordered that survey monuments be erected in the centre of Market Street and elsewhere, under the direction of Freeman Lewis," which was also done.

LIST OF TAXABLES IN BROWNSVILLE IN 1818.

Robert Ayres.	John Chenney.
John Allender.	Church Cashing.
David Auld.	James Carter.
David Aviel.	Charles Campbell.
James Allison.	Jacob Crawl.
Thomas Auberry.	Landon Crocker.
David Allen.	William Crawford.
David Anderson.	Emmanuel Crossin.
J. Auld.	Thomas Carter.
Ephraim Butcher.	Thomas Downey.
D. Bayliss & Co.	John Dixon.
John Biddle.	Henry G. Dales.
Peter Beaker.	George Dawson.
John Bowman.	John Duvalle.
Basil Brown.	William Drake.
Basil Brashear.	John Davis.
John Beckley, Admin.	Neal Duffee.
Edward Burns.	Bartholomew Depsey.
Henry Barkeeman.	Peter Elston.
James Boner.	John Everhart.
James Blaine.	Charles Ford.
George Boyd.	John Fletcher.
Bank of Brownsville.	John Foster.
Nathan Briggs.	Robert Fordis.
James Breading.	Jacob Fouch.
James S. Bowlin.	John Frew.
Ezekiel Baldwin.	Henry B. Goe.
Jacob Bowman & Son.	Robert Graham.
Thomas Berry.	George Graff.
Charles Brown.	Patrick Gormley.
Simeon Bowman.	Valentine Giesey.
Joseph Baldwin.	Neal Gillespie.
Sarah Brown.	John Gribble.
Randle Black.	Henry Graham.
Benjamin Berry.	John Gordan.
James Butterfield.	John Givin.
James Boyle.	Robert Hamilton.
Nancy Beckley.	Peter Humerickhouse.
Bonnell, Gregg & Carruthers.	John Hazlip.
Chads Chalfant.	George Hanes.
John Connelly.	Matthew Hutchinson.
James Chalfant.	William Hogg.
Joseph Craig.	E. & C. Hunt.
John Christmas.	Caleb Hunt.
Robert Clark.	George Hogg & Co.
Jonah Cadwallader.	William Howard.
William Craig.	William Hanes.
Jacob Conrad.	Robert Henderson.
Joseph Copley.	Henry Hull.
Matthew Coffin.	Thomas Headon.
Elijah Clarke.	James Hutchinson.
John Collins.	John Harris.
George Craft.	Miehael Harris.
Jacob Coplan.	Henry Holman.
Charles Chadwick.	James Harkness.
Nathan Chalfant.	Henry Irwin.

Adam Jacobs.	John Richards.
John Jaquis.	John Rape.
John Johnston.	James Reynolds.
James Johnston.	John Robinson.
Samuel Jackson.	Samuel Rose.
John Johnson.	Samuel Richards.
James Jones.	Robert Ritchie.
Job Jones.	Henry Rigden.
John Juil.	Michael Rusler.
Jacob Kenniear.	Levi Springer.
Mary Kenniear.	William Stephenson.
George Kenniear.	Patrick Sullivan.
Basil King's heirs.	Michael Sowers.
Michael Kelly.	Henry Stoy.
Mary Kennedy.	Lewis Switzer.
John McCartney, Jr.	Charles Sheets.
Edward Maloine.	Philip Shafner.
William Miniken.	George Shuman.
John McMordee.	Nathan Smith.
George McMichael.	Isaac Saffel.
John Marsh.	James Spencer.
Ready McSherry.	Thomas Stephenson.
William Moffit.	Henry Shreve.
Israel Miller.	John Smith.
John McCartney, Sr.	Philip Smith.
William McFall.	Robert Scott.
Charles Michael.	Andrew Stark.
John McCadden.	William Seale.
Thomas McKibben.	Jacob Sheffner.
John McKennon.	Samuel Shuman.
John McCadden, Sr.	Thomas Sloane.
Robert McClane.	Henry Sweitzer & Co.
John McCormick.	Joseph Thornton.
William McMullen.	Martin Tiernan.
Allen McCurdy.	George Trucks' heirs.
George Murre.	Aaron Townsend.
Henry Morrison.	James Thompson.
Hugh McDonald.	Ebenezer Taylor.
John Murry.	Eli Tascour.
Yardner McGuire.	Matthew Thona.
David McGraw.	Abram Underwood.
James Morrison.	David Victor.
William Morgan.	Thomas Wells.
Joseph Noble.	Henry Wise.
Solomon Norris.	John Wise.
Joseph Novis.	James Workman.
Daniel Osten.	Mary Workley.
William Ogle.	David Wilson.
Patrick O'Hair.	H. H. Wadsworth.
Charles O'Donnold.	Frederick Weigle.
John Pattering.	William Willis.
Robert Philson.	Henry Wilson.
John Peters.	Simon Watson.
Thomas Pierson.	John Weaver.
Ruel Perry.	Robert Whele.
William H. Parks.	William Walker.
Jacob Reucheneker.	Benjamin Whitehouse.
Thomas Rhoads.	Jonathan Worrell.
William Rhoads.	James Watters.
Samuel Rogers.	Travers Worcester.
John Rogers.	John Wright.

BUSINESS OF BROWNSVILLE IN 1818.

The following list of persons, following the several occupations indicated in 1818, is from the assessment roll of that year:

Merchants.	Tailors.	Merchants.	Henry Sweitzer.
Jacob Bowman (P.M.).	Abraham Underwood.	James L. Bowman.	"Quit-rents."
D. B. Bayliss & Co.	John Robinson.	Jacob Bowman & Son.	Sally Brown (daughter
James E. Breading.	Allen McCurdy.	Simeon Bowman.	of the original pro-
Robert Clarke.	Ready McSherry.	Peter Humrickhouse.	prietor).
Wilson Drake.	John Johnston.	Nathan Smith.	
John Everhart.	David Allen.		
Valentine Geisey.	Hatters.		
Matthew Hutchinson.	John Bowman.		
E. & C. Hunt.	Charles Campbell.		
Caleb Hunt.	Robert Ritchie.		
George Hogg & Co.	Tanners.		
Robert Henderson.	John McCaddu, Sr.		
Adam Jacobs.	John McCaddu, Jr.		
John Johnston.	Robert McClane.		
William Moffit.	William Ogle.		
Israel Miller.	Shoemakers.		
Thomas McKibben.	Andrew Stark.		
Samuel Rogers.	James Thompson.		
John Rogers.	Ebe. Taylor.		
William Stephenson.	William Walker.		
Philip Shaffner.	John Wright.		
H. H. Wadsworth.	Blacksmiths.		
"Dealers."	John Beadle.		
Edward Burns.	Nathan Briggs.		
George Boyd.	Isaac Saffell.		
"Doctors."	John Weaver.		
Lewis Sweitzer.	Saddler.		
Samuel Shuman.	Ephraim Baldwin.		
Henry W. Stoy.	Cabinet-maker.		
"Schoolmasters."	John Allenden.		
Robert Ayres.	Chair-maker.		
David Taylor.	Thomas Rhoads.		
Inn-keepers.	Watch-makers.		
Basil Brashear.	Henry J. Rigden.		
Nancy Beckley.	James Spencer.		
John Connelly.	Justice.		
William McMullen.	James Blaine.		
Joseph T. Noble.	Gunsmith.		
James Reynolds.	Landon Crocker.		
Coppersmith and tin-worker.	Nailers.		
George Shuman.	Henry Irwin.		
	George Michael.		
	Charles Michael.		
The following additional names appear on the roll of 1819, viz.: :			
Printer.	Bakers.		
Robert Fee.	Henry Dales, Jr.		
Tanner.	John Williams.		
James Workman.	Schoolmasters.		
Boat-builders.	Edward Byrne.		
Nathan Chalfant.	James Johnston.		
James Carter.	Inn-keepers.		
Thomas Carter.	James Auld (and shoe-maker).		
John McCartney.	Evan Cadwallader.		
James McCartney.	John McCartney.		
Brick-maker.			
Joseph Thornton.			

Many of the locations occupied by the business men mentioned in the above lists have passed from the memory of those who were living in Brownsville at that time, but some of them have been ascertained and are given below.

The store of Jacob Bowman & Son was on the lot where J. N. Snowdon and John Anderson now reside.

Hogg & Bowman (George Hogg and Simeon Bowman) did business on Water Street, two lots south of the site of the United States Hotel. Where the hotel stands was the store of Henry Sweitzer.

James L. Bowman kept a store in the "Neck," where now is Armstrong's drug-store, but whether he was located there at the time referred to (1818-19) has not been definitely ascertained.

The store of D. B. Bayliss & Co. was on Front Street, where S. P. Knox now lives. James E. Breading's store was in the Central Hotel building on Market Street. Thomas McKibben's store was on Front Street, adjoining or near that of Bayliss & Co.

Peter Humrickhouse kept his store on Front Street, now the residence of George E. Hogg. Humrickhouse came from Hagerstown, Md., to Brownsville about 1814, and removed to Coshocton, Ohio, about 1830.

John and Samuel Rogers (twin brothers) were located in trade on Front Street. They had been in business there at least four years before 1818.

Elisha Hunt and Caleb Hunt kept a store in the Neck, where now is Keiser's jewelry-store. The Hunts were members of the Society of Friends.

Matthew Hutchinson (an Irishman) did a small mercantile business on Front Street, on a lot adjoining the Black Horse tavern.

The store of Adam Jacobs, Jr. (father of the present Capt. Adam Jacobs), was in Market Street, where Charles Johnson's grocery-store now is. His father, Adam Jacobs, Sr., had commenced business as early as 1800 in a store located on Water Street, next below the site of the rolling-mill.

Israel Miller's store was on Front Street, opposite the old Monongahela Bank building (now Dr. Richard's residence). Miller afterwards moved his business to a store where Joseph Sanforth's cabinet-shop now is on Market Street. Later still he removed to where Samuel Graham resides.

The store of Valentine Gieseys was opposite the Black Horse tavern on Front Street.

Philip Shaffner's location was on Water Street. Besides the business of his store he also carried on a coppersmith and tin-working shop.

Robert Clarke's store was in a building that stood

on the site of the Snowdon House, and upon the erection of the latter the store was kept in it.

Henry J. Rigden's watchmaker-shop was on Front Street, though he afterwards had other locations in different parts of the town. An earlier watch-maker than he in Brownsville was Isaac Goodlander. Mr. Rigden first started business here in 1817.

Dr. Lewis Sweitzer's office was in the three-story stone house now owned by Ayres Lynch, on Front Street.

The boat-yards of Nathan Chalfant and James and Thomas Carter were on the river-bank, below and near the site of the United States Hotel. Chalfant was one of the earliest boat-builders in Brownsville.

Jacob Bowman's nail-factory (built before 1800, but not in operation at the time to which the preceding business list has reference) was located on the sloping ground on Front Street, below the present residence of N. B. Bowman. Eli Abrams, George Michael, and Henry Irwin were workmen in this establishment, which (as tradition has it) produced the first nails made west of the mountains.

The old grist-mill and saw-mill owned by Robert Clarke and Neal Gillespie is not mentioned in the business list referred to, but was built at about that time. In the *Navigator*,¹ published at Pittsburgh in 1821, is found the following mention of this old mill: "There has been built lately on the town side a valuable grist- and saw-mill, turned by the water of the river, in which are wool and cotton carding machines. The mills are owned by Messrs. Gillespie & Clark, who got an act of Assembly passed to throw a dam across the river by engaging to make a safe way for the passing and repassing of boats up and down the river. This was at first done by a chute in the dam, and since by a lock canal." The old mill building, a long, low, gambrel-roofed structure, is still standing on the bank of the river north of Britton's distillery. It is used as a store and warehouse by S. S. Graham.

In the publication above referred to (the *Navigator*) the following account is given of the condition of Brownsville in 1821:

"Brownsville (or Redstone) lies immediately below Dunlap's Creek, on the east side of the river, finely situated on a first and high second bank. It contains (1810²) about one hundred and twenty houses, principally of wood, some handsomely built with stone and brick, a market-house, an Episcopal Church, eighteen mercantile stores, two tan-yards, a rope-walk, two boat-yards, two tin and copper manufactories, two factories of nails, one printing-office, which issues a weekly paper, a post-office, a warehouse, one seythe- and sickle-maker, blacksmiths, silversmiths (one of whom makes surveyors' compasses), tailors, shoemakers, saddlers, etc. Within a few miles of the town are four Friends' meeting-houses, twenty-six grist-, saw-, oil-, and fulling-mills, and within four miles, up Redstone Creek, a valuable paper-mill."

¹ A book "Containing directions for Navigating the Monongahela, Allegheny, Ohio, and Mississippi Rivers, with descriptions of Towns, Villages, Harbours, &c."

² Meaning by the census of 1810.

"Burd's fort formerly stood here. In addition to the above, a manufactory of steel, established by Morris Truman & Co., was in full operation in 1811. Mr. John Gregg, near Brownsville, has contrived a machine for planking hats, either by horse or water. It is calculated to save much labor in the hatting business. Cotton and wool cards are also made. A large cotton manufactory is erecting, in which the steam-power will be used; and a foundry on an extensive scale has been erected, as also a manufactory for making mill-saws. A steam-boat was commenced in 1813, and has now made several trips; the engines constructed by Mr. French. The Monongahela Bank was established here in 1813, with a capital of \$300,000. [Here follows the mention of Gillespie & Clark's old mill, as before quoted.]

"The inhabitants of Brownsville are remarkably industrious, and the settlement around the town is the oldest and richest in the western country, and is principally settled by Quakers. This being a place of considerable embarkation, individuals make it their business to supply travelers with boats and all other necessaries for descending the river."

LA FAYETTE'S VISIT TO BROWNSVILLE.

The visit of the Marquis de La Fayette to Brownsville in May, 1825, was a memorable event in the annals of the borough. Having started in 1824 from the Eastern cities on an extended tour of the United States, he was at the time mentioned moving eastward from the Ohio on his return. On the evening of the 25th of May he arrived at Washington, Pa., where he was to pass the night, and in the morning proceed to Brownsville and Uniontown. The reception committee of the last-named place were at Washington to meet him, and it appears that he considered himself as in their charge from the time of his leaving Washington. The message sent forward from that place in the evening of the 25th was, "He will leave here tomorrow morning early, will breakfast at Hillsborough, dine at Brownsville, and sup and lodge at Uniontown."

In accordance with this arrangement, Gen. La Fayette, accompanied by his son, George Washington La Fayette, and his private secretary, set out from Washington at a very early hour in the morning of the 26th, and took the road to the Monongahela River, escorted by the reception committee and others from Fayette County. The scenes attending the arrival of the party at Brownsville were described in an account written a few years later by one who witnessed them, as follows:

"The citizens of Brownsville had also made preparations to give the general a very warm reception. At that time there was no bridge over the Monongahela at that place, and communication was kept up between the two counties of Fayette and Washington by means of a flat-boat ferry. This ferry-boat was magnificently fitted up by the citizens of Brownsville for this grand occasion, being nicely carpeted and decorated with beautiful arches. A company of volunteers, commanded by Capt. Valentine Giese, was present, each member of the company having the following appropriate motto printed and attached to his cap, 'Welcome General La Fayette!' About the

time of La Fayette's arrival on the opposite side of the river, the Volunteers, accompanied by twenty-four ladies dressed in white, representing the then twenty-four States in the Union, entered the ferry-boat, and were soon landed on the opposite side of the river, where the first general reception given to La Fayette by the citizens of Fayette County took place, on the ferry-boat on the west side of the Monongahela River.

"After a general welcome was extended to General La Fayette by the large concourse of people assembled on the shore, the ferry-boat returned to the Brownsville side of the river, and the distinguished patriot was escorted, amidst the most unbounded enthusiasm, to what was then called the Brashear's Hotel, kept by Colonel Brashear, where a most sumptuous dinner had been prepared for the occasion. La Fayette's reception at Brownsville, in the language of one of the survivors of that memorable occasion, was affectionate and touching. So urgent were the citizens of that place for the General to remain that the committee from Uniontown, of whom George Crafts, then sheriff of Fayette County, was one, were compelled to remind him that a very large concourse of the citizens of the county was awaiting his arrival at Uniontown. Upon being thus reminded, the General very pleasantly remarked to the citizens by whom he was surrounded 'That he was now in the custody of the sheriff, and they must excuse him.'"

The reception at Brownsville was much briefer and less elaborate than that which was given to the hero at Uniontown, but it was an occasion which will never fade from the memories of those who witnessed it.

FERRIES.

The first ferry across the Monongahela River at Brownsville was established by Capt. Michael Cresap in 1775, under authority granted by "a Court held for Augusta County [Va.] at Fort Dunmore" on the 23d of February in that year, which action is recorded¹ as follows: "On the motion of Michael Cresap, license is granted him to keep a ferry on Monongahela River at Redstone Fort to the land of Indian Peter, and that he provide a Boat."

Capt. Cresap died in the fall of the same year, and it is not known by whom the ferry was continued, but in about 1784 it passed into the hands of Neal Gillespie, who had purchased the land of Indian Peter on the west side of the river.² In the minutes of the December session of Fayette County court for

1788 is found the report of certain persons appointed to view "the road from Friends' Meeting-House to the ferry at the Fort," meaning Gillespie's ferry at Redstone Old Fort, or Brownsville.

The landing-place of Gillespie's ferry in Brownsville was opposite the old residence of Henry Sweitzer, now the United States Hotel. Gillespie continued the ferry, making his landing at this point, until 1820, when the National road was opened to the Monongahela, and the ferry landing was moved up to the point where the great highway struck the river in Bridgeport.

BRIDGES OVER DUNLAP'S CREEK.

Concerning the first bridge across Dunlap's Creek, between Brownsville and Bridgeport, very little is now known. No record is found showing the names of its projectors, of the artisans who executed the work, or of the time of its erection, beyond the fact that it was in existence prior to June, 1794, at which time a petition was presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Fayette County for the laying out of "a road from Krepps' Ferry to the bridge at the mouth of Dunlap's Creek."³ That it had been long enough in use before the commencement of the present century to be at that time considerably dilapidated and out of repair is made evident by an entry in the records of the county commissioners, to the effect that a meeting of that board, held on the 22d of October, 1801, was adjourned "to meet at Bridgeport, Monday, October 27th, to view the bridge over the mouth of Dunlap's Creek, and contract with or appoint some persons to repair the same." At the meeting held according to adjournment at Bridgeport, the commissioners decided upon the necessary work to be done on the bridge, and "appointed and by writing authorized John Rogers, Septimus Cadwallader, and Andrew Porter to repair said bridge, at an expense not exceeding three hundred dollars." No further information has been obtained concerning this old bridge, except what is contained in the following extract from the old diary of Mr. Robert Rogers, one of the early residents of Brownsville and Bridgeport, viz.:

"Early in the spring of 1808 there was a heavy freshet in the Monongahela and Dunlap's Creek, which floated off the wooden bridge that connected Brownsville to Bridgeport, and they were without until the chain-bridge was built in 1809 by James Finley."

After the destruction of the bridge, as told by Mr. Rogers, nearly a year elapsed before any action was taken towards the erection of another in its place. On the 13th and 14th of February, 1809, the commissioners were in session at the mouth of Dunlap's Creek for the purpose of viewing the bridge location and deciding what was to be done. Plans, specifications, and estimated expense were ordered made out, and a copy sent to the President of the United States, with the request for an appropriation in aid of build-

¹ In the original record of that court, which (as also the minutes of the Yohogania, Va., County court) is still in existence in Washington, Pa., the "Indian Peter" mentioned is the same old friendly savage who first settled near Philip Shute's place, in what is now North Union township. It appears that Shute was a quarrelsome man, and made it so uncomfortable for the peaceable Peter that the latter was compelled to abandon his land (which had been granted to him by the Peuns), and having represented the case to the proprietaries and asked for another piece of land one was given him located on the Monongahela opposite Brownsville.

ing the bridge. On the 20th of April following proposals were advertised for, and on the 26th of May, in the same year, a contract was made with Isaac Rogers for building the abutments, "and also one thousand perches of stone wall along the creek by the bridge." On the 28th of June the commissioners met at the bridge site "on account of an unusual flood of water washing away the banks of Dunlap's Creek in such a manner that it was thought necessary to alter the plan for building the bridge."

No further definite information can be gleaned from the commissioners' minutes with regard to the building of this bridge, except that it was completed (apparently after considerable delay), and the last payment for its construction was made Nov. 9, 1811. It was a bridge suspended from chains, as patented by Judge James Finley, and similar in construction to the one built across Jacob's Creek, on the north line of the county.

The floor of this bridge was about thirty feet above low water, and it was very long, not only spanning the creek, but a considerable width of the banks on either side. In March, 1820, it gave way and fell with a crash under the combined weight of a deep snow which lay upon it and that of a team and heavy-loaded wagon which was crossing at the time. The occurrence is found mentioned in the *Brownsville Register* of March 13, 1820, as follows:

"ACCIDENT.—On Thursday last the chain bridge over Dunlap's Creek, between Brownsville and Bridgeport, broke down with a waggon and six horses upon it. The waggon fell on the bank, this side of the stream, the horses in the water. The driver, who was on the saddle-horse, was pitched between the two middle horses, where he was held entangled in the gears until relieved by the citizens. He received no material injury, but two of the horses were killed. The team, we understand, was the property of a person named Hackney, near Winchester (Va.). The distance from the floor of the bridge to the surface of the water must have been at least thirty feet."

In June next following Joseph Torrence, Isaac Meason, Jesse Evans, James W. Nicholson, John Oiphant, and William Swearingen were appointed to view the site of the bridge and report what was expedient to be done. They reported "that a bridge at the proposed place is wanting, and they recommend that one be there erected, and that the county defray \$900 of the expenses, the iron and other materials of the old chain-bridge belonging to the county to be taken by the contractor at \$400 in part of said \$900." Brownsville was to pay \$380, and Bridgeport the same amount,¹ to make up the cost of the bridge (sixteen hundred and sixty dollars).

On the 28th of December, 1820, the Council of Bridgeport appointed Solomon G. Krepps to present a plan for a bridge to the commissioners of Uniontown,

and to urge its adoption. On the 4th of January, 1821, he reported that the commissioners had adopted the plan, and subscriptions were then commenced among the citizens to aid in building the bridge.

Jan. 20, 1821, the commissioners, in session at the house of James Reynolds, in Bridgeport, "received proposals for building a bridge over the mouth of Dunlap's Creek, and after having considered the various proposals laid before them, entered into an agreement with Samuel Story, of Bridgeport, in the county of Fayette. It was ordered that Isaac Core proceed early next week to said place to take bond and security of said Story." The contractor to take the pier then standing, and to build "two other piers with large stones well laid in lime-mortar, which said piers shall be founded on a rock," the timbers of the bridge to be solid oak, and the hand-railing to be painted with three coats of white lead.

March 21, 1821, Isaac Core reported that the bridge contractor had made considerable progress in the work. On the 9th of May, the commissioners "having been informed that Samuel Story was to lay the foundation of one of the piers of the bridge over the mouth of Dunlap's Creek on that day, met at that place, and saw the pier founded on a rock agreeably to contract." And Isaac Core was appointed by the commissioners to see the foundation of the second pier laid in the same manner.

Aug. 18, 1821, "Samuel Story having notified Isaac Core that the bridge he contracted to build was finished and ready for examination, said Core, with a view to that object, forwarded the letter to Messrs. Vance and Andrew Moore, to meet at their office." The viewers, Messrs. Adam Wilson, William Ewing, James Beck, and Joseph Thornton, met Aug. 27, 1821, examined the bridge, and reported that, having viewed the bridge agreeably to the order, "we are of opinion that it ought to be received off the contractor's hands." The bridge was thereupon accepted from the contractor, who received his final payment upon it Sept. 5, 1821. The total amount paid him was \$2050, a supplemental article having been added to the original contract giving him an additional sum for extra work done on it.

In 1835, when the present iron bridge over Dunlap's Creek was projected as a permanent crossing for the National road, Capt. Richard Delafield, then government engineer on the work, decided, and so reported to the Treasury Department, that the best crossing-place for the bridge was at a point below where the road struck the creek. In consequence of this report the Borough Council forwarded a memorial to the department, protesting against the change of location, setting forth that in case the proposed site was adopted the bridge must be longer and would cost twenty-five per cent. more than if erected on the old site; also that the change would work great injury to property on the line of the then existing road,

¹ This amount was increased (on account of the cost of the bridge exceeding the estimate) to four hundred and ten dollars as the borough quota, and this was paid in conformity to an order of the commissioners dated Sept. 5, 1821.

which would necessarily be discontinued and rendered useless for a considerable distance where it approached the bridge. The result was that the views of Capt. Delafield were modified, and he then proposed to build on the upper (present) site, provided the Council would throw open a triangle on the line of the road opposite the borough market. This was acceded to, the bridge site was adopted in conformity to the wishes of the Council and people of the borough, and a slight temporary bridge was thrown across the creek to accommodate travel during the construction of the permanent structure.

It was decided that the material of the bridge should be cast iron. The contract for casting the pieces was awarded John Snowdon, the metal being furnished by the government. Mr. Snowdon rented the old Cock foundry for the purpose, and duly furnished the castings according to contract. The construction of the bridge proceeded successfully, and was in due time completed under the superintendency of George W. Cass, who had come to this section years before as one of the engineers of the National road.

This bridge across Dunlap's Creek was the first cast-iron structure built across any stream west of the Alleghenies. It still stands, solid, and in excellent condition, the only highway between the boroughs of Brownsville and Bridgeport.

EARLY TAVERNS AND LATER HOTELS.

The name of the first public-house in Brownsville is not known, but it appears likely that it was kept by Thomas Brown, as there is found in the records of the West Augusta (Va.) court, held at Fort Dunmore in April, 1776, an entry, dated the 16th of that month, as follows: "License to keep an Ordinary is granted to Thomas Brown, at his house at Redstone Fort. Bazel Brown, on his behalf, entered into bond according to law." Nothing further is found of the "ordinary" of Thomas Brown.

The earliest inn of Brownsville of which anything definite is known as to its location and landlords was the "Black Horse Tavern," a stone building, a part of which is still standing in the more-recently erected stone building located between the residences of N. B. Bowman and James Slocum. The date of the opening of the old tavern cannot be accurately fixed, but it is known that the public meeting at Redstone Old Fort July 27, 1791, usually referred to as the first public act in the Whiskey Insurrection, was held at the Black Horse tavern. The last meeting of the insurgents was also held at the same place, Aug. 28 and 29, 1794. In the *Western Telegraph* (published at Washington, Pa.) of March 29, 1796, is found the following advertisement, viz.:

"Amos Wilson begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has purchased the house formerly occupied by Mr. Patrick Tiernan, the sign of the Black Horse, on Front Street, Brownsville, well known by the name of Redstone Old Fort, where has opened a Tavern," etc.

The tavern property, together with four other lots in Brownsville, "belonging to Charles Armstrong, Elijah Clark, boat-builder, and Capt. T. Shane," were sold at public auction on the 31st of December, 1796, by James Long, auctioneer; but it seems probable that, notwithstanding the sale, Wilson still continued as landlord of the Black Horse tavern, and was keeping it in 1799, from an account of the celebration of St. John's day (June 24th) in that year by Brownsville Lodge, No. 60, of Free Masons, viz.: "In the evening repaired to Brother Wilson's, at the Black Horse Tavern, and spent the evening in festivity." Later it was kept successively by John Sheldon, Josiah Tannehill, Joseph Noble, Mrs. Dr. Lewis Sweitzer, and others. It was discontinued as a public-house many years ago.

Basil Brashear was in Brownsville as early as 1795, and soon afterwards built the stone house now occupied by Mrs. Wesley Frost and Mrs. Couldren. At that place he kept tavern for many years. The first meeting of the Borough Council was held at "the Council room in Basil Brashear's tavern." This was one of the most famed of the early public-houses of Brownsville. It was kept by Brashear, and was the principal hotel of the town when Lafayette made his visit here in 1825.

John McClure Hezlop was in Brownsville in 1797, and three years later he built the stone house at the head of Market Street. It was afterwards kept as a tavern by John Beckley. The house was continued by his widow, Nancy Beckley, for some time after his death. In 1843, Jacob Workman was its landlord. It is now the Girard House.

James Auld, "Inn-keeper and Shoemaker," kept a tavern at the head of Front Street in 1819. Afterwards James C. Beckley kept at the same place. In 1820 public-houses were kept in Brownsville by John Conolly, William McMullen, and James Reynolds. The building on Market Street, in which the Central Hotel was afterwards kept, was built in 1816.

The Snowdon House building was erected about 1823 by Robert Clarke, who lived in it until his death, about 1840. It was first kept as a hotel by Andrew Byers, who was also a landlord at Uniontown, Connellsville, and several other places. The house is still a hotel.

The Monongahela House, located in the "Neck," was built as a private residence by Samuel J. Krepps in 1832. About twelve years later it was purchased by — McCurdy, who opened it as a hotel, and kept it for a time, but failed to make the payments on the property, and was obliged to give it up. It was then leased to — Ganz, — Vance, and others successively, and was finally (in 1870) taken by John B. Krepps (son of Samuel), who kept it until his death, in January, 1881, and it is still kept as a public-house by his widow. The other hotels of Brownsville at the present time are the United States, on Water Street, by George W. Poundstone; the Snowdon House, on

Market Street, by Harvey Sawyer; and the Girard House, at the head of Market Street, by Jacob Marks.

NEWSPAPERS.

The earliest Brownsville newspaper of which any information has been found is *The Brownsville Gazette*. The only copy of it known to be now in existence bears date Jan. 14, 1809, from which it is learned that the paper was "published every Tuesday by John Berry, Printer, on Market Street, opposite Col. Brashears Inn." When it was first issued or how long it continued is not known.

The Western Repository was published at Brownsville in 1810. One-half of a copy of this paper, bearing date Wednesday, June 13th of that year, is now in possession of Mrs. Samuel B. Page, of Brownsville. It contains the advertisements of Dr. Edward Scull and Dr. James Roberts (then physicians of Brownsville), and also an obituary notice of Isaac Rogers, who died Saturday, June 9, 1810, aged forty-two years. The *Repository* was a four-column paper, published at \$2 per annum. No other facts can be given concerning it.

The Western Palladium of Brownsville was in existence in 1812, but probably not later, as is indicated by an advertisement found in *The Reporter of Washington, Pa.*, dated May 4th in that year, being as follows:

"PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE."

"The Establishment of the Western Palladium, at Brownsville, Pa., is offered for Sale with the Press."

The American Telegraph was established at Brownsville in 1814, by John Bouvier, who continued its publication here for about four years, and then removed it to Uniontown, where it was united with the *Genius of Liberty*.

The Western Register was commenced in the summer of 1817, by Robert Fee, who continued to publish it in Brownsville until 1823, but nothing of a later date has been found in reference to it. A copy of the paper (Vol. VI. No. 49), dated March 29th in that year, is in possession of J. A. Scott, of Bridgeport. It is a folio, four columns, about one-fourth the size of the *Clipper*, and bears the motto "Virtuous Liberty."

The American Observer was started in Brownsville, in September, 1825, by Jackman & Coplan, the office of publication being on Market Street. A copy of the paper (Vol. II. No. 17), dated Jan. 13, 1826, is in possession of Mrs. Samuel B. Page, of Brownsville. It contains an address delivered by Thomas Rodgers on the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. The *Observer* was afterward removed to Uniontown and merged with the *Genius of Liberty*.

The Western Spy of Brownsville is found mentioned in a Pittsburgh paper of Jan. 5, 1824. The fact that such a paper existed at that time is all that is known of it.

The Brownsville Galaxy, edited and published by William J. Copeland, was in existence in 1829, but the

dates of its birth and death have not been ascertained. In an old number of the *Casket*, published by Atkinson in Philadelphia, is found the following notice, copied in that paper as a curiosity from the *Brownsville Galaxy* of Aug. 7, 1829, viz. :

"Whereas, Fanny Morton, alias Kerr, has without cause left my habitation, and is floating on the ocean of tyrannical extravagance, prone to prodigality, taking a wild goose chase and kindling her pipe with the coal of curiosity, to abscond and abolish such insidious, clandestine, noxious, pernicious, diabolical, and notorious deportment, I therefore caution all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from this date unless compelled by law.

"JAMES KERR."

The Brownsville Intelligencer was a paper of which no information has been obtained, except the fact of its existence in July, 1830, which is shown by a reference to it in a Pittsburgh journal of that time.

The Brownsville Free Press was established in September, 1843, by A. H. Shaw. It was a five-column folio, and devoted to the interests of the old Whig party.

The Brownsville Times was first issued in the fall of 1857. It was a seven-column paper, eighteen by thirty-six inches, Democratic in politics. Its publication office was on the Neck, near the east end of the bridge. In February, 1861, it was edited and published by R. B. Brown. The date of its suspension has not been found.

The Brownsville Clipper was established by the late Hon. Seth T. Hurd, at Brownsville, on the 1st day of June, 1853, Wednesday being the publication day. The *Clipper* was started in the interests of the old Whig party, and continued to advocate its cause until the organization of the Republican party, when it espoused those principles, and has so continued to the present day. On the 20th of September, 1875, the Hon. Seth T. Hurd, after about twenty-two years of continuous editorial management, sold the *Clipper* and the printing establishment to Mr. A. R. Hastings. On the 22d of November, 1878, Mr. Hastings sold the paper to Mr. W. F. Applegate, the present proprietor, who was then connected with *The Monmouth (N. J.) Inquirer*. Thus it will be seen the *Clipper* has had but three proprietors in its existence of twenty-seven years. The *Clipper* was in reality the outcome of the *Free Press* and other old newspapers previously published in Brownsville during the past seventy years, consequently it is the oldest paper now published in Brownsville. When it was started in 1853 by Mr. Hurd it was the same size as now, thirty-two columns, twenty-six by forty. The paper is all printed at home, and devotes most of its space to the local news of the community.

The Labor Advocate,¹ as its name imports, is the

¹ Sketch furnished by Dr. U. L. Clemmer.

professed champion of the labor and producing classes of the county. It is the offspring of the *Greenback Banner*, which was first issued on the 23d of August, 1877, with Dr. U. L. Clemmer as publisher and business manager, and Dr. N. W. Truxal as editor. The *Banner* was the second Greenback newspaper published in Pennsylvania, and it acquired quite a celebrity as a wide-awake political journal, but at the expiration of six months Dr. Truxal withdrew from the editorial management, and Dr. Clemmer sold the office to two gentlemen, who continued the publication of the paper until shortly before the election in the fall of 1878, when they abandoned it and surrendered the material to the doctor. Then, in the early spring of 1879, a stranger, whose name is not material, tried an experiment in the shape of a newspaper called *The Better Times*, which existed three weeks and then expired. After that occurrence the prospect of establishing a newspaper in the interest of the Greenback-Labor party seemed to be gloomy enough, but Dr. Clemmer was determined to try it once more, and, without a single subscriber, he commenced the issue of the *Labor Advocate* about the middle of February, in the year 1880. The paper has now been permanently established, and on the 18th of April, 1881, it passed into the hands of Prof. Phillips and Mr. J. T. Wells, both of whom are scholarly gentlemen, and both excellent writers.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN BROWNSVILLE.¹

The earliest data to which the writer has been able to obtain access show that Dr. Mitchell and Dr. Chesteter were both practicing medicine in Brownsville in the year 1806.

In the *Western Repository* newspaper (of Brownsville), dated June 13, 1810, are found the advertisements of Dr. Edward Scull and Dr. James Roberts as physicians in the town at that time. The last named is still remembered by Mr. Nelson B. Bowman. Dr. Edward Scull was the son of John Scull, the founder of the *Pittsburgh Gazette*. Nothing has been learned of these two early physicians except the fact above shown that they were practicing in Brownsville at the time mentioned.

Dr. Thomas Blodgett was in practice in Brownsville from 1812 to 1815, when he removed to Dayton, Ohio. Dr. Pifer practiced here about 1831 to 1833.

Dr. John J. Steele was born in Lancaster, Pa., about 1795, removed from there to Canonsburg, Washington Co., Pa., and was married to Mrs. Mary Clemmens. He afterwards lived in Masontown, in this county, and came to Brownsville about 1836. He died in indigent circumstances near Uniontown about 1839. The doctor left five children, one of whom, Clemmens Steele, was engaged in business pursuits in South America for several years, but returning to the United States shortly before the at-

tempt to establish the Confederate government, served with credit as colonel of the Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteers during the civil war.

Dr. Lewis Sweitzer was born in Doylestown, Bucks Co., Pa., in 1774. He attended a medical college in Philadelphia, and afterwards pursued his medical studies in Paris, France. He practiced medicine a short time at Springtown, Bucks Co., was married to Eliza F. Bell, Dec. 10, 1807, and moved to Brownsville in 1808, entering immediately upon the practice of his profession, in which he maintained an honorable position up to the time of his death, in 1837. Dr. Sweitzer was interested in the organization of the Union Medical Society of Fayette County in 1810. He was a brother of Henry Sweitzer, who came to Brownsville a few years later.

Drs. Samuel Shuman and Henry W. Stoy were in Brownsville in 1818, as shown by the assessment roll of that year.

Dr. Robert W. Playford was born in London, England, on the 12th day of March, 1799, and educated at Eton College, the celebrated English public school, founded by King Henry VI. in 1440. In this school he was what is known as a "king's scholar." His position in his classes on leaving the college entitled him to a scholarship at Oxford, but he preferred to enter at once upon the study of medicine in the office of his father, a reputable London physician. With his father he came to this country, locating in Brownsville in 1820. Dr. Playford, Sr., remained here about two years, in that short time establishing, in connection with his son, a large and lucrative business. He returned to London, where he died in 1826. Dr. R. W. Playford remained in Brownsville, continuing in active practice until 1861, when he was stricken with hemiplegia, which unfitted him for further active practice. He enjoyed the reputation of having the largest business of any physician in the county. In all his practice he was singularly successful, his acute perception, clear judgment, and rapid decision fitting him peculiarly for emergencies, and seemed to render his knowledge of his duties almost intuitive. During the whole period of his business life he was once away from town five days at one time, being the only instance of absence from his professional cares for more than one day during the forty-one years of his life that were devoted to active professional pursuits. He frequently wrote for the local press on sanitary affairs and matters of home interest. He died at his home in Brownsville, March 24, 1867. His surviving children are Mrs. Sophia Parkinson, of Monongahela City, Pa.; Miss Harriet Playford, of Brownsville; Dr. Robert Playford, of Petroleum Centre, Pa.; Hon. Wm. H. Playford, of Uniontown; and Mrs. Amanda Kennedy, of Philadelphia, Pa.

William L. Lafferty, M.D., was born in Kent County, Del., on the 18th day of May, 1807, and removed to Allegheny County, Pa., when five years of age. He received his literary education in Washington College,

¹ By W. S. Duncan, M.D.

at Washington, Pa., and served some time as a civil engineer on the Pennsylvania Canal, afterwards studying medicine in the office of F. J. Le Moyne, M.D., of Washington, Pa., completing his medical studies in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he received the degree of M.D. in March, 1836. He began the practice of his profession in Brownsville one month after graduating, and remained continuously in business for thirty years, returning to his native county in Delaware in 1866. The doctor soon acquired an extensive practice, and retained it during the whole time of his residence in Brownsville, in addition to being the owner of the largest drug-store in the place nearly the whole of that time. He was industrious and enterprising in business, took an active part in educational affairs, being an early and sturdy supporter of the public school system; was one of the originators and principal stockholders of the Brownsville Gas Company, and interested in all that pertained to the sanitary and general welfare of the community. In politics he was an Old-Line Whig, afterwards a Republican, and at one time a candidate for Congress in the latter party. He was a prominent Freemason, and a zealous member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He still resides in Delaware, where he has been engaged in fruit-growing since 1866, though still from force of long habit giving part of his time to the practice of the profession to which the best part of his life has been devoted. In a recent letter he says, "I am now an old man, but still visit the sick when requested so to do, having never learned to refuse assistance to a suffering fellow-being."

Isaac Jackson, M.D., was born in Menallen township, Fayette Co., on the 13th day of March, 1821. He was educated at Madison College, Uniontown; studied medicine under the direction of Dr. Smith Fuller, of Uniontown, attended lectures in Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, receiving the degree of M.D. from that institution in March, 1847, and located in Brownsville the same year, continuing in active practice up to the present time. He has also been engaged for several years in the drug business, having been at different times a member of the drug firms of W. F. Simpson & Co., Jackson & Armstrong, and J. Jackson. He held for several years the office of examining surgeon for pensions under the United States government. In politics he has always been a Democrat, taking an active part in the affairs of that party, and was once a candidate for the State Legislature. He is a member of the order of Freemasons, also a member of the Presbyterian Church and of the Fayette County Medical Society. He has been twice married. One of his sons, Duncan C. Jackson, Esq., is a member of the Allegheny County bar; another son, Dr. John Jackson, is practicing medicine in West Virginia.

Benjamin Shoemaker, M.D., was born Aug. 9, 1827, in the city of Philadelphia, and educated at Shade

Gap Academy, Huntingdon Co., Pa. Having qualified himself to practice dentistry, he came to Brownsville and opened an office for that business in 1856; afterwards studying medicine, he received the degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1869, since which he has been engaged jointly in the two professions. He has been a United States examining surgeon for pensions for twelve years last past, has been a school director and member of the Town Council for the last six years, is a Freemason, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a Republican in politics; he is a member of the Fayette County Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association.

Samuel B. P. Knox, A.M., M.D., son of the late David S. Knox, Esq., for many years cashier of the Monongahela Bank of Brownsville, was born in Brownsville, Feb. 11, 1839, and educated in Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pa., from which institution he graduated in June, 1860. He attended first course of medical lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania during the winter of 1861-62, and while attending second course, in 1862-63, was, in January of the latter year, commissioned and mustered into the United States service as assistant surgeon of Forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. In January, 1865, he was promoted to be surgeon of the same regiment, in which capacity he served until the end of the war, after which he returned to the University of Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of M.D. in March, 1866. He began the practice of his profession in Brownsville a few months after graduating, remaining in business here until 1875, when he removed to Santa Barbara, Cal., where he now resides. In 1869 he took an effective part in the reorganization of the Fayette County Medical Society, and was an active member of the society during the remainder of the time he resided here. Before leaving this State he became a member of the State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Dr. N. W. Truxall was born in Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Pa., in 1822. He received an academic education at the Westmoreland Academy, learned the printing business in the office of the *Westmoreland Republican*, and during his apprenticeship studied the classics under the tuition of the professors in the academy. He commenced the study of law, but abandoned it and began the study of medicine in 1845. He commenced practice in Pittsburgh in 1848, and since that time has practiced his profession in Masontown, Millsboro', and California, Pa., and since 1870 in Brownsville. He went into the army in 1861, and served three years as an officer of the line. He has acquired some reputation as a literary writer, and is now preparing an extensive work, entitled "An Epic on the Battles of America."

C. C. Reichard, M.D., was born Nov. 6, 1844, in Maryland. He studied medicine and received the

degree of M.D. from Chicago Medical College in the spring of 1870. He practiced medicine in Mitchellville, Iowa, and Monongahela City, Pa., and came to Brownsville in 1875, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He is a Freemason and a Republican.

Dr. Oliver P. Brashear was born in Redstone township, Fayette Co., educated at Dunlap's Creek Academy, attended medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, and began practice at East Liberty, Pa., in 1864. He served one year, part of 1874-75, as physician to Pittsburgh City Almshouse, and came to Brownsville in 1876, where he has since been engaged in practice.

U. L. Clemmer, M.D., was born in Allegheny County, Md., Nov. 16, 1816. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. John J. Steele, at New Geneva, Fayette Co., in 1832, and graduated at the Reformed Medical College, at New York, in 1846, having practiced medicine in Monongalia County, W. Va., for four years previously. He removed to Smithfield, Fayette Co., where he remained eighteen years, and then removed to Brownsville in 1859, where he has since remained. During the late war he was employed as assistant surgeon in the hospital at Parkersburg, W. Va.

The establishment of a medical school at Brownsville in 1831 was announced in the *Washington Examiner* and other newspapers in August of that year by the following advertisement:

"REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE."

"Established in Brownsville, Fayette Co., Pa., and will go into full operation on the 1st of November next. This Medical Society is to be under the care of the Reformed Society of the United States, and to be conducted by the Vice-President and Secretary of that body. The plan of Medical instruction will be the same as adopted in the Botanical Schools of New York and Worthington, embracing all the branches taught in the Medical Schools, as well as the Reformed or Botanical System. Nine students have already entered and commenced their studies, and several others are daily expected. A Dispensary, Infirmary, Botanical Garden, Library, and Medical Museum will be attached to the College during the ensuing summer. Terms, \$150, in advance, and \$10 as a graduation fee.

"J. J. STEELE,
"President of Worthington College, Ohio."

Nothing beyond this concerning the operations of the "Reformed Medical College of Brownsville" has been ascertained.

BROWNSVILLE SCHOOLS.

On the spot which is now occupied by the rectory of Christ Church there stood, three-fourths of a century ago, a small frame building, erected by subscription as early as 1805 (and perhaps a year or two earlier), which was the first house built especially for school purposes in Brownsville, though schools of a few pupils had previously been taught in private dwellings. The earliest teacher now recollected by the oldest citizens of Brownsville was Mr. De Wolf,

whose successor was the Rev. Mr. Wheeler, a Baptist minister. A Mr. Scott was also an early teacher.

In 1808-9, Robert Ayres taught a private school in a house that stood where Joseph Sanforth now lives, at the upper end of Church Street. As late as 1819 Ayres' name appears on the assessment roll as a teacher.

A flourishing school was taught by James Johnston for some years prior to 1819. Pupils from a distance came to attend his school, and boarded in his family. His school-room was in a house where Hayden W. Robinson's drug-store now is. He was succeeded in 1819 by a Mr. McConnell, who continued the school but a short time.

From about 1817 to 1820, Edward Byrne, an Irishman, taught a subscription school of a few scholars at the upper end of Market Street, in the house now occupied by Henry J. Rigden. Many small private schools and subscription schools were taught in the borough from that time until the passage of the public school act of 1834. Under the operation of that law the court, at the January term of 1835, appointed James L. Bowman and Israel Miller school directors of Brownsville. They made report to the county treasurer August 13th in the same year. The apportionment of State money to the borough for that year was \$83.07; amount from county tax, \$166.14; total, \$249.21 for 1835.

The first school-house erected for the use of the public schools established under the law of 1834 was built in 1836. Its location was on Church Street, near the present Union school building. Another was built in 1838, on the Public Ground on Front Street, opposite the residence of N. B. Bowman. These were the only public school-houses of the borough (though other rooms were rented from time to time to accommodate the overflow of scholars) until the erection of the present Union school building. Among the teachers who had charge of the schools in these old houses were Dr. Samuel Chalfant, Joshua Gibbons, William Y. Roberts, and many others who are yet well remembered.

On the 20th of May, 1842 (as appears in the borough records), the school directors made application to the Council for the use of the Town Hall for a school-room, which was granted at two dollars per month. Dec. 28, 1843, Miss Crawford applied for the use of the hall for the same purpose, and it was granted on the same terms for the time of the vacation of the public school.

April 26, 1850, the Council rented the Town Hall to the school directors for the use of the High School at four dollars per month. In the records covering the succeeding ten years various entries are found, showing that the hall was rented from time to time for the use of the schools until the building of the present school-house rendered it unnecessary.

The question of the erection of a new school-house of sufficient capacity to accommodate all the schools

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having been for some time informally discussed, the following official action in the matter was taken by the school directors at a meeting held on the 7th of May, 1859, viz.:

"WHEREAS, We believe the time has now come in the history of the common schools of Brownsville that an effort should be made by the directors to build a Union school-house, therefore

"Resolved, That we, the said directors, proceed as soon as time for proper deliberation and consultation will admit of to adopt a proper plan of said house, and make a contract for making the brick, and make such other arrangement for the erection of said school-house as may be necessary, so as at least to have the stone-work completed, ready to commence laying the brick, early in the spring of 1860, so as to have the same completed in time to hold the session of 1860-61 in the said house. On motion, it was resolved that Mr. Joseph C. Graff be requested to make an estimate of the cost of erecting said house, say sixty by seventy feet, three stories, four rooms on a floor, a ten-feet entry to run through the centre, so as to make the school-room square."

Lots Nos. 115 and 180, on Redstone and Church Streets, were purchased of J. B. McKennan & Brother. This purchase embraced the present school grounds of the borough, on which the Union school-house stands. On the 6th of July, 1859, a contract was made with Roger Chew for the manufacture of 350,000 bricks for the new building, at \$4.25 per thousand. Feb. 4, 1860, James Grist contracted to lay the brick in the building at \$3.00 per thousand. The carpenter-work was let to John Lilly (May 9, 1860), for \$3285, not to include the portico.

Joseph C. Graff was appointed by the directors (in 1859, and reappointed Jan. 14, 1860) to superintend the stone-, brick-, and carpenter-work in the erection of the new building. The brick-work was completed Oct. 11, 1860. On the 8th of December following the plaster-work was let by contract to Alvah Allen.

On the 23d of April, 1862, the school directors resolved that the new school-house should be occupied by the schools on the first Monday in June following. The work on the building had been delayed by the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, so that it was not completed ready for occupancy until the spring of that year. On the 20th of May the secretary was directed to advertise for sale the Church Street lot and old school-houses.

The cost of the new building (the present Union school-house) was about \$10,000, and it was occupied by the schools under G. L. Osborne, principal, at the time designated in the above-mentioned resolution of the directors.

The teachers appointed by the board in May, 1859 (while the schools were still taught in the old houses), were William B. McCormick, principal; Julia Bra-shear, for school No. 1; Kate Allison, No. 2; Belle Graham, No. 3; Sally Druitt, No. 4; Mary Campbell, No. 5; Mrs. Ellen E. Wishart, No. 6; the principal to be in immediate charge of No. 7. On the 27th of April, 1861, Hamilton C. Homer was appointed principal. He was succeeded by G. L. Osborne, appointed May

17, 1862; A. C. Nutt, Aug. 25, 1862; J. V. Gibbons, May 23, 1863; O. R. Griffith, May 31, 1864; G. L. Osborne, June 17, 1865; R. H. Fulton, Sept. 28, 1868; J. S. Hughes, Sept. 30, 1869; J. V. Gibbons, March 3, 1870; H. S. Phillips, Aug. 25, 1870; Van B. Baker, June 13, 1871; H. S. Phillips, June 26, 1872; Thomas S. Axtell, Aug. 5, 1873; T. B. Johnston, July 1, 1876; George W. May, June, 1879; E. W. Dolby, June 28, 1881.

In July, 1871, the board of directors took action to the effect that "Whereas the colored school has for some years past been held in the Town Hall, but that the board has been notified that it would not again be granted for that purpose, and whereas the Town Council have voted to lease the School Board a site on what is called the 'Old Common' for a School-House for the colored school, it was therefore unanimously Resolved, that the School Board proceed forthwith to erect a suitable school-house for the colored school on said ground, and that the Board meet to-morrow morning at eight o'clock to lay off the building." The site selected was that on which the old school-house stood on the Public Ground, and on that site a brick house was erected which is yet standing, and has been used for the colored school until 1880.

The number of pupils reported enrolled in Brownsville in July, 1860, was three hundred and ninety-one. In July, 1870, the number reported enrolled was four hundred and forty-seven. By the report for the school year of 1880-81 the schools of Brownsville were under charge of eight teachers, and attended by two hundred and eighty-two scholars. Total receipts, \$3564.56; total expenditures, \$2632.57; valuation of school buildings, \$15,000. The present (1881) board of school directors is composed of Dr. Benjamin Shoemaker (president), James Hutchinson, Jason Baker, Samuel Steele, William B. McCormick, and J. K. Shupe.

Following is a list (approximately correct and complete) of the school directors elected in the borough since the reorganization in 1850, viz.:

1850. William T. Coplan.	1860. William L. Wilkinson.
Wesley Frost.	J. W. Jeffries.
1851. William Coplan.	1861. J. N. Snowdon.
J. C. Price.	William Parkhill.
1852. James Martin.	1862. Wesley Frost.
Henry Barkman.	W. L. Lafferty.
1853. John Wallace.	1863. Isaac Jackson.
William L. Wilkinson.	William M. Ledwith.
1855. John Johnston.	1864. William Parkhill.
Eli Abrams.	John R. Dutton.
Thomas C. Furman.	John Johnston.
1856. D. Knox.	1866. William M. Ledwith.
William L. Wilkinson.	Samuel H. Smith.
1857. William M. Ledwith.	Isaac Jackson.
John B. Krepps.	1870. James H. Smith.
1858. Joseph C. Price.	James A. Swearer.
1859. Wesley Frost.	1873. Samuel Stulz.
William L. Lafferty.	J. B. McKennon.

1875. A. F. Gabler. James A. Swearer. William H. Johnston. A. J. Smith.	1878. Erasmus Kaiser. 1879. Dr. Benjamin Shoemaker. Jason Baker. James Hutchinson.	1874. Solomon Burd. 1875. Jacob Graser. Thomas Cline. 1876. Ewing Todd. Charles Boucher.	1878. William Gaskell. 1879. Ewing Todd. Charles Boucher. Solomon Burd.
1876. E. D. Abrams. H. B. McCormick.	1880. James Hutchinson. Samuel Steele.	1877. S. Steele. O. K. Taylor.	1880. Jacob Graser. Solomon Burd.
1877. James H. Blair. George Amson.	1881. William B. McCormick. J. K. Shupe.	1878. George Campbell.	1881. B. F. Durbin. S. W. Claybaugh.
1878. Jacob Sawyer.		1878. William Stitzel.	

A young ladies' seminary or boarding-school was commenced in 1866 by Mrs. Charlotte Smyth. It was taught in the old stone house formerly occupied by George Boyd. The period of its continuance was about five years.

Within the limits of the township of Brownsville, outside the borough, there is one school and school-house, located on the National road. The list which is given below is of persons who have been elected to the office of school director for the borough and township of Brownsville from 1840 to 1849, inclusive, and for the township of Brownsville since the last-named year. It is not claimed for it, however, that it is either complete or entirely correct, but it is as nearly so as it is possible to make it from the obscure and badly-kept records which are the only data of information. The list is as follows:

1840. Israel Miller. G. W. Bowman. Jesse H. Duncan. John Johnson.	1855. H. J. Rittenhour. 1856. Martin Claybaugh. Christopher Stitzel.
1841. Isaac Miller.	1857. Samuel Smouse. Solomon Burd.
1842. Jonathan Binns. J. L. Bowman (tie vote).	1858. Daniel Brubaker. John Daniels.
1843. Samuel J. Krepps. Edward Hughes.	1859. Martin Claybaugh. W. S. J. Hatfield.
1844. Joseph C. Graff.	Ewing Todd.
1845. James L. Bowman. Edward L. Lines. Edward Moorhouse. William Sloan.	Solomon Burd. N. A. Williams.
1846. C. P. Gummert. James S. Miller.	1860. Ewing Todd. W. A. Williams.
1847. Joseph C. Price. James N. Coulter.	1862. Solomon Burd. Martin Claybaugh.
1848. William L. Lafferty. Jesse H. Duncan.	1863. W. S. J. Hatfield. Ewing Todd.
1849. William H. Johnston. William Sloan.	1864. Martin Massey. Frederick Stitzel.
1850. William F. Coplan. H. J. Rigden. R. T. Christy.	1865. Charles Boucher. Solomon Burd.
1851-52. William B. Coats.	Martin Claybaugh.
1853. William Sloan. Martin Claybaugh.	1866. Charles Boucher. Jacob Graser.
1854. Madison Daniels. Martin Claybaugh. Solomon Bird. Edward Todd. Christopher Stitzel. Jacob Redler.	1867. Martin Massey. Ewing Todd.
1855. Isaac Lynn. James Dunn.	1868. Martin Claybaugh. Solomon Burd.
	1869. Jacob Graser. Charles Boucher.
	1870. Martin Claybaugh. Solomon Burd.
	1873. Ewing Todd. Martin Massey.
	1874. Martin Claybaugh.

RÉLIGIOUS HISTORY.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF BROWNSVILLE.

No person at the present day knows the date of the formation of the first Methodist class at Brownsville. A small society was in existence there (being within the Redstone Circuit) at about the commencement of the present century, and a meeting-house for its use was built in 1804, on land of Chads Chalfant, a local exhorter and citizen of Brownsville. Afterwards (March 24, 1806) he conveyed the land (one-half acre, comprising lots Nos. 7 and 8, on the north side of Church Street) to Alexander McCracken, Abraham Miley, Stephen Randolph, Richard Randolph, and Pratt Collins, "in trust for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church," the consideration named being one hundred dollars.

The church erected on this land in 1804 was a stone edifice, thirty-six by thirty feet in dimensions. In 1821 the building was enlarged to double its original size, making it thirty-six by sixty feet. This remained as the society's house of worship for nearly forty years, but finally, having become much dilapidated, and wholly inadequate to the wants of the congregation, the erection of a new church building was decided on, and the demolition of the old one was commenced on Thursday, April 26, 1859. The present brick church, which was then erected at a cost of about seven thousand dollars, is forty-five by eighty feet in size, has an audience-room twenty-two feet high, with a basement containing a Sabbath-school room and two class-rooms. It was dedicated June 16, 1861.

Among the preachers who have served this church since 1826 have been the following: James G. Sansom, Thomas Jamison, Robert Boyd, John Waterman, Edward B. Bascom, Andrew B. Coleman,¹ Samuel Babcock, John J. Swazey, J. N. Mochabee, Hamilton Creigh, Thomas Baker, Christopher Hodgson, Josiah Adams, A. J. Ensley, Moses P. Jamison, Joseph Homer, Sheridan Baker, Hiram Miller, Ezra B. Hingsley, J. Minor, L. R. Beacon, James Deems, S. Lauk, William Stewart, Josiah Mansell, R. B. Mansell, and S. T. Mitchell, the present pastor.

The present membership of the church is one hundred and fifty. In connection with it is a Sabbath-school of one hundred and fifty scholars, under James R. Swearer, superintendent.

¹ While Mr. Coleman was in charge (in 1833) Brownsville became a station.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF BROWNSVILLE.

In the minutes of the Redstone Presbytery, under date Oct. 15, 1811, is the earliest mention which has been found of Presbyterian worship at Brownsville. At that time the Rev. Boyd Mercer, of the Presbytery of Ohio, applied for permission to preach to the people at Uniontown and Brownsville. On the next day, October 16th, the Presbytery declined to sanction the existing engagements between the Rev. Boyd Mercer and the people of Uniontown and Brownsville, because not made agreeably to the regulations of the Presbytery.

On the 20th of April, 1813, the Rev. William Johnston, a licentiate under the care of the Presbytery of Ohio, applied to the Redstone Presbytery for admission. He was admitted on the 21st, and on the same day received a call from the congregation of Brownsville and Dunlap's Creek. On the 20th of October in the same year he was installed as pastor over the united congregations. In reference to his assumption of the charge, the Rev. Samuel Wilson says,¹ "The next pastor was the Rev. William Johnston, whose charge embraced also (besides Dunlap's Creek Church) the Presbyterian Church of Brownsville. He was of portly presence, an able preacher and defender of the faith; as a friend and companion, highly esteemed for intelligence and urbanity. His pastorate continued (at Dunlap's Creek) till Dec. 3, 1839,² and at Brownsville and Little Redstone till his death, Dec. 31, 1841." His successor was the Rev. Thomas Mather, whose pastorate continued till 1848. He was succeeded by the Rev. Robert M. Wallace, who remained until 1860, and was followed in 1864 by the Rev. Joseph H. Stevenson as pastor of the churches at Brownsville and Little Redstone. On the 24th of April, 1866, Mr. Stevenson presented to the Presbytery a request from those two churches to be recognized as separate and distinct organizations. The Presbytery acceded to the request, and constituted the elders residing in the bounds of Brownsville, together with the pastor, as the session of the Brownsville Church.

The Rev. J. H. Stevenson resigned in April, 1868, after a four years' pastorate. The Brownsville Church was then served for two or three years by the Rev. E. P. Lewis as a stated supply. In April, 1874, the Rev. W. W. McLane was called to this charge, and was installed on the 13th of May following. He continued as pastor until June, 1878, when he resigned. He was succeeded by the Rev. A. S. Milholland, who came to the pastorate Sept. 18, 1878. He remained till the spring of 1880, since which time the church has been without a regular pastor. The Rev. A. B. Fields is now (1881) acting as stated supply for one year, commencing March 9, 1881.

Until after 1815 the Presbyterians of Brownsville had no regular house of worship. On the 14th of June in that year Joseph Thornton, John Steel, and John Johnston, trustees of the Presbyterian congregation of Brownsville, purchased for two hundred dollars, and five shillings' annual ground-rent, lot No. 3, on Second Street, being sixty feet front on that street, and one hundred and eighty feet deep to Market Street. It was conveyed to them "in trust for the use of the Presbyterian congregation of Brownsville, for the purpose of erecting a meeting-house thereon, for the benefit of the congregation aforesaid." Soon afterwards there was built on the Second Street front a brick edifice, which was used as a house of worship until the present church was completed on the same lot but fronting on Market Street.

On the 4th of May, 1822, William Steele, William Forsyth, and Jesse H. Duncan, trustees of the Presbyterian congregation, purchased a lot northeast of and adjoining the Episcopal Church lot for burial purposes.

Of the elders, William Parkhill was the only one living within the bounds of Brownsville Church at the time of its separation from Little Redstone Church, in April, 1866. A. J. Isler and Josiah Reed were the next elders elected, Aug. 27, 1873. On the 13th of September, 1876, J. R. Patterson was elected elder.

The church now (July, 1881) numbers one hundred and twenty-one members. A Sabbath-school connected with the church has an attendance of about one hundred, including teachers, and is under the superintendence of William Parkhill.

CHRIST CHURCH³ (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL).

The district and country about Brownsville was settled originally by emigrants principally from Maryland and Virginia, many of whom had been reared in the principles and forms of the Episcopal Church, and hence brought with them their predilections for the same. This is evident from the fact that several log churches were built by the early settlers in this section for the purpose of retaining the services of the church among them, and transmitting the same to their descendants. As these buildings, however, were never occupied except by itinerating clergymen, and rarely at that, the interests of the people gradually declined, the buildings decayed, and the families whose preference had once been given to the Protestant Episcopal Church sought elsewhere for the word of life.

One of these early churches was situated about five miles east of Brownsville, on the land formerly of a man by the name of Clark. The grounds around this building contained about an acre, and they still belong to the church. The building is, however, in a dilapi-

¹ In a centennial address, delivered Sept. 17, 1874.

² Brownsville and Little Redstone being at that time separated from the Dunlap's Creek Church.

³ This history of the church down to 1852 is from a sketch by the Rev. Samuel Cowell. The latter part is furnished by the Rev. S. D. Day.

dated condition, and the families who once worshiped there either removed or are scattered, so that scarcely a vestige of the congregation remains. A second log church was erected twelve miles west of Brownsville, on the main road leading to Washington. The lot, containing about an acre, was given originally by a Col. Crooks, and belonged to the church as late as 1848. The building, like the former, has nearly gone to decay, and the families who once worshiped in it have either removed or lost their attachment to the church.

Another church was built at Carmichaeltown, twelve miles south of Brownsville. The grounds, however, have been taken possession of and held for many years by the county (probably with the consent of the owners) and an academy built thereon. The building was erected mainly by Col. Ricard and Charles Swan. These individuals have long since died, and their families have become diverted to other forms of worship. A fourth church building of the same material as the others was erected about half-way between Uniontown and Brownsville, on the farm of Robert Jackson. The old building was removed, however, a few years since, and a small though comfortable brick church erected in its place. This church, known by the name of Grace Church, in Menallen township, has long been recognized by the convention as a missionary station, and services have been held in it with considerable regularity by clergymen officiating at Brownsville and Uniontown.

About eight miles north of Brownsville, on the road to Pittsburgh, there was erected still another log building, known by the name of "St. Peter's Church, Pike Run." At the first settlement of this neighborhood there were here many Episcopalians from Ireland, and among them several families by the name of West, Gregg, and Hopkins. Their descendants have manifested, however, in later years but feeble interest in the church of their fathers. Considerable exertions were made by the Rev. L. N. Freeman, formerly rector of Christ Church, Brownsville, in behalf of the station. The building was repaired and religious services frequently held, but without much permanent utility, as there seemed to be a lack of co-operation on the part of the people. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Onderdonk made the first visit to this station in 1838, confirming the following persons: Mrs. Murdy, Mrs. Nixon, and Miss Mary West. The failure in the establishment of the church at these several stations is mainly to be attributed to the want of missionary services among them. Years would pass during which no Episcopal services were held and no minister appeared to call the people together. Could the ground have been occupied by some regular itinerating missionary no doubt influential parishes might have been formed.

With regard to the church in Brownsville the case appears to have been rather more favorable. Services were held from time to time with more frequency, and

the temporal interests of the church especially sustained with more ability and zeal, though many untoward circumstances have in time past retarded materially the progress of the church. Among these the resemblances of her forms and ceremonies to those of the Church of England excited great prejudice against her in Revolutionary times, a prejudice which the lapse of years could not wholly eradicate.

The first episcopally ordained clergyman we have any notice of as officiating in what is now Brownsville was a certain Mr. Allison, who, in 1759, came as chaplain to the soldiers under the command of Capt. James Burd, who came to erect the fort of that name. Brownsville was at that period but a frontier post, and known by the name of "Redstone Old Fort." Of the itinerating ministers who officiated in Brownsville and parts adjacent prior to any important movement in the parish were the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, the Rev. Robert Davis, the Rev. Robert Ayres, and the Rev. Jackson Kemper, afterwards Bishop of Indiana. The first of these officiated in Brownsville in the year 1785. Little else is known respecting him. The second officiated in this place immediately preceding and after the commencement of the present century, viz., from 1795 to 1805. He was an Irishman by birth, and originally a Methodist minister by profession. His ministry, however, was far from being useful or profitable to the people. So inconsistent was his life and conduct with the words which fell from his lips that religion was thrown into reproach and the principles of the church into abandonment.

The next was as unworthy of the sacred ministry as his predecessor. Whimsical in character and vacillating in principle, he proved himself untrue to the church, as the subsequent and final preference which he gave for the delusions of Swedenborg will abundantly testify. This gentleman was ordained by Bishop White for Brownsville, and officiated about the same time with Mr. Davis; but so feeble was his character, and so blameworthy were his principles, that the people would not attend on his ministry. Jackson Kemper officiated in the parish of Brownsville in the fall of 1811. He was the first missionary of the Advancement Society to this part of the country, having voluntarily assumed the responsibility of the office. His stay in Brownsville was short, as there were several other places to be visited in his itineracy; but although short, it was no doubt fruitful of good. He made a subsequent visit in the year 1814, baptizing sundry individuals, as follows: William Hogg, Ann Bowman, Harriet E. Bowman, Louisa Bowman, Matilda Bowman, William Bowman, Goodloe H. Bowman, and Nelson B. Bowman.

The above-named gentlemen, acting as itinerant missionaries, preceded any attempt towards the organization of the parish or the erection of a church edifice. A successful effort, however, had been made as early as 1796 towards the securing of a church lot in Brownsville. Many of the original settlers of

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Brownsville, as we have intimated, were Episcopalians. But in the laying out of the town they neglected to set apart a suitable spot for a church edifice and grounds. This negligence was, however, abundantly compensated by the judgment and foresight of three gentlemen, who volunteered to purchase a lot of ground at their own expense for the benefit of the church. The lot, being the eligible and beautiful site upon which the present edifice now stands, was bought from Samuel Jackson for the sum of twenty pounds. A copy of the receipt for the purchase-money is herewith given :

"BROWNSVILLE, the 27th August, 1796.

"Then received of Charles Wheeler the sum of twenty pounds, seven shillings, and sixpence, being in full of the consideration money for a certain lot of ground sold for the use of the Protestant Episcopal Church by me.

"SAMUEL JACKSON."

This receipt for the purchase-money was considered by the purchasers as a sufficient bill of sale. The three purchasers of the ground were Dr. Charles Wheeler, William Hogg, and Jacob Bowman. Dr. Wheeler was an Englishman and a surgeon by profession, who, after serving in Dunmore's war, settled on a farm about four miles west of Brownsville. He was warmly attached to the church, and when disposing of his worldly effects bequeathed to the same one hundred pounds, to be paid at the death of his wife. Mrs. Wheeler lived many years after her husband's death, having reached the advanced age of ninety-four years, a fact which seems to have been much to the advantage of the church, inasmuch as his landed estate had greatly increased in value during her life, so that the church at the time of her death received as a residuary legatee about six hundred dollars.

William Hogg was also an Englishman by birth, and warmly attached to the church of his fathers. During his residence in Brownsville he acquired a large property, but as he contributed largely to the church during his lifetime, and especially towards the erection of the edifice and the subsequent improvement of it, and also towards the preached gospel, he left no final bequest to the parish. His nephew, however, George Hogg, formerly a communicant of Christ Church, subsequently gave out of his uncle's estate five hundred dollars towards the erection of the parsonage, additional to five hundred dollars of his own. William Hogg died in 1840, and was buried in the churchyard.

Jacob Bowman was born in the State of Maryland, and was raised a member of the Lutheran Church. Upon his settlement in Brownsville, however, he gave his preferences to the Episcopal Church, and connected himself therewith. For thirty years he was the senior warden, and in this, his official capacity, his conduct was ever marked by an undeviating at-

tachment to the church, and also uniform and consistent piety. He accumulated a large estate during his life, out of which he was very liberal in the bestowal of his charities. Both the church edifice and the parsonage received a very liberal subscription at his hands. Moreover, at his death he bequeathed two thousand dollars to the parish, appropriating the same towards the support of public worship. Long will the church have occasion to remember with gratitude this its munificent patron. He died in 1847, and lies buried in the churchyard.

Such and so praiseworthy were these three gentlemen, who originally purchased the church property, and who, from their individual ability no less than from their attachment to the church, were mainly instrumental, under the wise providence of God, in its preservation in early years, mainly instrumental in the transmission of the same, a precious heritage to posterity.

In the year 1814 the Rev. Mr. Clay succeeded Mr. Kemper as missionary of the Advancement Society in Western Pennsylvania. He arrived in Brownsville the 20th of July, and shortly after urged the people to build a church upon the lot of ground which already they had in possession. They received the suggestion most favorably, and on the 27th met to arrange measures to accomplish the object. At this meeting seven trustees were appointed, viz.: Jacob Bowman, Charles Wheeler, William Hogg, Michael Sowers, Robert Clarke, John Nin, and George Hogg. The sum of \$500 was subscribed upon the spot, and a committee of two appointed for the purpose of procuring the names of others. Before Mr. Clay left Brownsville the sum of twelve hundred dollars had been subscribed, and the promise given on the part of some to add fifty per cent. to their subscriptions should it be necessary.

Among the most active were the three trustees first named, still it is to the Rev. Dr. Clay, of Gloria Dei Church, Philadelphia, that we are to accord the principal merit. It was through his missionary zeal and pious exertions that dormant energies were aroused into action among the people, and a right spirit awakened in behalf of the church. Of course there was material in the parish on which to act, but years had already passed and no progress had been made, and time was fast obliterating the sympathies of former years. It was through his missionary exertions, therefore, that the right spirit was awakened among the people, as the subsequent movements of the parish abundantly testify.

On the 26th of August, 1814, the first vestry was duly organized, the following gentlemen consenting to act as its constituent members: Jacob Bowman, William Hogg, Robert Clarke, Charles Wheeler, John Nin, Basil Brashear, Basil Brown, Charles Ford, George Hogg, Henry Stump, Thomas Brown, and Henry B. Goe. At a subsequent meeting of the vestry, held upon the 15th of April, 1815, William Hogg and

Robert Clarke were appointed a committee to make an estimate as to the expense of a church building, and to give out proposals for the erection of the same. They did so, both publishing their advertisement in the *Fayette and Greene Spectator*, then published at Uniontown, and also posting it up in the public places of the neighborhood. Proposals being handed in, there was a meeting of the vestry upon the 6th of June following, whereon a contract was duly made with Isaac Linn for the erection of the church. This contract was in substance as follows: The church was to be built of stone, fifty-five feet long by thirty-eight feet wide. It was to have a substantial roof, but no joiner-work in the interior. The cost of the same to be \$1700.

The work on the part of the buil'er was duly performed, and paid for by the vestry. But after the walls were raised the condition of things appears to have been at a stand for many years. No further efforts appear to have been made towards the completion of the building, and no important movement was undertaken by the church and people. Undoubtedly this period of lethargy originated in the fact that the parish was destitute of the ministrations of a settled clergyman. Few episcopally ordained clergymen came at that time west of the mountains, unless it was to some important parishes, or for the purpose of itinerating for a while on missionary ground. And with respect to those who might be termed "sons of the soil," they were so few in number and so far between as to be altogether inadequate to meet the missionary demand. It is a matter of notice, indeed, that between the erection of the church and the settlement of the first minister occasional visits were made by certain clergymen, as is evident from the entries of baptisms made upon the records of private families and transferred to the church records. But beyond these occasional visits on the part of the above clergymen, no opportunities were afforded the parish either of enjoying the services of the church or being instructed in her principles.

During this period it appears that Samuel Jackson, the original grantor of the land, died, and hence it became necessary for the vestry to petition the court at Uniontown, held on the first Monday in March, 1819, to authorize the executors of Samuel Jackson to make a deed in conformity with the contract made in his lifetime. The evidence of the existing contract being considered sufficient by the court, the executors were accordingly authorized to comply with the petition of the vestry, and on the 22d day of May, 1820, a deed in proper form was executed and delivered to the vestry. On the 20th of March, 1821, an arrangement was made between the vestry and Henry Barkman for the completion of the church edifice. Accordingly the building was finished, and was used for public services immediately upon its completion.

Upon the 24th of September, 1822, the vestry invited the Rev. Mr. Phiffer, of Baltimore, to become

their minister. The terms of the invitation were, however, somewhat conditional, the parish proposing to occupy his services for one-half of the time, in the expectation that the neighboring stations at Connellsville and Union would employ the remainder. But it appears the Rev. Mr. Phiffer declined the invitation, recommending, however, the Rev. John Bausman, his brother-in-law, to supply his place. The vestry accordingly invited the Rev. Mr. Bausman upon the same terms as the other. He accepted the invitation, and commenced his labors in the parish upon the 22d of March, 1823. As the church edifice was not completed at this time, divine services were held at the Presbyterian meeting-house of the place. By the 30th of November of the same year the building was completed and ready to be opened. It was occupied from that day forth by the Rev. Mr. Bausman for the public worship of the congregation. But although it was thus used for the first time, it was not duly consecrated until the 22d of June, 1825. It was then that the Right Rev. Bishop White, the first bishop of the diocese, made his first visit to the West, and several persons were confirmed according to the rites and institutions of the church, and the church building consecrated to the worship and service of Almighty God.

The Rev. Mr. Bausman continued his labors in the parish for the space of about four years, then handing in his resignation, which was accepted upon the 8th of March, 1827. The church was greatly strengthened by his faithful and efficient ministry. Upon the 8th of March, 1827, the same day of Mr. Bausman's resignation, the Rev. Mr. Phiffer was elected in his stead. His resignation was accepted by the vestry on the 1st of August, 1829. The parish continued without a rector until the following spring, when, upon the 4th of April, 1830, the Rev. L. N. Freeman was duly elected rector. He commenced his labors in July of the same year, and labored with diligence in his vocation and ministry. During the rectorship of Mr. Freeman (April 19, 1841) it was resolved by the vestry to take measures for the erection of a suitable parsonage. Contract was made with John Johnston and Thomas Butcher for the sum of \$2200. At the same time a part of the land belonging to the church was exchanged for a certain piece of land belonging to George Hogg, in order that the lot might have a rectangular shape. Upon it the parsonage now stands.

On the 20th of September, 1841, the Rev. L. N. Freeman tendered his resignation to the vestry, which was accepted. Upon the 11th of December of the same year the Rev. Enos Woodward was invited to become the rector of the church. The invitation was accepted, and he shortly after entered upon his duties. During his rectorship, as appears from the minutes of the vestry, the church was, for the first time, regularly incorporated by the name and style of "The Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of Christ Church,

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of Brownsville." The Rev. Mr. Woodward remained in the parish for about three years. He tendered his resignation March 24, 1845, which was accepted by the vestry. Upon the 6th of June following, the Rev. Samuel Cowell took charge of the parish.

The church was thoroughly repaired during the months of June and July, 1845, through the exertions chiefly of the ladies of the parish. About the same time a vestry-room was also erected on the rear of the church. At this time the congregation numbered forty-eight families. Adults, 125; children, 58; total, 183.

The Rev. Samuel Cowell, who was called to the rectorship of the parish in June, 1845, and took charge in the following July, resigned on the 6th of October, 1852, his resignation taking effect the 1st of November of the same year. During the years 1851 and 1852 an effort was made to build a house for the sexton, which effort was successful, the Messrs. J. L. Bowman and William Dean being the committee to raise funds, and the Messrs. G. H. and N. B. Bowman being the building committee. The house cost about twelve hundred dollars, which amount was in part raised by the ladies of the parish, and the balance by subscription.

In November, 1853, the Rev. J. A. Jerome was called to the rectorship of the parish, which call, after some delay, was declined. In February, 1853, the Rev. James Lee Maxwell was called, which call was also declined.

In April, 1853, the Rev. Richard Temple was invited to be rector of the parish. The call was accepted, Mr. Temple taking charge April 29, 1853. On July 12, 1854, Mr. Temple offered his resignation on account of ill health. The resignation was accepted by the vestry, and the parish was again declared vacant. On the 9th of December of the same year a unanimous call was extended to the Rev. James J. Page of Virginia. After some deliberation Mr. Page accepted the call, and took charge the 19th of January, 1855.

The winter of 1855 and 1856 was a very cold one, and the church building then occupied being very open, many of the people suffered severely from the cold. It seemed impossible to get the church warm enough for comfort. Much complaint was made, and the parish was greatly disturbed by the matter. One evening during the winter two ladies of the congregation, Mrs. Adam Jacobs and Mrs. Mary M. Gummert, were visiting the family of Mr. James L. Bowman. The subject of a new church was introduced. Mrs. Jacobs asked Mr. Bowman how much he would give towards it? He replied immediately three thousand dollars for myself and one thousand dollars for Mrs. Bowman. The two ladies above mentioned procured a subscription paper at once and secured five thousand dollars in a few hours, and in a few days had upon their paper about eight thousand dollars.

At a meeting of the vestry held on April 11, 1856, the Messrs. N. B. Bowman, G. H. Bowman, and John Johnston were appointed a building committee to act as an executive body for the vestry in the matter of the new church, and Mr. J. L. Bowman was appointed treasurer. The contract for the new building was awarded to Messrs. William H. Johnston and Jonathan Wilson. The church as it now stands cost about twenty thousand dollars. It was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D.D., LL.D.

The Rev. Mr. Page resigned the charge of the parish in the winter of 1861 and 1862, after a rectorship of six years.

On May 19, 1862, a unanimous call was by the vestry extended to the Rev. J. F. Ohl, of New Castle, Pa., who accepted the call and took charge of the parish Jan. 1, 1863. On Feb. 5, 1866, Mr. Ohl tendered his resignation, to take effect the second Sunday in April of same year. The resignation was accepted, and at the specified time the parish was again vacant after a rectorship of over three years.

On the 3d day of May, 1866, a call was extended by the vestry to the Rev. S. E. Arnold, who declined the invitation. Then the Rev. O. Permchief was called, and also declined:

In June of the same year the Rev. H. H. Loring, of Olean, N. Y., was called to the rectorship of the parish, which call was accepted, the rector taking charge shortly after.

On the 29th day of January, 1872, Mr. Loring tendered his resignation to the vestry, to take effect at Easter of same year, viz., March 31st. The vestry accepted the resignation, to take effect at the time specified, and on the 1st day of April of the same year the parish was again declared vacant after a rectorship of nearly six years.

On the 14th of May of the same year the vestry tendered to the Rev. J. F. Ohl an invitation to again become their rector. The call was declined. In June of the same year a call was extended to the Rev. S. D. Day, of Rockford, Ill. The call was declined at this time. It was renewed in September of the same year, and then accepted, the rector taking charge Jan. 16, 1873, and is now in charge. At the present time there is a chapel in the course of erection. It is to be built of stone with open timbered roof. The walls are completed, and the contract for the wood-work has been awarded to Messrs. Gibbons, Wood & Cromlow. The cost of building when completed will be about three thousand dollars.

The statistics of the parish, according to the rector's report, are as follows for the year ending June 1, 1881: Families, 50; present number of confirmed members, 105; contributions for parish purposes, \$2783.06; for diocesan work, \$261.50; for missions and other charitable work outside the diocese, \$400; total, \$3444.56. The present members of the vestry are Messrs. Nelson Blair Bowman, John Wallace, John Johnson, James Witherington Jeffries, John

Nelson Snowdon, James Lowry Bowman, William Chatland, Charles Leida Snowden, Samuel Page Knox; Church Wardens, Messrs. N. B. Bowman, John Wallace. The building committee on the chapel are Messrs. N. B. Bowman, J. W. Jeffries, J. L. Bowman, and the rector, Mr. C. L. Snowdon, being treasurer of the chapel fund.

The parish has suffered much during the past eight years by removals, and especially by death. Two of the most valuable and liberal supporters of the church have gone to rest,—Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Bowman. These were untiring in their good work for the church, and their places cannot be filled.

CATHOLICITY IN BROWNSVILLE AND MISSIONS DEPENDENT THEREON.

The history of Catholicity in this mission prior to the year 1800 is involved in obscurity. After this date we find that the Rev. F. X. O'Brien had this town as the centre of his mission, which comprised the southwestern counties of the State, viz.: Greene, Washington, Fayette, Allegheny, Westmoreland, Beaver, Butler, Lawrence, Mercer, Armstrong, and part of Somerset. In 1807 he fixed his residence at Pittsburgh, visiting Brownsville occasionally until his retirement in 1810. His successor, the Rev. Charles B. Maguire, either by himself or his assistants, attended to the necessities of the few Catholics here until his demise in 1834. One of his assistants, the Rev. P. Rafferty, the present pastor of St. Francis Xavier's, Philadelphia, built old St. Peter's, a neat brick edifice, said at that time to be one of the best churches in America. From 1833 until 1837 they were visited only four times a year from Blairsville by the Rev. J. A. Stillinger, the present pastor of that place. In the baptismal registry (the first kept here) we find that in July, 1837, the Rev. Michael Gallagher had charge of the district then comprising the counties of Fayette, Greene, and Washington, and part of Somerset and Allegheny Counties.

Old St. Peter's was destroyed by fire on the 25th of March, 1842, when the Rev. Mr. Gallagher commenced building the present church, which was dedicated to the service of Almighty God on the 6th of April, 1845.

In 1848, Mr. Gallagher retired from the mission, and associated himself with the hermits of St. Augustine, at Philadelphia. From 1848 until May, 1851, there seems to have been no permanent pastor. The names of Rev. Messrs. Reynolds, Kearney, Kenny, and McGowen appear on the registry.

In 1851, Rev. Wm. Lambert was again appointed to the charge of the eastern portion of the district, viz.: Fayette County, eastern part of Greene and Washington; the remainder of Greene and Washington being formed into a separate mission. Rev. John Larkin succeeded Mr. Lambert until Aug. 14, A.D. 1855, when Rev. Peter Malachy Garvey entered upon the duties of this charge.

In January, 1856, Father Garvey drew up the following, which shows the state of the Catholics scattered over the mission:

"There are at present in the Brownsville district 190 souls which can be called a permanent population, and about 80 of a floating population. In the Uniontown or mountain district the permanent population is eighty, with a floating or unsettled population of twenty-five."

"Number of families in the Brownsville district, 38; Uniontown district, 16; total, 54."

"Number of Easter communions in Brownsville, 108; in Uniontown, 42; total, 150."

The Right Rev. Dr. O'Connor, bishop of the diocese, made his visitation of this mission as follows at Brownsville, Sept. 4, A.D. 1856, when twenty-seven received the sacrament of confirmation, as will appear by the registry, and at Uniontown on the 5th, when fifteen were confirmed. Total communions in 1856: permanent, 345; floating, 60; total, 405.

The following is found in the church records: "I find at present date, 1859, in the county of Fayette and that part of Washington and Greene attached to the Brownsville mission, viz.: from Monongahela City to Rice's Landing, a population of 430, of which 280, I believe, are permanent or will remain at least a few years, and 150 who are not likely to remain over a few months. The latter may be found scattered along to Youghiogheny from West Newton to Connellsville, and at Belle Vernon and other places along the Monongahela."

The following pastors have been in charge from 1859 to the present time: Revs. F. Morgan, 1859; Henry Haney, 1869; Henry McCue, 1870; P. Herman, 1874; Martin Ryan, 1877; Arthur Devlin, in the same year; H. Connery, 1879; C. A. McDermott, May, 1880; H. Connery, June, 1881.

Uniontown and its adjacent stations were formed into a separate and independent district the 1st of June, 1881. The present number of communicants in the Brownsville mission is sixty.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF BROWNSVILLE.

A small Baptist society existed in Brownsville for many years prior to 1842, but the precise date of its formation cannot be given. At that time the Rev. Mr. Wood was their pastor, and their meetings for worship were held in the basement of the Masonic Hall building. On the 15th of April, in the year named, George Hogg sold to Evan Evans, Morgan Mason, and Tilson Fuller, trustees of the Baptist Church, a lot of land on Church Street below the Methodist Church lot, and on this land they shortly afterwards built a brick building, 40 by 60 feet in size, which became the society's house of worship.

The successors of the Rev. Mr. Wood in the pastoral office have been the Revs. William Barnes, Richard Austin, — Hughes, and William Barnes (second pastorate), who ceased his connection with this

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church in 1880. The congregation is now without a pastor and feeble in numbers. The present membership is chiefly outside the borough of Brownsville.

BURIAL-GROUNDS.

On the hill adjoining the "public square" on Front Street is Brownsville's oldest burial-place, but now, and for some years past, inclosed with the grounds of J. W. Jeffries. Within the inclosure may be seen the head-stone which once marked the grave of Thomas Brown, the founder of the town. Upon it is the following inscription, still legible: "Here lies the body of Thomas Brown, who once was owner of this town. Departed this life March, 1797, aged 59 years." There is also a stone sacred to the memory of Basil King, who died in 1805, and three others, which were respectively erected over the graves of John H. and Archibald Washington and Edward B. Machen, all of whom died in 1818. These three men (of whom the latter was a native of South Carolina, and the other two of Southampton, Va.) were members of a party who came through from Baltimore, Md., having with them a gang of negro slaves, manacled and chained together, and bound for Kentucky, which they expected to reach by flat-boat from Brownsville, down the Monongahela and Ohio. Arriving at Brownsville they were compelled to wait there for some time for the means of transportation down the river, and during the period of this delay the "jail fever" broke out among the negroes, several of whom died and were buried in the south part of the public ground. The disease was communicated to the white men; the two Washingtons took it, and both died on the 10th of April in the year named. Machen was also a victim, and died three days later, April 13th. All three were interred in the old burial-ground, and stones erected over their graves, as before mentioned. These stones, as well as all others in this old ground, have been removed from their places at the graves which they once marked, and none are now left standing, though these and a number of others still remain within the inclosure. Many years have passed since any interments were made here, and, save the loose stones which still remain, there is nothing seen upon the spot to indicate that it was ever used as a burial-place.

Connected with the churchyards of the Episcopal and Methodist Churches are grounds set apart many years ago for burial purposes, and containing a great number of graves. These were in general use as places of interment until the opening of the cemetery outside the borough limits, about twenty years ago. The Catholics have a cemetery connected with the grounds of their church.

The "Redstone Cemetery," situated on the high land on the south side of the National road, about three-fourths of a mile southeastwardly from Browns-

ville, was laid out and established as a burial-ground by an association formed in 1860, and composed of William L. Lafferty, Rev. R. Wallace, William H. Clarke, James Slocum, William M. Ledwith, William Parkhill, Thomas C. Tiernan, John R. Dutton, David Knox, and Capt. Adam Jacobs. They purchased the cemetery tract (about nine acres) of Daniel Brubaker for \$1600. The soil is underlaid, at a depth of about two feet, with a bed of soft sandstone, and this, in the case of each interment, is cut through to the required size of the grave, thus forming a sort of vault, which in making the burial is covered by a flag-stone, of which a large supply is constantly kept on hand by the association.

The cemetery is located on a spot which was made attractive by nature, and its beauty has been greatly enhanced by the laying out, which was done in the modern style of cemeteries, with winding paths and graded carriage-ways, and all embellished by the planting of ornamental trees, with an abundance of evergreens. There have been many handsome and expensive monuments and memorial stones erected in this ground, and in regard to these and other particulars, few cemeteries can be found more beautiful than this.

The cemetery association, formed in 1860, was not chartered until Feb. 24, 1877. The first president was Dr. William L. Lafferty; secretary and treasurer, William M. Ledwith. In 1865, Dr. Lafferty was succeeded by John R. Dutton, the present president.

POST-OFFICE.

The Brownsville post-office was established Jan. 1, 1795. Following is the list of postmasters from its establishment to the present time:

- Jacob Bowman, Jan. 1, 1795.
- Martin Tiernan, April 29, 1829.
- Margaret Tiernan, Dec. 6, 1834.
- William G. Roberts, Dec. 12, 1838.
- William Sloan, July 10, 1841.
- Henry J. Rigden, June 4, 1845.
- William Sloan, May 11, 1849.
- Isaac Bailey, May 18, 1853.
- Samuel S. Snowdon, March 13, 1861.
- Oliver P. Baldwin, March 7, 1865.
- Henry Bulger, April 9, 1869.
- John S. Wilgus, April 9, 1873.
- J. Nelson Snowdon, Jan. 23, 1878.

EXTINGUISHMENT OF FIRES.

Brownsville has never had a fire department, nor has there ever been in the borough any efficient organization furnished with adequate apparatus and appliances for the extinguishment of fires, though at least three of the old style hand fire-engines have been purchased. The date of the purchase of the first of these has not been ascertained, for the reason that no borough records can be found covering the

period from March, 1821, to August, 1840,¹ as before mentioned. That the borough was in possession of an engine-house, and therefore, presumably, an engine, prior to the latter date, is shown by the fact that at that time a bill was presented and allowed by the board "for painting the Engine-House."

On the 12th of October, 1842, the petition of about fifty citizens was presented "praying the Council to provide suitably to guard against the accident of fire, and to take a loan for the purpose of defraying the necessary expenses thereof." At the same time a committee was appointed to examine the three springs² at the head of the town with a view to the construction and supply of a reservoir, and to report on the same. On the 17th of the same month the committee reported that to "construct a reservoir at the spring above Workman's, thirty feet square and twelve feet deep, and to cover the same, and to bring the water through iron pipes to Brashear's Alley, will cost about one thousand dollars; and for each additional foot of pipe, and laying the same, one dollar thirty-seven and a half cents." Also that fire-plugs should be put in at each square, costing, by estimation, forty dollars. George Dawson was instructed by the Council to confer with the heirs of Neal Gillespie to ascertain what they would charge for land for the reservoir. On the 24th of October, Mr. Dawson reported that permission to build the reservoir could not be obtained.

Oct. 17, 1842, the Council resolved "that Robert Rogers and Edward Hughes be and they are hereby appointed a committee to contract for a Fire Engine."

¹ In the records of some years following this period are found several disconnected matters of some interest, which are here given, viz.:

Oct. 26, 1840, an ordinance was passed requiring the clerk of the market to ring the town bell for the space of five minutes every night at ten o'clock.

March 5, 1841, the bell on the town hall was purchased of the vestry of the Episcopal Church for \$3 62½.

March 15, 1841, an ordinance was passed regulating wharfage and establishing charges, viz.: 25 cents for each steamboat making the landing, and 12½ cents for each twenty-four hours lying at the dock or wharf. For each flat-boat or keel-boat, 12½ cents wharfage.

In 1842 considerable difficulty was experienced in finding any suitable person who would accept the office of collector. Sebastian Brant, James C. Graff, G. H. Bowman, Adam Jacobs, Daniel Barnhart, James Workman, and Paul Jones were successively appointed and refused to serve. At last Edward Morehouse was appointed, and having accepted the office and qualified, was authorized and directed by the Council to collect, by suit or otherwise, the fine of \$10 imposed upon each of those who had refused to serve as collector.

July 31, 1845, "a reservoir or watering trough" was ordered to be constructed above Workman's Hotel, to be supplied from a never-failing spring above Workman's.

In 1852 a "lock-up" was built of brick near the market-house, and is still in use as a place of detention.

In February, 1859, and again in February, 1860, a project was agitated for changing the name of the borough of Brownsville to Redstone Old Fort. A petition to that effect, drawn up by James Veech, Esq., and intended for presentation to the Legislature, was read at the latter time before the Council, but did not find much favor with that body, and the project failed,—a result which was doubtless pleasing to most of the people of Brownsville.

² In August, 1818, by a resolution of the Council, all springs and wells in the streets of Brownsville were declared to be public property.

October 20th, Robert Rogers was appointed to contract for four ladders—two of twenty feet and two of sixteen feet in length—and for six fire-hooks.

Jan. 12, 1843, "the President, Mr. Robert Rogers, was appointed to contract with some one to build an Engine-House at the west end of the Market-House." On the 17th of the same month, "Robert Rogers, President, reported that he had articed with Faull & Herbertson for a Fire-Engine for three hundred and fifty dollars," and two days later he reported that he "had contracted with John Johnston to build the Engine-House."

The Mechanics' Fire Company, of Brownsville, petitioned the Council, Nov. 7, 1843, to furnish them with one hundred feet of rope and two axes, which was done.

June 27, 1851, "the large fire-engine" was placed under control and in charge of a company who had recently organized and petitioned the Council for that purpose.

Subsequently, at different times, when, by the occurrence of fires, the attention of the citizens had been called to the necessity of taking measures to prevent wide-spread disaster from that cause, new fire companies have often been formed and organized, but as often have become disorganized and disbanded after a brief period of activity and enthusiasm. The old fire-engines are still in existence and in possession of the borough; but at the present time the people of Brownsville have no adequate means of preventing an accidental fire from becoming a general conflagration if it should occur at a time when all the conditions are favorable to cause such a catastrophe.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

THE MONONGAHELA NATIONAL BANK OF BROWNSVILLE.

This institution was identical with the old Monongahela Bank of Brownsville, which went into operation (though then unchartered) in 1812 under the following

"Articles of Association of the Monongahela Bank of Brownsville.

"To all persons to whom these presents may come or in any way concern: Be it known that we, the subscribers, believing that the establishment of an association in the town of Brownsville for the purpose of raising a fund in order to assist the Farmer, Manufacturer, Mechanic, Trader, and Exporter in the purchase of such articles as they respectively raise, manufacture, deal in, or export will more effectually tend to bring into active operation the resources of the western country, will materially assist the spirit of enterprise and improvements in commerce, manufactures, and the mechanic arts by affording to all facility in the prosecution of their business, have associated and do hereby associate and form ourselves into a company to be called the Monongahela Bank of Brownsville.

* * * * *

"The following persons are hereby constituted and appointed Directors of the said Bank, and shall continue to hold their respective offices until the first Monday of April, 1813:

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DIRECTORS.

" William Hogg.	Joseph Thornton.
Charles Shaffner.	Jonathan Miller.
Robert Clarke.	Thomas McKibben.
Israel Gregg.	William Ewing.
Jonah Cadwalader.	Samuel Jackson.
Elisha Hunt.	Jacob Bowman.
Zephaniah Beall, Esq., of Washington County."	

These articles were adopted May 12, 1812, and signed by one hundred and fifty-six stockholders, including the directors above named. The capital stock was \$500,000, in 10,000 shares of \$50 each, "of which 4000 shares were immediately offered, and the remaining 6000 shares were reserved for future disposition, whereof 2500 shares were apportioned for the use of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

Under these articles a limited business was done until 1814, when a charter was obtained. The following notice appeared in the *Genius of Liberty* of September 14th of that year:

" MONONGAHELA BANK OF BROWNSVILLE.

"The subscribers, being authorized by Letters Patent from the Government of this Commonwealth incorporating said Bank, do hereby give notice to all persons who have subscribed for stock therein to attend at the Banking-House in Brownsburg on Thursday, the sixth day of October next, at ten o'clock A.M., for the purpose of electing thirteen directors and fixing upon the Scite of said Bank.

"NATHANIEL BREADING, WILLIAM LYNN,
"MICHAEL SOWERS, ISRAEL MILLER,
"WILLIAM TROTH, GEORGE DAWSON,
"LEWIS SWEITZER."

The first election under the charter was held on the 6th of October, 1814. Jacob Bowman was elected president, William Troth cashier, and William Blair clerk. On the 8th of December, in the same year, the directors of the old association voted to discontinue operations and transfer its effects and business to the chartered institution.

On the next day (December 9th) the bank commenced business under the charter.¹ The office was on Front Street, in the building now occupied by Dr. C. C. Richard. In that building the business of the bank was transacted for nearly sixty years, until the removal to the present banking-house in 1873.

Jacob Bowman continued as president of the bank from its incorporation until Sept. 26, 1843, when, on account of his advanced age and infirmities, he resigned, and was succeeded by his son, James L. Bowman, who held the position until his death, March 21, 1857. Goodloe H. Bowman was then elected president, and remained in that office until February, 1874, when he died. He was succeeded (February 24th) by George E. Hogg, who is the present president.

William Troth, the first cashier, died in July, 1816,

and on the 23d of that month John T. McKennan was elected. He held the position until his death, Sept. 18, 1830, and on the 28th of the same month Goodloe H. Bowman was elected cashier. He resigned March 29, 1842, and David S. Knox (who had for some years acted as teller) was elected cashier. Upon his death, in November, 1872, William Parkhill was elected cashier, and filled the position till February, 1880, when he resigned, and on the 2d of March following William M. Ledwith (who had been teller since 1854) was elected cashier, and still holds the position.

In January, 1864, the institution, having conformed to the requirements of the National Banking law, was reorganized as the Monongahela National Bank of Brownsburg, with an authorized capital of \$500,000, and a paid in capital of \$200,000. The bank, from the time of its chartering in 1814 until the present (with the exception of about three months in the year 1887) has redeemed its notes in coin.

The present bank building, located on the corner of Market Street and Bowman's Alley, was built and occupied in the fall of 1873. It is an exceedingly fine brick structure, about forty-four by sixty feet in size, and two stories high. The banking-room is twenty feet in height, finely decorated and furnished. The cost of the building was \$36,000, including the lot.

The present officers of the bank are the following: George E. Hogg, president; William M. Ledwith, cashier; Samuel P. Knox, teller; Directors, George E. Hogg, John R. Dutton, Jacob Sawyer, John Johnston, N. B. Bowman, W. P. Searight, W. K. Gallaher, Isaac C. Woodward, Eli J. Bailey, James L. Bowman, H. B. Cook, W. S. Craft, William M. Ledwith.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BROWNSVILLE.

This bank was organized Aug. 18, 1863, under the National Banking law, which was passed for the purpose of establishing a uniform currency throughout the whole country, and to aid the government in its great struggle against the Rebellion. It was among the earliest of the banks which went into operation under that law, as is shown by its charter-number, 135. The gentleman to whom the bank owes its existence more than to any other is its present president, Mr. J. T. Rogers.

The Monongahela Bank, from a very early period in the history of banking in Western Pennsylvania down to the present time, enjoyed the patronage of all this end of Fayette County and that part of Washington County adjoining Brownsburg on the west and north, so that when Mr. Rogers projected his plan of forming a new bank under the national law it encountered obstacles and opposition. But Mr. Rogers, who is a gentleman of resolute purpose, was undeterred by obstacles, and the First National Bank became a fixed fact. After getting enlisted in his project all the men of means he could, all the stock he

¹ The first issue of notes of this bank (ordered filled and signed Oct. 21, 1814) was in amount \$39,415, viz.: 1986 tens, 1986 twenties, and 5967 fives.

could raise after a thorough canvass of the moneyed men of the place was about forty thousand dollars, ten thousand less than was necessary to organize under the law. But Mr. Rogers was not to be foiled in his undertaking, and he, with two others, Robert Rogers and William H. Clarke, promptly subscribed what was lacking, and the bank was organized as above stated.

The first board of directors was composed of Robert Rogers, better known as Squire Rogers, J. T. Rogers, William H. Clarke, Capt. I. C. Woodward, Samuel Thompson, Elijah Craft, Capt. Adam Jacobs, Albert G. Mason, and William Elliott. The board was organized by electing Robert Rogers president, and J. T. Rogers vice-president. William Parkhill was elected cashier, and discharged the duties of that office down to 1872, when he resigned to accept the position of cashier in the Monongahela National Bank. At the election for directors in January, 1864, the old board was re-elected with the exception of Elijah Craft, who was not elected, probably because living so far in the country it was not convenient for him to attend regularly the meetings of the board. Thomas Duncan, the present vice-president, was chosen in his place. The board was organized the same as before. At this time, to facilitate the business of the bank and to accommodate the public, an exchange committee was appointed. The duty of this committee was to pass on paper when the board was not in session (it only meeting weekly), and at the next meeting of the board the business done by this committee is passed upon. This important business was intrusted to J. T. Rogers, W. H. Clarke, and Thomas Duncan.

During the year 1865, Robert Rogers, president, died, and J. T. Rogers was chosen president, a position in which he has done honor both to himself and the bank. Thomas Duncan was elected vice-president, to fill the place made vacant by the promotion of Mr. Rogers to the presidency. On the resignation of William Parkhill as cashier, Mr. Eli Crumrine was chosen to fill his place.

The present officers of the bank are J. T. Rogers, president; Thomas Duncan, vice-president; E. Crumrine, cashier. The directors are J. T. Rogers, Thomas Duncan, J. W. Jefferies, James Slocum, John Springer, L. H. Abrams, and S. S. Graham.

The bank first commenced doing business in a small room at the lower end of Front Street, but the business increased so rapidly that more commodious quarters became necessary. Accordingly a lot was purchased and a new building was put up for its especial accommodation. The bank building is on Market Street near the Neck. It is a two-story brick building, containing a banking-room, directors' room, and a dwelling for the cashier. The erection of the building was superintended by Mr. J. T. Rogers.

The success of the bank has been remarkable. It has averaged a semi-annual dividend to the stock-holders of five per cent., besides laying by a surplus

fund of \$48,000. When it is taken into consideration that at first its capital was only \$50,000, and afterwards \$75,000, this result shows the great popularity of the bank and the sound principles on which its affairs have been conducted.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

THE BROWNSVILLE GLASS-FACTORY.

This was built by George Hogg & Co., in the year 1828, was run one year successfully, then changed to John Taylor & Co., and became a decided success. The firm of Taylor & Co. consisted of John Taylor and Edward Campbell. After two years, Taylor selling his interest to William R. Campbell, the style of the firm became and remained for several years E. Campbell & Co. Their reputation was very high as glass-makers. E. Campbell selling his interest to Robert Forsyth, the firm again changed to Campbell & Forsyth, who continued some two years, then sold to Edward Campbell, who ran part of the year and sold to Gue & Gabler, who ran several years without success. The property was sold by the sheriff, and fell into the hands of the original owners, George Hogg & Co. It was then started again by a co-operative firm styled Burk, Sedgwick & Co., and run for several years, but finally failed. Carter, Hogg & Co. started it again, but were not successful, and the works lay idle for some time. Benedict Kimber then started it and made some money the first year. He purchased a steamboat and took command of her, leaving the glass business in the hands of other parties to manage for him. He took the cholera and died on the Illinois River. This brought the factory to a standstill. The property was then purchased by a co-operative company, under the style of Haught, Swearer & Co., who erected a new factory with eight pots and failed the second or third year, and the property fell into the hands of Robert Rogers. He leased it to P. & I. Swearer, who ran it successfully for a few years and finally failed. They made a second start and were successful, doing a good business, when George W. Wells purchased the property in the year 1864, took possession and started with an eight-pot furnace and did a successful business, increasing his furnace to ten pots, still doing well. The expensive improvements with perhaps the panic of 1873 caused him to lose money. The property was then purchased by Schmertz & Quinby, who are now running it with success.

BROWNSVILLE ROLLING-MILL.

The rolling-mill now operated in Brownsville by Magee & Anderson, was built by John Snowdon about 1853, and operated by him for several years. Later his sons became interested in the business, and it was then carried on under the firm-name of John Snowdon & Sons. In March, 1872, Capt. Adam Jacobs purchased the property and ran the mill for two or three years, during which time it was improved and brought to its present capacity.

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In January, 1881, the works were leased from Capt. Jacobs by Magee & Anderson, who repaired the mill, placed it again at work, and are now operating it successfully.

STEELE & SON'S TANNERY.

Samuel Steele commenced learning the trade of tanner with his brother-in-law, Jesse Cunningham, at the old tannery on Hogg's Alley, in 1833. He worked with Mr. Cunningham till his death, which occurred in 1843, when he bought a half-interest, Mrs. Cunningham retaining the other half. This firm was known as Samuel Steele & Co. till 1860, when they dissolved, and Samuel Steele then built the tannery at the present site. He carried it on in the old style way of tanning, grinding bark by horse-power and pumping by hand till 1867, when he purchased a boiler and engine of forty horse-power to grind bark, pump, syphon, etc., enabling him to tan in less time and thus increasing his facilities. In April, 1879, he admitted his son, William C. Steele, under the present firm-name of Samuel Steele & Son. They are now tanning about one thousand hides per year, employing five experienced workmen, and using one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty cords of rock oak bark, making two thousand sides of harness leather, which is sold to saddlers and dealers in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Colorado. The hides are furnished by butchers in neighboring towns and the surrounding country, the supply from this source being more than can be used in the tannery, three hundred having been sold in the past year to other parties.

COAL-MINES AND COKE-WORKS.

The Ethel Coke-Works, located in Brownsville township, outside the borough, are furnished with coal from a mine opened in 1872 by George E. Hogg, who then built four ovens, and in 1875 constructed sixteen more. These coke-works are now (1881) operated by Snowdon & McCormick, by whom the slack of the mine only is used for coke. The capacity of the works is one thousand bushels per day.

The Umpire Mine, also outside the borough limits in Brownsville township, was opened by George E. Hogg in 1872. The main entry extends about two thousand yards through the hill, and four side entries extend from the main one from two hundred to five hundred yards. The mine is now operated by J. S. Cunningham & Co., who ship the coal to Southern and Western markets. The slack is manufactured into coke by Snowdon & McCormick.

BROWNSVILLE GAS COMPANY.

By the provisions of an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved March 31, 1857,¹ William

Lafferty, John L. Dawson, Westley Frost, James L. Bowman, D. S. Knox, Adam Jacobs, G. H. Bowman, J. C. Woodward, W. H. Clark, John R. Dutton, and J. W. Jeffries, of the borough of Brownsville, and Samuel B. Page, Elisha Bennett, and J. T. Rogers, of the borough of Bridgeport, were appointed commissioners to effect the organization of a gas company, with a capital of thirty thousand dollars, to be located in Brownsville, and to supply gas to the boroughs of Brownsville and Bridgeport. The organization was effected with Dr. William L. Lafferty as president, and in 1860 the company purchased a lot of ground on Water Street, below Market Street, of John N. Snowdon, and contracted with John Snowdon to erect on it for sixteen thousand dollars the necessary buildings and works for the manufacture of gas. The works were accordingly erected and put in operation, and have so continued successfully to the present time.

The present officers of the company are John R. Dutton, president; William Parkhill, secretary and treasurer; Capt. Adam Jacobs, George E. Hogg, J. G. Rogers, J. W. Jeffries, J. L. Bowman, and John R. Dutton, directors.

SOCIETIES AND ORDERS.

BROWNSVILLE LODGE, No. 60, F. AND A. M.

The record of this lodge begins with an entry dated Jan. 22, 1794, at which time John Bowles, John McDowell, Joseph Asheton (of Pittsburgh Lodge, No. 45), James Chambers, Jr., William Arbutton, John Farcker, James Chambers, Sr., and Jonathan Morris, of Washington Lodge, No. 54, James Long, of No. 3, Philadelphia, and Ready McSherry, of No. 660, Ireland, opened the new lodge, No. 60, in due form, John Bowles being appointed secretary. Applications were received from James Elliott, Jonathan Hickman, and Charles Ford for initiation. John Christmas, Michael Sowers, Ready McSherry were appointed a committee to inquire and to report to the lodge the next evening.

Jan. 23, 1794, the lodge commenced work under a dispensation of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, dated Dec. 9, 1793, Chads Chalfant, W. M.; John Chambers, S. W.; Michael Sowers, J. W.

Twenty-seven members were added to the lodge in 1794. St. John's day in that year was celebrated by a procession to the church, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. John H. Reynolds. Similar exercises were observed on St. John's day, 1797, when the sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Davis. On St. John's day (June 24), 1799, after the ceremonies of the day, the members of the lodge and visitors "in the evening repaired to Bro. Wilson's, at the Black Horse Tavern, and spent the evening in festivity."

¹ In the same year the Borough Council of Brownsville granted to William Stevenson and associates (who were projecting the erection of gas-works) the right for ten years to use the streets and alleys of the borough for the laying down of their mains, on the condition that they

should charge the borough not to exceed two dollars, and the citizens not to exceed three dollars per thousand feet of gas. The project never went farther, being superseded by the Brownsville Gas Company.

In 1799 the first building owned by the lodge was erected for its use. On the 6th of May in that year "Bros. Rogers and Miner agreed to furnish 700 plank at the Lodge for use; Bro. Gregg, Lime; B. Hezlip to have Doors and Windows." June 14, 1811, Chads Chalfant sold for fifty dollars the lot of ground on the southwest side of Church Street, on which the present Masonic Hall building was erected in 1834.

On the 2d of February, 1829, Andrew Jackson, President-elect of the United States, arrived at Brownsville by stage over the National road from the West, and stopped at George Gibson's inn. There he was waited on by Henry Pieffer, Valentine Gieseey, Robert Patterson, John Blythe, and N. Isler, who had been appointed a committee to invite him to visit the lodge. He accepted the invitation, and was introduced by Brother John Davis.

Brownsville Lodge, No. 60, and Pittsburgh, No. 45, were the only lodges west of the mountains which did not surrender their charters during the anti-Masonic excitement a little over half a century ago. From the Brownsville Lodge have sprung the following-named lodges, viz.: Fayette City, Uniontown, California, Greensborough, Connellsville, Carmichael, and Clarksville.

The present officers of the Brownsville Lodge, No. 60, are: W. M., William Chatland; S. W., Matthew Story; J. W., Jesse M. Bowel; Sec., Dr. C. C. Richard; Treas., Thomas Duncan; Tiler, James A. Hill.

BROWNSVILLE CHAPTER, No. 164, R. A. M.

Chartered in June, 1849. The following were the first officers: M. E. H. Priest, W. L. Lafferty; King, C. P. Gummert; Scribe, Thomas Duncan. The officers for 1881 are: M. E. H. P., William Chatland; King, Michael A. Cox; Scribe, Jesse M. Bowel; Treasurer, Thomas Duncan; Secretary, George W. Lenhart. The present number of members is thirty-four.

ST. OMER'S COMMANDERY, No. 7, K. T.

Application was made June 10, 1862, to the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania to revive St. Omer's Commandery, which had been organized at Uniontown in 1853, and suspended work in the following year. The application was granted. E. Sir William Chatland was installed E. Commander, and has held that position in the commandery until the present time. The commandery was ordered removed from Uniontown to Brownsville, where the first meeting was held Oct. 22, 1862. The number of charter members was twelve. The present membership of the commandery is twenty-two, and its officers are: Sir William Chatland, E. Commander; Sir M. A. Cox, Generalissimo; Sir John S. Marsh, Captain-General; Sir Thomas Duncan, Treasurer; Sir George Campbell, Recorder.

WESTERN STAR LODGE, No. 36, F. AND A. M.

Chartered Dec. 27, 1866. The Fairfax (Washington), Ecolite (Uniontown), and Golden Rule

(Waynesburg) Lodges were taken at different times from this lodge, and it numbers now but twenty members. The present officers are: W. M., John Peyton; S. W., Charles Peyton; J. W., Jackson Cheek; Sec., John Hilton; Treas., Samuel Robinson; Tiler, Alfred Hamilton; D. D. G. M., J. L. Bolden.

BROWNSVILLE LODGE, No. 51, I. O. OF O. F.

Original charter¹ Aug. 20, 1832. N. G., William Corwin; V. G., John Garwood; Sec., Thomas S. Wright; A. S., Daniel Delaney, Jr.; Treas., Thomas Duncan. The present officers are: N. G., Henry Drake; V. G., George Herbertson; Sec., Daniel Delaney; Treas., Thomas Duncan. Meetings are held in Templars' Hall.

REDSTONE OLD FORT ENCAMPMENT, No. 70, I. O. O. F.

Original charter granted² Dec. 29, 1847. First officers: John J. Rathmill, C. P.; Jacob Grazier, H. P.; James Storer, S. W.; Thomas Shuman, J. W.; Daniel Delaney, Sec.; Thomas Duncan, Treas. Present officers: J. W. Byland, C. P.; Michael Allen, H. P.; Thomas Woods, S. W.; Harrison Woods, J. W.; Daniel Delaney, Sec.; Thomas Duncan, Treas.

Lodge meets in Templars' Hall. Present number of members, 46.

TRIUMPH LODGE, No. 613, I. O. O. F.

Chartered Nov. 19, 1867. First officers: U. L. Clemmer, N. G.; Florence Bernhart, V. G.; J. R. Thornton, Sec.; John R. McCune, A. S.; Charles T. Hurd, Treas. Present officers: T. S. Wood, N. G.; Charles Gabler, V. G.; G. B. Clemmer, Sec.; H. H. Hawley, Asst. Sec.; C. T. Hurd, Treas.

The lodge has 74 members. Meetings are held in Shupe's Hall.

NEMACOLIN TRIBE, No. 112, IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

Twentieth Sun of the Buck Moon, G. H. D. 379. Charter members: J. M. Hutchinson, D. P. Swearer, E. N. Coon, James B. Vandyke, A. V. Smith, R. I. Patton.

This organization is now defunct.

MONONGAHELA VALLEY LODGE, No. 1305, G. U. O. OF O. F.

Chartered June, 1867, with twenty-five charter members.

The lodge at present contains sixty members. The present officers are William Florence, N. G.; David Freeman, V. G.; Isaac Alexander, Sec.; Thornton Baker, Treas.; Samuel Honesty, P. G. M.

The lodge meets in Shupe's Hall.

BROWNSVILLE LODGE, No. 357, K. OF P.

Chartered May 28, 1872. S. B. P. Knox, James M. Hutchinson, James B. Vandyke, Thomas Duncan,

¹ The original charter was destroyed by fire in Pittsburgh; another was taken out and destroyed by fire in the lodge room. It was regranted Feb. 28, 1872.

² Original charter destroyed by fire in room, and regranted Feb. 28, 1872.

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Nathan Crawford, Van B. Baker, John L. Wise, Samuel A. Clear, James A. Hill, charter members.

Present officers: P. C., W. K. Gregg; C. C., J. W. Harrison; V. C., George S. Herbertson; P., James A. Hill; M. of E., Thomas Duncan; M. of F., S. A. Clear; K. of R. and S., J. M. Hutchinson; M. at A., E. B. Wells; I. G., Seaburn Crawford; O. G., J. D. G. Pringle.

Present membership, 62. Lodge meets in Templars' Hall.

KEYSTONE TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 4.

Chartered May 9, 1850. Charter members: John S. Pringle, Oliver C. Cromlow, Robert K. Coulter, Hugh Kennedy, Henry C. Drum, George C. Isherwood, Freeman Wise, D. W. C. Harvey, William England, John H. Lindsey, James M. Hutchinson, Samuel Voorhis, Charles T. Hurd, James Corwin, Morris Moorehouse, Thomas B. Murphy, William L. Faull, A. G. Minehart, Thomas Craven, Thomas Danks.

Present officers: W. C. T., J. E. Adams; W. V. T., Joseph McIntyre; W. Rec., G. W. Wilkinson; F. Rec., J. M. Hutchinson; W. Usher, J. T. Worcester. Present membership, 24.

Templars' Hall was bought by the Keystone Temple of Honor in 1857, and destroyed by fire in 1861. Present building erected the same season.

KEYSTONE TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 4, UNION SOCIAL DEGREE.

Chartered Dec. 13, 1850. Charter members as follows: C. Harvey, Emma Minehart, D. Cromlow, Lydia Voorhis, John S. Pringle, F. Wise, G. C. Isherwood, Martin H. Kennedy, R. K. Coulter, J. Corwin, M. Moorehouse, C. Drum, W. L. Faull, J. C. Lindsey, C. F. Hurd, A. G. Minehart, O. C. Cromlow.

Present officers: Sister Presiding, Jenny Hartranft; Brother Presiding, Joshua Haddock; Worthy Vice, James McIntyre; Usher, George Gaskill; Guardian, Jesse Fitzgerald. Present membership, 60.

TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 4, COUNCIL.

Original charter Dec. 15, 1851; re-chartered May 19, 1853: John S. Pringle, Freeman Wise, G. C. Isherwood, John H. Lindsey.

Present officers: Chief of Council, George W. Wilkinson; S. C., James McIntyre; J. C., J. E. Adams; R. of C., J. M. Hutchinson; M., Joshua Haddock; W., Jesse Fitzgerald. Twenty-three members.

JOHN E. MICHENER POST, No. 173, DEPT. OF PA., G. A. R.

This post was chartered May 18, 1880, with the following-named charter members: B. F. Campbell, William A. Barnes, N. W. Truxall, William McCoy, Samuel B. Blair, Samuel A. Clear, T. V. Dwyer, Daniel Campbell, Samuel Wright, William H. Shaffer, James Smith, George W. Jenkins, John G. Jackson, Charles E. Eccles, Thomas Feuster, N. P. Hermel, William Wright, Henry Minks, George W. Arrison, J. W. McIntyre, R. N. Chew, Henry Drake, S. Williams, F. T. Chalfant, Hugh McGinty, W. A. Haught,

J. H. Gibson, J. T. Wells, J. D. S. Pringle, John D. Hart, Enoch Calvert.

The post now numbers 54 members. The present officers are: Post Commander, Samuel A. Clear; Senior Vice-Commander, N. E. Rice; Junior Vice-Commander, William A. Haught; Adjutant, J. T. Welles; Officer of the Day, T. V. Dwyer; Officer of the Guard, James Smith; Chaplain, Rev. William A. Barnes. Meetings of the post are held in Templars' Hall.

BROWNSVILLE CIVIL LIST.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.¹

Jacob Bowman, 1803-8.

Isaac Rogers, 1803-8.

James Blaine, 1806-16.

Michael Sowers, Brownsville and Redstone, Feb. 16, 1811.²

Thomas McKibben, Brownsville and Redstone, July 13, 1819.

N. Isler, Brownsville and Redstone, May 5, 1824.

John Freeman, Brownsville and Redstone, Jan. 9, 1826.

William F. Coplan, Brownsville and Redstone, Dec. 5, 1828.

Eli Abrams, Brownsville and Redstone, March 5, 1830.

George McCormick, Brownsville and Redstone, March 28, 1831.

William Jackman, Brownsville and Redstone, Dec. 13, 1831.

Robert Rogers, Brownsville and Redstone, June 19, 1835.

Ephraim Butcher, Brownsville and Redstone, March 30, 1836.

James Spicer, Brownsville and Redstone, May 14, 1839.

Elected.

1840.—Ephraim Butcher, William L. Wilkinson.

1845.—William L. Wilkinson, James Martin, Clark Ely, William Sloan.

1850.—William L. Wilkinson, James Martin, Solomon Burd.

1851.—Isaac Bailey.

1855.—William L. Wilkinson, George Morrison, James Martin, John Jackson, Daniel Brubaker.

1856.—Jacob Bedlow, Ewing Todd.

1858.—Samuel Smouse, Madison Daniels.

1859.—Henry J. Rigden.

1860.—William L. Wilkinson, Peter Griffin, Solomon Burd, George W. Frazer.

1864.—Henry J. Rigden, Robert McKean, Joseph Woods.

1865.—William L. Wilkinson, Daniel Brubaker, William Gaskell.

1866.—F. C. Gummert, Isaac Burd.

1867.—William P. Clifton.

1869.—Henry J. Rigden.

1870.—William L. Wilkinson.

1872.—Ewing Todd, William P. Clifton.

1874.—A. H. Shaw, Jacob Graser, S. W. Claybaugh.

1875.—William L. Wilkinson.

1877.—Thomas C. Gummert.

1878.—John B. Patterson.

1879.—S. W. Claybaugh.

1880.—William L. Wilkinson, William Garwood, Charles Boucher.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

1815.—Chief Burgess, Thomas McKibben; Assistant Burgess, Philip Shaffner; Town Council, William Hogg, Basil Brashears, John S. Dugan, John McCadden, George Hogg, Jr.,

¹ The list of justices of the peace includes those of both the borough and the township, the looseness of the records rendering it almost impossible to give separate lists.

² Date of appointment.

1816.—Chief Burgess, Michael Sowers; Assistant Burgess, John Johnston; Town Council, Henry Wise, ¹ Elisha Hunt, James Workman, James Breading, ² Nathan Smith, William Stephenson, Thomas McKibben; Town Clerk, Thomas McKibben.	Dorsey Overturf, William Barkman, Edward Moorehouse, Dr. R. W. Playford, John Snowdon; Town Clerk, Simon Meredith.
1817.—Chief Burgess, Joseph Thornton; Assistant Burgess, Thomas McKibben; Town Council, Jacob Bowman, Robert Clarke, Elisha Hunt, James Blaine, George Dawson, Valentine Giese, John Johnston; Town Clerk, Robert Clarke.	1850.—Chief Burgess, —— ——; Town Council, C. P. Gummert, Adam Jacobs, James Martin, Eli Abrams, Nelson Goslin, John Snowdon, Wesley Frost, John Johnston, R. W. Playford; Town Clerk, S. Meredith.
1818.—Chief Burgess, Joseph Thornton; Assistant Burgess, Thomas McKibben; Town Council, George Dawson, James Blaine, Valentine Giese, John Johnston, Jacob Bowman, Elisha Hunt, Robert Clarke; Town Clerk, Thomas McKibben.	1851.—Chief Burgess, —— ——; Town Council, James Martin, Nelson Goslin, C. P. Gummert, Adam Jacobs, James Todd, George Dawson, Thomas Butcher; Town Clerk, S. Meredith.
1819.—Chief Burgess, Jacob Bowman; Assistant Burgess, Henry G. Dales; Town Council, Joseph Thornton, Henry Wise, Peter Humrickhouse, William Minnikin, James L. Bowman, John O. Marsh, George Graff; Town Clerk, D. R. Baylis.	1852.—Town Council, Wesley Frost, Thomas Butcher, George Dawson, Eli Abrams, James Todd, Osmond M. Johnston, Henry Barkman, Daniel Rhodes; Town Clerk, W. L. Wilkinson.
1820.—Chief Burgess, Michael Sowers; Assistant Burgess, Adam Jacobs; Town Council, Basil Brashear, Matthew Coffin, George Hogg, James E. Breading, Robert Clarke, John Johnston, Thomas Sloan; Town Clerk, J. McC. Hazlip.	1853.—Chief Burgess, Isaac Bailey; Assistant Burgess, Daniel K. Mochabee; Town Council, Henry Barkman, O. M. Johnston, Daniel Rhodes, James Todd, William H. Johnston, James Martin, John R. Dutton; Town Clerk, William L. Wilkinson.
1841. ² —Chief Burgess, Henry Sweitzer; Assistant Burgess, William L. Lafferty; Town Council, Israel Miller, James L. Bowman, James Martin, Jesse Cunningham, John Johnston; Town Clerk, William L. Wilkinson.	1854.—Chief Burgess, Isaac Bailey; Assistant Burgess, Robert Rogers; Town Council, David Anderson, Samuel Steele, Adam Jacobs, Peter Swearer, R. W. Playford; Town Clerk, William L. Wilkinson.
1842.—Chief Burgess, John Snowdon, Jr.; Assistant Burgess, John Gere; Town Council, Robert Rogers, William Y. Roberts, William Barkman, Edward Hughes, James C. Beckley; Town Clerk, William L. Wilkinson.	1855.—Chief Burgess, Isaac Bailey; Assistant Burgess, William Barkman; Town Council, Robert W. Playford, Peter Swearer, Adam Jacobs, David Anderson, Samuel Steele; Town Clerk, William L. Wilkinson.
1843.—Chief Burgess, Thomas G. Evans; Assistant Burgess, John Johnston; Town Council, Edward Hughes, Robert Rogers, Henry J. Rigden, David Anderson, James Martin; Town Clerk, Reuben C. Bailey.	1856.—Chief Burgess, Robert Rogers; Assistant Burgess, Isaac Bailey; Town Council, G. H. Bowman, J. B. Krepps, Ayres Lynch, John Lilly, Levi Colvin, William Sebright, Henry Paxton, Samuel Snowdon, Andrew J. Smith; Town Clerk, William L. Wilkinson.
1844.—Chief Burgess, George Dawson; Assistant Burgess, John T. Hogg; Town Council, John Johnston, William Johnston, David Anderson, Edward Hughes, Henry J. Rigden; Town Clerk, J. C. Price.	1857.—Chief Burgess, Seth T. Hurd; Assistant Burgess, George Shuman; Town Council, Samuel S. Snowdon, William B. Linsey, William Parkhill, Levi Colvin, William R. Sebright, Ayres Lynch, J. B. Krepps; Town Clerk, William L. Wilkinson.
1845.—Chief Burgess, —— ——; Town Council, David Anderson, Edward Hughes, Thomas Butcher, R. W. Playford, Edward Campbell; Town Clerk, W. L. Wilkinson.	1858.—Chief Burgess, J. B. Barclay; Assistant Burgess, Nelson Goslin; Town Council, John H. Gummert, William T. Isler, Isaac Reed, William Parkhill, Ayres Lynch, William B. Lindsey, Samuel S. Snowdon; Town Clerk, George Morrison.
1846.—Chief Burgess, George Dawson; Assistant Burgess, Christopher Stitzel; Town Council, Edward Hughes, David Anderson, Thomas Butcher, Robert W. Playford, Edward Campbell.	1859.—Chief Burgess, Seth T. Hurd; Assistant Burgess, Thos. B. Murphy; Town Council, William Campbell, William H. Johnston, G. H. Bowman, William T. Isler, Isaac Reed, William Parkhill, William B. Lindsey; Town Clerk, William L. Wilkinson.
1847.—Chief Burgess, John Snowdon; Assistant Burgess, Daniel Barnhart; Town Council, R. W. Playford, Thomas Butcher, David Anderson, Edward Hughes, Dorsey Overturf; Town Clerk, N. B. Rigden.	1860.—Chief Burgess, Jason Baker; Assistant Burgess, Edward L. Moorehouse; Town Council, Adam Jacobs, Thomas C. Tiernan, Edward Toynbee, Wm. T. Isler, Isaac Reed, Austin Livingston, G. H. Bowman, William H. Johnston, William Campbell; Town Clerk, William L. Wilkinson.
1848.—Chief Burgess, Henry J. Rigden; Assistant Burgess, Henry Barkman; Town Council, John Snowden, Jr., Edward Moorehouse, R. W. Playford, Edward Hughes, Dorsey Overturf, William Barkman, Daniel Barnhart, David Anderson, Wesley Frost; Town Clerk, N. B. Rigden.	1861.—Chief Burgess, Jason Baker; Assistant Burgess, Edward L. Moorhouse; Town Council, William T. Isler, S. S. Snowden, John R. Dutton, William H. Johnston, Edward Toynbee, Thomas C. Tiernan, G. H. Bowman, Adam Jacobs; Town Clerk, William L. Wilkinson.
1849.—Chief Burgess, —— ——; Town Council, Edward Hughes, C. P. Gummert, Adam Jacobs, James Martin,	1862.—Chief Burgess, N. S. Potts; Assistant Burgess, E. Keiser; Town Council, Samuel Steele, William H. Johnston, O. M. Johnston, J. W. Jeffries, Thomas C. Tiernan, William T. Isler, Edward Toynbee, John R. Dutton, S. S. Snowden; Town Clerk, William L. Wilkinson.

¹ Henry Wise and James Breading having declined to serve, a special election was called, and William Ogle and George Dawson were elected to fill the vacancies.

² A gap in the borough records from March 26, 1821, to Aug. 31, 1840, renders it impracticable to give the list of borough officers elected during that period.

1863.—Chief Burgess, John Fear; Assistant Burgess, Isaac Reed; Town Council, John R. Dutton, William T. Isler, O. M. Johnston, Samuel Steele, William H. Johnston,



G.H. Donnan

BROWNSVILLE BOROUGH AND TOWNSHIP.

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- Samuel S. Snowdon, Peter Swearer, Peter S. Griffin; Town Clerk, William L. Wilkinson.
- 1864.—Chief Burgess, O. P. Baldwin; Assistant Burgess, Thos. B. Murphy; Town Council, William H. Johnston, Samuel Steele, Peter Swearer, G. H. Bowman, A. J. Smith, O. M. Johnston, W. B. Skinner, Wm. T. Isler; Town Clerk, William L. Wilkinson.
- 1865.—Chief Burgess, Jason Baker; Assistant Burgess, A. J. Isler; Town Council, John R. Dutton, William T. Isler, E. Keiser, R. J. Patton, P. S. Griffin, Peter Swearer, William B. Skinner, G. H. Bowman, A. J. Smith; Town Clerk, W. L. Wilkinson.
- 1866.—Chief Burgess, Peter S. Griffin; Assistant Burgess, William Chatland; Town Council, William T. Isler, A. J. Smith, W. B. Skinner, R. J. Patton, Erasmus Keiser, David P. Swearer, B. B. Brashear, G. H. Bowman, J. M. Abrams; Town Clerk, W. L. Wilkinson.
- 1867.—Chief Burgess, Peter S. Griffin; Assistant Burgess, Jason Baker; Town Council, Erasmus Keiser, R. J. Patton, B. B. Brashear, Andrew J. Smith, Isaac Jackson, George W. Wells, D. P. Swearer, J. M. Abrams; Town Clerk, W. L. Wilkinson.
- 1868.—Chief Burgess, Peter S. Griffin; Assistant Burgess, William T. Isler; Town Council, Erasmus Keiser, Robert J. Patton, Thomas C. Gummert, Andrew J. Smith, David P. Swearer, Isaac Jackson, B. B. Brashear, James M. Abrams; Town Clerk, W. L. Wilkinson.
- 1869.—Chief Burgess, Peter S. Griffin; Assistant Burgess, Pulaski F. Swearer; Town Council, Francis Lee, Geo. F. Dawson, Samuel H. Smith, Erasmus Keiser, Thomas C. Gummert, A. J. Smith, R. J. Patton, Isaac Jackson, G. W. Wells; Town Clerk, W. L. Wilkinson.
- 1870.—Town Council, Erasmus Keiser, Samuel H. Smith, Francis Lee, Osmond M. Johnston, Hunter S. Beall, John G. Fear, R. J. Patton, George F. Dawson, Thomas C. Gummert; Town Clerk, William L. Wilkinson.
- 1871.—Chief Burgess, Francis McKernan; Town Council, Francis Lee, John G. Fear, O. M. Johnston, R. J. Patton, Thomas C. Gummert, William M. Ledwith, E. D. Abrams, Hunter S. Beall, Samuel H. Smith; Town Clerk, William L. Wilkinson.
- 1872.—Chief Burgess, William L. Wilkinson; Assistant Burgess, N. S. Potts; Town Council, N. S. Potts, A. J. Isler, John S. Cunningham, Thomas C. Gummert, Hunter S. Beall, William M. Ledwith, O. M. Johnston, E. D. Abrams; Town Clerk, William L. Wilkinson.
- 1873.—Chief Burgess, William L. Wilkinson; Assistant Burgess, William Burd; Town Council, J. D. Armstrong, Eli Hyatt, John Acklin, E. D. Abrams, John S. Cunningham, N. S. Potts, W. M. Ledwith, A. J. Isler; Town Clerk, William L. Wilkinson.
- 1874.—Chief Burgess, Francis McKernan; Assistant Burgess, Peter M. Hunt; Town Council, John R. Dutton, William H. Johnston, James W. Jeffries, John Acklin, N. S. Potts, A. J. Isler, John J. Rothmill, J. D. Armstrong, Eli Hyatt; Town Clerk, William L. Wilkinson.
- 1875.—Chief Burgess, Nimrod S. Potts; Town Council, E. Keiser, J. D. Armstrong, John Acklin, W. H. Johnston, George Campbell, John Johnston, Eli D. Abrams, John R. Dutton; Secretary of Council, William L. Wilkinson.
- 1876.—Town Council, John R. Dutton, E. D. Abrams, George Campbell, John Johnston, William H. Johnston, Adam Jacobs, Jr., Robert Johnston, Kenney J. Shupe; Secretary of Council, William L. Wilkinson.
- 1877.—Town Council, George Campbell, John Johnston, Robert Johnston, Kenney J. Shupe, E. D. Abrams, James L. Bow-
- man, W. H. Johnston, Adam Jacobs, Jr.; Secretary of Council, Austin Livingston.
- 1878.—Chief Burgess, William L. Wilkinson; Town Council, K. J. Shupe, J. L. Bowman, Robert Johnston, Dr. Benjamin Shoemaker, William H. Johnston, Fred. S. Chalfant, George Lenhart, Samuel Steele; Secretary of Council, Austin Livingston.
- 1879.—Chief Burgess, William L. Wilkinson; Assistant Burgess, Samuel Honesty; Town Council, B. Shoemaker, Samuel Steele, J. R. Dutton, E. D. Abrams, H. W. Robinson, Moses Wright, F. S. Chalfant, William H. Johnston; Secretary of Council, J. B. Patterson.
- 1880.—Chief Burgess, W. L. Wilkinson; Assistant Burgess, Samuel Honesty; Town Council, H. W. Robinson, B. Shoemaker, F. S. Chalfant, J. R. Dutton, W. H. Johnston, E. D. Abrams, John Johnston, Moses Wright, J. W. Jeffries; Secretary of Council, J. B. Patterson.
- 1881.—Chief Burgess, W. L. Wilkinson; Assistant Burgess, Isaac Alexander; Town Council, John R. Dutton, J. W. Jeffries, John Johnston, Moses Wright, H. W. Robinson, E. D. Abrams, Samuel Steele, B. Shoemaker, F. S. Chalfant; Secretary of Council, J. B. Patterson.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GOODLOE HARPER BOWMAN.

The late Mr. Goodloe H. Bowman, of Brownsville, who died Jan. 30, 1876, was of German and Scotch-Irish extraction. His father, Jacob Bowman, was born in Washington County, then Frederick County, Md., near Hagerstown, June, 1768. In 1787 he married Isabella Lowry, who was of Scotch descent, and was born in County Donegal, Ireland, and came to America when seventeen years of age. Goodloe Harper Bowman was the seventh child and third son of this union, and was born April 20, 1803. He was reared and educated in Brownsville, and entered upon active business life as a merchant at about the age of twenty years, and continued merchandising, in partnership with his brothers, until 1855, when he relinquished the business, and gave his attention principally to the affairs of the Monongahela Bank of Brownsville, of which bank he was elected president in 1857, and continued such to the time of his death, immediately succeeding his elder brother, James L. Bowman, in the presidency thereof, as the latter had succeeded his father, Jacob Bowman, who was the first president of the bank.

Jan. 9, 1840, Mr. Bowman married Miss Jane Correy Smith, of Reading, Berks Co., Pa., by whom he had five children,—Isabella Lowry, James Lowry, John Howard, Ann Sweitzer, and William Robert.

Mr. Bowman, like his father, was an active member and supporter of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and for many years senior warden of Christ Church, Brownsville. He was in politics a Whig in early life, and became an ardent Republican, and contributed liberally to the support of the Union cause during the late Rebellion.

ADAM JACOBS.

Capt. Adam Jacobs, of Brownsville, is of German extraction. His grandfather, Adam Jacobs, emigrated from Lancaster County, Pa., at an early day into Allegheny County, and there carried on farming on Turtle Creek, near "Braddock's Field," eleven miles east of Pittsburgh, for several years, and then moved to Brownsville, where he entered into merchandising, which he conducted until his death, which occurred in 1818.

He had but one son who lived to maturity, named after himself, Adam Jacobs, and who was born in Brownsville, Dec. 3, 1794, and was educated at the subscription schools and at Washington College, and became a merchant, and on the 16th of January, 1816, married Eliza Reiley, daughter of Martin Reiley, of Bedford, Bedford Co., Pa. He died June 29, 1822, leaving two children, Adam and Ann Elizabeth, long since deceased.

Adam, the last referred to, is the subject of our sketch, and was born Jan. 7, 1817. He received his early education in the pay schools, and at about sixteen years of age was apprenticed to G. W. Bowman to learn coppersmithing, and remained with him four years. He then went into the business for himself, and in a year or two afterwards took to steamboating on the Western rivers, and continued steamboating until 1847. He was at this time, and had been for years before, engaged also in building steamboats, and from 1847 forward prosecuted steamboat-building vigorously, at times having as many as eight boats in a year under contract. He built over a hundred and twenty steamboats before practically retiring from the business about 1872, since which time he has, however, built about five boats for the Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Company, and other contracts. Capt. Jacobs was also engaged in merchandising, with all the rest of his active business, from 1843 to 1865, and may be said to be still merchandising, for he has a store at East Riverside.

Since about 1872 he has spent his time mostly in Brownsville in the winters and at his country residence, "East Riverside," Luzerne township, on the Monongahela River, during the summer seasons.

On the 22d of February, 1838, Mr. Jacobs married Miss Ann Snowdon (born in England in 1816), a daughter of John and Mary Smith Snowdon, who came from England and settled in Brownsville in 1818, where Mr. Snowdon soon after started the business of engine-building, and carried it on till disabled by old age. Mr. and Mrs. Snowdon both died in advanced years, and were buried in the Brownsville Cemetery, where a fine monument marks the place of their repose.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs have had ten children, eight of whom are living,—Mary, wife of William Parkhill; Adam, Jr., married to Laura Myers, of Canton, Ohio; Catharine, wife of S. S. Graham; John N.,

married to Sarah Colvin; Caroline S., wife of John H. Bowman; Anna, wife of Joseph L. McBirney, of Chicago, Ill.; Martin Reiley, now residing in Colorado; and George D.

GEORGE HOGG.

George Hogg, only son of John and Mary Crisp Hogg, was born in Cramlington, in the county of Northumberland, England, on the 22d day of June, 1784. When about twenty years of age he came to Brownsville, in 1804, where he established his home, and as a merchant created a very large and lucrative business.

On March 7, 1811, he married Mary A., oldest daughter of Judge Nathaniel Breading, of Tower Hill Farm, Luzerne township, Fayette Co. Of the marriage were born the following-named children: George E., Nathaniel B., John T., Mary A. (who married Felix R. Brunot); Elizabeth E. (who married William S. Bissell); and James B., lost on the ocean.

By the integrity of his character and strict attention to business, George Hogg was eminently successful, and secured the esteem of the communities in which he lived. Though a great lover of his adopted country, he did not cease to be an Englishman, and always looked back with pleasure to the good old laws and institutions of his native land.

In May, 1843, he removed to Allegheny City, and died there Dec. 5, 1849, in the sixty-sixth year of his age, in the house which he bought in an unfinished state on removing to that place, and which he completed, and wherein he spent the remainder of his years.

During his business career he, with his uncle, William Hogg, established large business houses in Pittsburgh, Pa., and about fifteen different establishments of merchandise and commission-houses in Ohio, together with a forwarding-house at Sandusky City, in that State, and to which were attached a number of vessels running on Lake Erie, and a line of boats on the Ohio Canal.

Mr. Hogg, with the co-operation of others, built the bridge at Brownsville over the Monongahela River, and was also one of the original stockholders of the Monongahela Navigation Improvement Company, through whose enterprise the great body of the coal which is mined along the Monongahela River, and exported, finds its way to New Orleans. He also erected, in 1828, the Brownsville Glass-Works, and supervised their operations till 1847, when he disposed of them.

Mr. Hogg was confirmed in his youth according to the usages of the Established Church of England, and through life was a consistent, devoted, and liberal member of that communion.

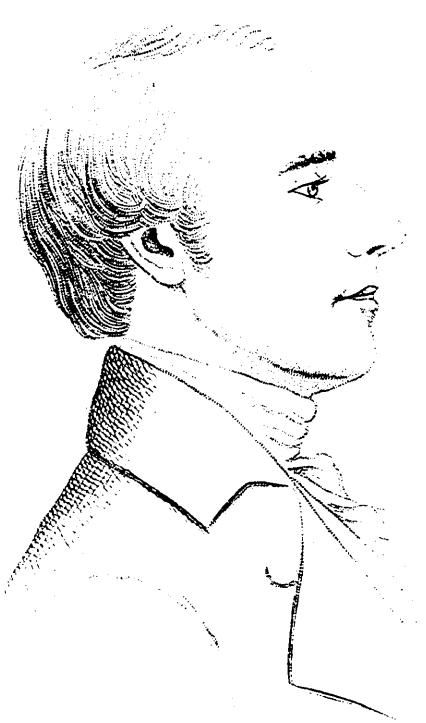
A monument to his memory, executed jointly by the sculptor, Henry K. Brown, of New York, and the



Adam Jacoby



Geo. Hogg



William Hogg



Thomas Duncan

BROWNSVILLE BOROUGH AND TOWNSHIP.

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sculptor Piatti,—a lofty plinth surmounted by a life-size figure of the Angel of the Resurrection,—was erected in Allegheny Cemetery, near Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1851, and located near an elegant cenotaph, by Piatti, memorial of James B. Hogg, above referred to, the son of Mr. George Hogg, and who went down with the ocean steamer "Arctic," which foundered at sea near Cape Race, Sept. 27, 1854.

WILLIAM HOGG.

William Hogg was born June 17, 1755, in the county of Northumberland, England. While quite young he entered the marine service, from which he soon retired, and was soon thereafter drafted into the British military service, but deserted at Charleston, S. C. Working his way to Philadelphia, he found employment for about a year, when he concluded to seek his fortune in the great unknown West. In 1786 he first visited Brownsville, at that time the point where the military road reached the first navigable stream of the West, whereby the emigrants of the East and the traders could by boats reach the far-distant West. Here they encamped until they could build their boats and procure supplies of ironware and provisions sufficient to start them in their Western homes. Mr. Hogg was pleased with the prospects of Brownsville as a place of business. He returned to Philadelphia to lay in a small stock of merchandise, which was the beginning of his eminently successful career as a merchant. During the following year he again visited Brownsville, intending to go to Kentucky, whither the tide of emigration was moving. He concluded, however, to make this place his home, and here, during the eleven years he was in business, he acquired what was then thought to be a very large fortune. He retired from active business in 1798, and thereafter in partnership with George Hogg, who came from England in 1804, planted many branches of business throughout Ohio, and purchased large bodies of government lands.

While thus fortunate in business he established for himself a high character for integrity over a large region of country. He was singularly modest and unobtrusive in all his ways, so much so that he attracted attention rather than escaped it by the simplicity of his life and manners.

Mr. Hogg, in connection with others, organized the Monongahela Bank of Brownsville, as early as 1812, under articles of association, which in 1814 were exchanged for a charter under the Commonwealth. Under the State charter and the National Banking laws this bank still has a vigorous existence, and is probably the oldest institution west of the Allegheny Mountains, and was for very many years the only institution of the kind over a very large region of country.

Mr. Hogg, Mr. Jacob Bowman, Dr. Wheeler, and George Hogg were equally efficient at a very early

day in organizing at Brownsville an Episcopal Church and erecting a large and substantial building for its use.

William Hogg took great interest in the cause of education at all times, but an incident exemplifying this fact, and of historical interest as well, may here be cited. Somewhere about 1828 or 1830, when Kenyon College, now at Gambier, Knox Co., Ohio, had been projected, but yet lacked a site, Hon. Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and Bishop Chase, of Ohio, visited Brownsville and negotiated with Mr. Hogg for eight thousand acres of land belonging to him, and which he, in consideration that an institution of learning was to be erected thereon, deeded to them as trustees for \$2.25 per acre, though it was held in the market at a much higher price, and then presented them besides, for use of the college, with \$6000 of the purchase-money.

At the age of about forty he married Mary Stevens, a native of Bucks County, Pa. They both died in the eighty-sixth year of their age, she on Nov. 11, 1840, he on the 27th of January, 1841, and their remains were interred in the cemetery of the Episcopal Church. Over their remains their nephew, George Hogg, erected a monument of native sandstone, a noble structure for the times.

JUDGE THOMAS DUNCAN.

Among the venerable men of Bridgeport, highly esteemed by all who know him, and identified with the interests of that borough and its twin-sister, Brownsville, by over half a century's residence and active business life within their limits, and participating in the best measures, well performing the duties and dignifiedly bearing the responsibilities of good citizenship therein, watchful ever for the weal and social good order of the place where has so long been his home, is Judge Thomas Duncan. He is of Scotch-Irish extraction. His father, Arthur Duncan, emigrated from County Donegal, Ireland, about 1793, to America, and found his way into Fayette County as a soldier in the service of the United States among the troops sent hither by the government to suppress the Whiskey Insurrection. After the troops were disbanded he settled in Franklin township, near Upper Middletown (then known as "Plumsock"), Menallen township, and married Sophia Wharton, daughter of Arthur Wharton, of Franklin township, but a native of England, who held a large tract of land in that township, and was a man of strong individuality. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Duncan passed the greater portion of their lives in Upper Middletown, but Mrs. Duncan died about 1845, in Pittsburgh, to which place the family had removed, and Mr. Duncan, about 1850, in Moundsville, Va., at the residence of one of his daughters, Mrs. Nancy Rosell.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan were the parents of ten

children, the second in number of whom is Judge Thomas Duncan, who was born in Franklin township, Aug. 22, 1807. He received his early education in the Thorn Bottom school-house, in those days often pompously or ironically dubbed "The Thorn Bottom Seminary," on Buck Run, in his native township. During his boyhood he wrought more or less in the Plumsock Rolling-Mill, and at eighteen years of age was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker, Thomas Hatfield, an expert mechanic, with whom he remained three years as an apprentice and three more as a partner. He then removed to Bridgeport, where he has ever since resided, carrying on as his principal business that in which he first engaged.

Judge Duncan has always taken an active part in public affairs. He was a member of the first board of school directors in Bridgeport chosen under the present law organizing the common schools, and earnestly advocated the enactment of the law long before it was made. He has frequently been a member of the Common Council, and several times burgess of Bridgeport. He has also taken a prominent part as a Democrat in the politics of the county, was county commissioner from 1841 to 1843, both inclusive, and was elected in 1851 associate judge of Fayette County for a period of five years, and re-elected in the fall of 1856 for a like term, and fulfilled the duties of his office throughout both terms.

In 1837, Judge Duncan joined the Masonic order, uniting with Brownsville Lodge, No. 60, and has filled all the offices of the lodge, and is a member of Brownsville Chapter. He is also a member of St. Omer's Commandery, No. 7, of Brownsville, and has been a member of Brownsville Lodge, No. 51, of the Order of Odd-Fellows, since 1834. Judge Duncan has also been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since the last-named year.

In May, 1829, he married Priscilla Stevens, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Stevens of Uniontown, whose father, Benjamin Stevens, who came to Fayette County from Maryland, was also a physician. Mrs. Duncan died in February, 1873, at the age of sixty-six years.

Judge and Mrs. Duncan became the parents of five children, three of whom are living,—Mrs. Elizabeth Worrell, Dr. W. S. Duncan, both of Bridgeport, and Thomas J. Duncan, a lawyer practicing his profession in Washington, Pa.

WILLIAM STEVENS DUNCAN, M.D.

Dr. W. S. Duncan, of Bridgeport, is the son of Judge Thomas Duncan, of the same borough, a biographical sketch of whom immediately precedes this sketch. Dr. Duncan was born May 24, 1834; and here the writer may quite as properly as anywhere else note the fact that the date of his birth is the only fact or item of the following biographical sketch which the doctor has independently furnished, he being decidedly averse, as he expresses it, to coun-

tenancing any "representation of himself in such manner as shall seem to have been suggested in whole or in part by myself" (himself), or "through favorable facts which, it will be obvious, were furnished by myself." So the interviewer was advised to refer to others, and if there are found any errors of opinion or statement in this sketch they must be attributed to the writer's sources of information.

Dr. Duncan merits more emphatic notice in a work of this kind than is usually accorded to the living of any profession or vocation, for he occupies a place not only in the front rank of the physicians of Fayette County. He is a very careful and comprehensive investigator, and a progressive man, keeping pace with the advance in medicine and its allied sciences by the only means feasible and practicable, especially to a country physician at a distance from the colleges, lecture-rooms, and hospitals, namely, books. The caller-in at Dr. Duncan's office, though he come from the city, where the best private medical libraries exist, is surprised at the extent of the doctor's library, which contains the most valuable standard medical works of the past, and is richly supplied with the most approved works newly issued in this country and Europe. Probably not a score of physicians in such cities as New York or Philadelphia individually possess libraries comparable in value to that of Dr. Duncan, and it is probable that out of all the other medical libraries in Fayette County not one-half as many separate works, or works by different authors, could be gleaned as are contained in his. Medical books are just as much a positive necessity for the integral understanding and scientific practice of medicine as are good sound "horse sense," an excellent fundamental education in medical science, prudence, etc., which are too apt to be supposed all that a physician needs. He must keep up with the advancement of medical science if he would be truly successful and great, and he should be unwilling to be less. Books are practically his only source of information. No one physician's "experience," though it cover a half-century of practice, and countless cases of experiment and speculation, can afford any considerable information or "scientific facts" in comparison with what books supply, made up as they are out of the experiences and studies of armies of doctors and professors of medical science. The sick everywhere should consider these things, and the physician of large practice, it may be, but who is too indolent to read, or too penurious to provide himself with books, or he who is too poor, it may be, to be well equipped with books, should be shunned; the former as a dangerous, speculative empiric who indolently "sets himself up" above the ripest books and the best philosophers, and so deliberately defrauds his patients by failing to furnish what they have a right to expect; the latter as a subject of pity, of too weak parts to know his duty to himself and the public, and so willing to trifle with



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human life and subject it to risks rather than undertake to borrow what he cannot do without, and be what he pretends to be, a "doctor," or learned man in medicine. It is no more than honorably due to Dr. Duncan to say that he has done loyal and royal honor to the profession by honoring himself in an unstinted manner with the proper appointments and equipments for practice, and the universal credit which is accorded him as a strong man in his profession implies the fact; for such a man as he is ever ready to acknowledge that much of whatever he is he owes to his silent, richly-endowed friends, able books.

For what follows we are indebted to two books in which professional notice of Dr. Duncan is made, one of which is entitled "Physicians and Surgeons of the United States," edited by William B. Atkinson, M.D., 1878; the other a record of the "Transactions of the Rocky Mountain Medical Association," with biographies of the members, by J. M. Toner, M.D., a leading physician of Washington, D. C. (1877).

Dr. Duncan was liberally educated at Mount Union College, Stark Co., Ohio. His medical studies were commenced in 1855 with Dr. M. O. Jones, then of Bridgeport. Matriculating in the University of Pennsylvania, he took full courses of lectures, and received his degree of M.D. therefrom in March, 1858. During the last year of his medical course he was a member of the private class of Dr. J. J. Woodward (one of the medical attendants of President Garfield in his last illness), in the special study of pathology, anatomy, and microscopy. In June, 1858, he formed a partnership with his preceptor in Bridgeport and commenced practice. The partnership continued for about two and a half years, when the doctor entered upon business alone, and he has since remained by himself. He still occupies the office in which he wrote his first prescription. Dr. Duncan served as a volunteer surgeon at Gettysburg, was captured by the Confederate troops, but succeeded in escaping. Latterly his labors have been occasionally interrupted by excursions, the winter months being spent in Florida or other parts of the South, and part of the summers in New England and Canada. Like most country practitioners, he engages in general practice, including surgery, and has performed a number of important operations,—for hernia nine times, and tracheotomy seven times, and has successfully performed the operation of excision of the head of the humerus, and of the lower part of the radius. Dr. Duncan is a member of the Fayette County Medical Society, and has held in turn all its offices; also a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and is at present one of its censors. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and of the Rocky Mountain Medical Association, and is an honorary member of the California State Medical Society.

Dr. Duncan is a close student, and has contributed

quite extensively to medical literature. Among his numerous and able papers those entitled as follows merit special mention: "Malformation of the Genito-Urinary Organs" (*American Journal of Medical Science*, 1859); "Belladonna as an Antidote for Opium-Poisoning" (*Ibid.*, 1862); "Medical Delusions" (a pamphlet published at Pittsburgh, 1869); "Reports of Cases to Pennsylvania Medical Society" (1870-72); "Iliac Aneurism Cured by Electrolysis" (Transactions of the same society, 1875); a paper on "The Physiology of Death" (1876).

Dr. Duncan was married March 21, 1861, to Miss Amanda Leonard, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Berry Leonard, of Brownsville. They have one child, a daughter.

SAMUEL STEELE.

Mr. Samuel Steele, of Brownsville, is of Scotch-Irish extraction. His great-grandparents came to America from the north of Ireland about 1740, and settled, it is believed, in Eastern Pennsylvania. On the passage over the Atlantic Mrs. Steele presented her husband with a son, who was given the name William, and who was the grandfather of Mr. Samuel Steele. William grew up to manhood and found his way into Maryland, where he married and resided for a period of time, the precise record of which is lost; but there several children were born to him, one of whom, and the oldest son, was John, the father of Samuel Steele. About 1783 or 1784, William Steele removed from Maryland with his family to Fayette County, to a point on the "Old Pack-horse road" about six miles east of Brownsville, where he purchased a tract of land, which is now divided into several excellent farms, occupied by Thomas Murphy, who resides upon the old Steele homestead site, and others. William Steele eventually removed to Rosetraver township, Westmoreland Co., where he died in 1806.

Some years prior to his death Mr. William Steele purchased for his sons John and William a tract of land in what is now Jefferson township, and embraced the farms now owned and occupied by John Steele and Joseph S. Elliott. John Steele (the father of Mr. Samuel S.) eventually married Miss Agnes (often called "Nancy") Happen, by whom he had eight children, of whom Samuel was the fourth in number, and was born June 15, 1814. Mr. John Steele died June 6, 1856, at about the age of eighty-three.

Mr. Samuel Steele was brought up on the farm, and in his childhood attended the subscription schools. In his eighteenth year he left home and entered as an apprentice to the tanning and currying trade the establishment of Jesse Cunningham, his brother-in-law, a noted tanner of Brownsville, where he served three years in learning the business. After the expiration of his apprenticeship he entered upon

the pursuit of various businesses, among which was flat-boating agricultural products, apples, etc., cider, and provisions of various kinds down the Monongahela to the Ohio, and on to Cincinnati and Louisville, where he usually sold his merchandise, but sometimes made trips to New Orleans. He followed the business in spring-time for some seven years, ending about February, 1843, when occurred the death of Mr. Jesse Cunningham. Mr. Steele then entered into partnership with his sister, Mrs. Cunningham, under the firm-name Samuel Steele & Co., and carried on the business at the old place till 1860, when the partnership was amicably dissolved, and Mr. Steele sank a new yard, a few blocks higher up the hill, wherein he has since that time conducted business. In 1880 he took into partnership with himself his son William, under the firm-name of "Samuel Steele & Son."

Feb. 11, 1852, Mr. Steele married Miss Elizabeth A. Conwell, of Brownsville, by whom he has had four sons and four daughters, all of whom are living.

In politics he was formerly an old-line Whig, and is now an ardent Republican. In religion he preserves the faith of his fathers, being a Presbyterian. His wife and daughters are members of the Episcopal Church.

JOHN HERBERTSON.

John Herbertson, of Bridgeport, who has been for over fifty years one of the most active business men and substantial citizens of the borough in which he resides, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, Sept. 16, 1805. In his childhood he attended the common schools, and had the good fortune to listen to many of the scientific lectures of the renowned Ure. At seventeen years of age he left home for America. Having spent some time in learning the joiners' and cabinet-makers' trades, and the law at that time forbidding mechanics to leave the realm, young Herbertson got his tools smuggled on board the "Commerce," the ship on which he took passage, and which, after a voyage of five weeks and two days, landed him in New York, in July, 1823. He soon proceeded to Marietta, Ohio, to enter upon farming under the misrepresentations of one Nahum Ward, a great scamp, who by misrepresentations induced many people of Glasgow and elsewhere to leave their homes and settle upon his lands. At Marietta, Mr. Herbertson "acquired" little else than fever and ague, and moved, after a few months, to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he arrived in April, 1824. He lived in Pittsburgh about five years, meanwhile learning the trade of steam-engine building. In 1829 he engaged with John Snowdon, of Brownsville, as foreman in his engine-shop. He remained with Mr. Snowdon about seven years. During this time Mr. Snowdon took the contract for putting up the iron bridge over Dunlap's Creek, believed to be the first iron bridge ever built in America, as it is the first of its kind ever built in

any country. For this bridge Mr. Herbertson did all the head-work, and, in fact, all the mechanical work. He designed the bridge, making the first drawing, which was sent on to West Point, and there accepted by the government construction engineers. He made the patterns, supervised the moulding, and also the erection of the bridge.

After the expiration of his engagement with Mr. Snowdon he went into the business of engine-building with Thomas Faull, the firm-name being Faull & Herbertson. This was in 1837 or 1838. He continued business with Mr. Faull till 1842, when the latter withdrew, and Mr. Herbertson has ever since then carried on the business on the same site. He has built a large number of steamboat- and mill-engines. His work has been ordered from distant parts of the United States and from Mexico. As a skilled mechanic and designer of mechanical work, but few men, if any, in his line have excelled him. At the age of seventy-six he takes active interest in his business, and with the aid of his sons, all thoroughly instructed in the business and competent to take their father's place and let him wholly retire, if he would, he still carries on an extensive work, which, however, has, since September, 1880, been conducted by him in partnership with his sons, George S. and William H. Herbertson, and his son-in-law, William H. Ammon, and Mr. A. C. Cock, under the firm-name of John Herbertson & Co.

In politics Mr. Herbertson is a Republican, but has never taken active part as a politician; in fact, he has had no time to waste as such. No man's reputation for integrity and the other virtues which go to make a noble and honorable man stands higher in his community than that of Mr. Herbertson.

In 1830, Mr. Herbertson married Miss Eliza Nimon, daughter of Peter and Sarah Potts Nimon, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Mrs. Herbertson is living, and at the age of seventy is active and thoroughly superintends her domestic affairs.

They have been the parents of twelve children, five of whom are living,—Sarah, first married to J. W. Kidney (deceased), and now the wife of A. J. Davis, of Pittsburgh; John P., who married Frances Marcus, of Bridgeport; Mary, the wife of William H. Ammon; George S., married to Sarah Bar, of Bridgeport; and William H. Herbertson.

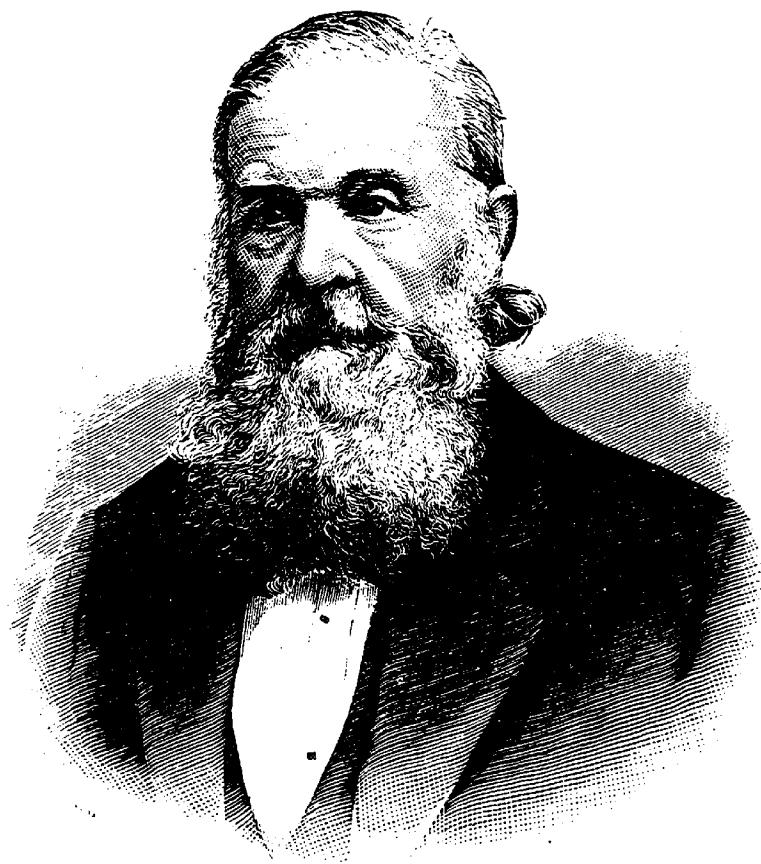
WILLIAM CHATLAND.

Mr. William Chatland, of Brownsville, was born at Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, England, June 9, 1811. He is the son of William Chatland, of Meriden, a borough six miles north of the city of Coventry, in the same shire, and of Priscilla Green Chatland, of Brier Hill, Staffordshire.

Mr. William Chatland, Sr., died in London about 1819, at the age of forty years, and some five years



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WILLIAM H. MILLER.

subsequent to the death of his wife, which occurred in 1814. Mr. Chatland, who was but three years of age at the death of his mother, was placed in the charge of his grandmother, Mrs. Ann Chatland, by whom he was reared until about his tenth year, when his grandmother died. He was then taken by his uncle, Joseph Chatland, a prosperous baker of Coventry, with whom he resided until about his thirteenth year, and was then apprenticed to Daniel Claridge, a famous baker of Coventry at that time, to learn the art of baking in all its branches. He remained with Mr. Claridge for seven years. After the expiration of his apprenticeship he went to London, and there, during a period of three years and a half, occupied positions in two first-class houses of that city. After finishing his stay in London he returned to Coventry, established himself in the baker's business, and married Miss Elizabeth Manton, the daughter of William Manton, a farmer of Berkswell, Warwickshire. He conducted business in Coventry for some six years, after which, and selling out, he migrated with his family—wife and three daughters—to the United States, arriving in New York April 20, 1844. In a few days thereafter he took the old "Bingham Line" for Pittsburgh, Pa. Tarrying there awhile prospecting, he eventually moved to the county-seat of Washington County, where he resided, carrying on both the baking and confectionery business, for about eight years, and in 1852 organized a company of fifteen persons to go with him by the overland route to California, where, at Sacramento, he bought out a baking business, which he conducted with great success until he was seized by fever and ague, and was compelled to leave the country. He returned to his family, who had remained meanwhile at Washington. Failing to find a suitable location for business in that town, he betook himself to Brownsville in 1854, where he has since resided, carrying on business by himself for about eighteen years, when he took into partnership his son-in-law, George W. Lenhart, the husband of his daughter Sarah. Under the firm-name of Chatland & Lenhart they do an extensive business, and enjoy the reputation of making the best water-cracker now in use. They manufacture products of every department of their trade.

Mrs. Elizabeth Chatland died at Brownsville, Jan. 28, 1874, in the sixty-first year of her age, leaving three daughters, all now living. Elizabeth, the eldest daughter, married Theodore A. Bosler, a son of Dr. Bosler, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., and now residing in Dayton, Ohio. Miss Mary Ann, the second daughter, resides with her father. Sarah Ann Kate, the youngest daughter, is the wife of Geo. W. Lenhart, before mentioned.

Mr. Chatland and his family are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, he being now and for a long time having been a vestryman therein. Since 1848, Mr. Chatland has been a prominent member

of the Masonic fraternity. He was District Deputy Grand Master for Pennsylvania for the space of fifteen years, District Deputy High Priest for sixteen years; also Eminent Commander of St. Omer's Commandery, No. 7, held at Brownsville, for the period of about eighteen years. Mr. Chatland is justly proud of his record as a Mason.

WILLIAM H. MILLER.

William H. Miller, of Bridgeport, is of English Quaker descent on his paternal side. His great-grandfather, Solomon Miller, who was a miller by trade, was born in England, married there, and emigrated with his family to America prior to 1750, and settled in York County, Pa. Of his children was Robert Miller, who was born in York County, Pa., and in early manhood removed to Frederick County, near Frederick City, Md., and purchased a farm, and soon after married Miss Cassandra Wood, a Virginia lady, who lived near Winchester, Va. They resided upon the farm near Frederick City till 1796, when they removed to Berkeley County, Va., where they remained about three years, and then, in 1799, came into Fayette County and settled in Luzerne township, on a farm purchased of one Joseph Briggs, and now owned by Capt. Isaac Woodward. Residing there for several years, his wife meanwhile dying, Robert Miller eventually moved into Brownsville, and took up his residence on Front Street, upon property now belonging to the heirs of Thomas Morehouse, and there died about 1832. He was the father of four sons and four daughters, all of whom grew to maturity. Of these was William Miller, who was born Sept. 9, 1782, in Frederick County, Md. At the age of sixteen he became a clerk in a dry-goods store belonging to his uncle, William Wood, in New Market, Va., and in 1799 came with his father into Fayette County. He soon after took up the avocation of school-teaching, and pursued it near Perryopolis, in the old Friends' Church, known as "Redstone Church," in Bridgeport, on what was formerly called "Peace Hill," and elsewhere. He followed teaching until 1810, when he married Miss Rebecca Johnson, daughter of Squire Daniel Johnson, of Menallen, and at once settled on a farm in that township, near New Salem, and lived there till March, 1837. He then removed to Brownsville and purchased a woolen-factory (no longer standing) and a flouring-mill, then standing on the site whereon is located the present flouring-mill of his son, W. H. Miller. He pursued milling till 1855, when he retired from business and led a private life until his death, which occurred June 7, 1866. Mrs. Rebecca Miller died Nov. 14, 1833, and in 1834 Mr. Miller married Ann Johnson, his first wife's half-sister, who, childless herself, made a good mother for her sister's children. She is still living, nearly eighty years of age, cheerful and buoyant in spirits.

Mr. William and Mrs. Rebecca Johnson Miller were the parents of nine children, all of whom grew to maturity, eight still living,—Warwick, born Dec. 11, 1811; Hiram, born Dec. 31, 1813; Sarah, born Sept. 7, 1816; Mary, born Feb. 5, 1819; Cassandra (deceased), born March 3, 1821; Lydia, born Jan. 14, 1823; Jane, born June 30, 1825; William H., born March 6, 1829; and Oliver, born Dec. 13, 1831.

William H. Miller, the eighth in the above list, was educated in the common, and the Friends' school, and learned the milling business, upon which he entered in partnership with his brother Oliver in 1855 in the mill before named, and which he and his brother inherited from their father. The partnership continued for five years, when Mr. Miller bought out the interest of his brother, who removed to a farm in Luzerne township. In January, 1866, a fire destroyed both the flouring-mill and the old woolen-factory before referred to. The buildings being uninsured the loss was total. Mr. Miller immediately put up a new and better building on the old site, and to this time conducts business therein. As is noted above, Mr. Miller's great-grandfather, Solomon, was a miller by trade, and from his day down to the present the trade has been practically and continuously represented by his descendants.

Mr. Miller has held several town and borough offices, and was for eight years director in the Deposit and Discount Bank of Brownsville, which two years ago gave up its charter, a portion of its stockholders uniting in the organization of the National Deposit Bank of Brownsville, of which bank Mr. William H. Miller is the president, the National Bank doing business in the same house formerly occupied by the bank the place of which it took.

May 16, 1855, Mr. Miller married Miss Margaret J. Gibson, daughter of Alexander and Mary Hibbs Gibson, of Luzerne township. They have two children,—A. Gibson Miller, born Feb. 7, 1861, and Sarah Helen Miller.

Mr. Miller was brought up an Orthodox Friend, observing the faith of his fathers, but is now a member, as is also his wife, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican.

HON. JOHN L. DAWSON.

John L. Dawson was born in Uniontown on the 7th of February, 1813. When quite young he removed with his father's family to Brownsville, where he grew up and spent the greater part of his life. He was educated at Washington College, read law in Uniontown under the direction of his uncle, the Hon. John Dawson, and in due course was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice of his profession. Entering into politics at an early age, he soon took a leading part on the Democratic side in all current questions and controversies. In 1838 he was ap-

pointed by Governor Porter deputy attorney-general for Fayette County, and discharged the duties of the office with fidelity and ability. In 1845, President Polk appointed him United States district attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, which office he held during the whole of Polk's administration, and discharged its duties with signal ability. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1844, 1848, 1856, and 1860. During the Kansas troubles President Pierce tendered him the Governorship of that Territory, but he declined to accept it.

In 1848, Mr. Dawson was the candidate of the Democratic party for member of Congress in the district then composed of Fayette, Greene, and Somerset Counties, but was defeated by his competitor, the Hon. A. J. Ogle, of Somerset. He was renominated in 1850, and triumphantly elected, the first and only time that district was carried by the Democrats. In 1852 he was again nominated for member of Congress, and was elected, the district then being composed of Fayette, Washington, and Greene Counties. At the end of this term he declined to re-enter the congressional arena, and remained in private life until 1862, when he was again elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1864, both these elections being for the district composed of the counties of Fayette, Westmoreland, and Indiana. Soon after his entrance into Congress he introduced the Homestead bill, which had previously been defeated, and with the addition of a number of important provisions, originated by himself, he advocated the measure with great earnestness, eloquence, and ability, and continued to advocate it until he had the gratification of seeing it become a law. In the Thirty-eighth Congress he was a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. At the close of his term in the Thirty-ninth Congress, Mr. Dawson's public career ended. He had previously purchased the property formerly owned and occupied by the Hon. Albert Gallatin, in Springhill township, Fayette Co., and there he resided with his family during the remainder of his life. He died at his residence, "Friendship Hill," on the 18th of September, 1870, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. At his death the *Cincinnati Enquirer* gave the following deserved tribute to his memory:

"He belonged to a school of great, good, and useful men, but a few of whom linger now to adorn and serve a country whose name their genius contributed so much to make glorious, and whose prosperity and happiness their wisdom and integrity ever sought to promote. Among political philosophers and practical statesmen, he was one of our profoundest thinkers. As an orator, whether on the mission of persuasion or conviction, he had but few rivals; and as a private citizen, his exalted character was without a blemish. His career in Congress was in every respect brilliant. The private friendships he there contracted, even in

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the face of the bitterest prejudices, the lapse of years served only to strengthen and brighten, and the public record that he made is a proud heritage for his family, and a shining example for future statesmen, and must grow brighter and brighter as time reveals—as reveal more and more each revolving year it surely will—the soundness of his judgment, the breadth of his comprehension, the clearness of his foresight, and the truth of his predictions. Always

dignified, debonair, and dispassionate in debate, no eruptions of temper ever ruffled the calm surface of his vigorous intellect. Endowed with an impressive and imposing presence, and those rare and peculiar gifts so prominently adapted to *ad captandum* discussion, he was not more honored by his own party as a leader than he was dreaded by the opposition as an adversary. The loss of such a man as John L. Dawson amounts to a national calamity.”

² “The land just above Bridgeport, on the river, embracing some three or four hundred acres, was in early times,” says Judge Veech, “the subject of long and angry controversies—from 1769 to 1785—between adverse claimants under military permits. It was well named in the official survey which one of the parties procured of it under a Pennsylvania location ‘Bone of Contention.’ One Angus McDonald claimed it, or part of it, under a military permit from Col. Bouquet, dated April 26, 1763, and a settlement on it. In March, 1770, he sold his claim to Capt. Luke Collins, describing the land as ‘at a place called Fort Burd, to include the field cleared by me where the saw-pit [doubtless a saw-pit constructed by Col. Burd’s men when building the fort] was, above the mouth of Delap’s [Dunlap’s] Creek.’ Collins conveyed it to Capt. Michael Cresap, on the 13th of April, 1772, ‘at half-past nine in the morning,’ describing it as situate ‘between Point Lookout and John Martin’s land,’ recently owned, we believe, by the late Mrs. John S. Krepps. Cresap’s executors in June, 1781, conveyed to one William Schooley, an old Brownsburg merchant, who conveyed to Rees Cadwallader. The adverse claimants were Henry Shyrock [of Frederick County, Md.] and William Shearer, assignee of George Andrew. Their claim reached farther southward towards the creek, and farther up the river, covering the John Martin land. They sold out to Robert Adams and Thomas Shain. Although they had the oldest *permit* (in 1762) their title seems to have been overcome by the settlement and official location and survey of their adversary.

“One Robert Thorn seems also to have been a claimant of part of the land, but Collins bought him out. This protracted controversy involved many curious questions, and called up many ancient recollections. No doubt the visit to this locality of Mr. Deputy Sheriff Woods, of Bedford, in 1771, was parcel of this controversy. Many of these early claims were lost or forfeited by neglect to *settle* the land according to law, and thus were supplanted by others. They were valued by their owners at a very low mark, and often sold for trifling sums.

“These settlements by virtue of military permits began about this period—from 1760 to 1765—to be somewhat numerous in the vicinity of Forts Pitt and Burd, and along the army roads leading thereto. They were subsequently recognized as valid by the Penns even before they had bought out the Indian title. This was a departure from their general policy, required to maintain those forts and keep up access to them. They were indeed regarded as mere appendages to the forts, and as accessories to the trade and intercourse with the Indians, and not as per-