

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

JEFFERSON, one of the richest agricultural townships in Fayette County, lies on the Monongahela River, which flows along the western border at the base of an abrupt hilly range, whose value lies in vast deposits of coal, found, indeed, not only along the river but in every part of the township, except perhaps under a small area in the southeast. Jefferson had in June, 1881, a population of 1613, and in January, 1881, an assessed valuation of \$745,903. The township boundaries are Washington township on the north, Redstone Creek on the south (separating Jefferson from Redstone and Brownsville townships), Perry and Franklin on the east, and the Monongahela on the west, at that point the dividing line between Fayette and Washington Counties. Along the river the surface of the country is rough and precipitous, but generally the land is rolling and easy of cultivation. Handsome and well-kept farms, like well-built and tastefully appointed farm homes, are common sights in Jefferson, and as features in a generally attractive landscape invite the pleased attention of the beholder. The interests of Jefferson, except on the river, where coal is mined extensively, are at present purely agricultural, although the interest of coal-mining must one day become a general one when railways push their way into the township, as they inevitably must. The Redstone Extension Railroad, now approaching completion, follows the course of the Redstone in Jefferson, and will straightway open the rich coal region lying upon and adjacent to its course. Other railway lines are yet to come. The township is watered by numerous small streams, of which the most important is the Little Redstone Creek, that rises in Jefferson and empties into the Monongahela near Fayette City.

There were, doubtless, in the territory now occupied by Jefferson township settlements along and near the river-front as early as 1761; but they were interrupted by Indian incursions that drove the settlers back, and, in a majority of cases, frightened them away permanently. A few returned, however, to their lands, and among these William Jacobs appears to be about the only one of whom there is present knowledge. His land lay at the mouth of the Redstone Creek, but that he took a very active part in improving the country is not clear, since in 1769 he sold the property to Prior Theobald and Lawrence Harrison. In 1777 the same tract came into the possession of Samuel Jackson, and

was his home until his death. Just when Andrew Linn came to the creek is not known, but it was not long after 1761. He tomahawked a claim to lands on both sides of the creek near the mouth, and put in a patch of corn on the Jefferson side, where he also put up a cabin. Presently he concluded the Indians were getting altogether too threatening, and, fearing harm might come to him and his family, he hastily fled to the country east of the Alleghenies. He came back in the fall, rightly conjecturing that the danger signs were past, and quite luckily found his corn crop intact and ready for gathering. In April, 1769, he applied to have his land surveyed, and August 22d of that year the survey was made. That was the first survey made under the law of 1769 within the present limits of Fayette County. Mr. Linn did not receive the patent for his land until 1787. In view of the fact that this was the first land surveyed in the county, a copy of the patent is given as follows:

"The Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

"To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Know ye that in consideration of the sum of thirty-nine pounds, ten shillings and sixpence in lawful money paid by Andrew Linn into the Receiver General's office of this Commonwealth, there is granted by this Commonwealth unto the said Andrew Linn a certain tract of land called Crab-tree Bottom, situated on the east side of the Monongahela River, on the Great Redstone creek, in Fayette County, beginning at a corner sugar tree of Samuel McCulloch's land; thence by the same and a vacant hill south thirty-five degrees, east sixty-eight and a half perches, crossing said creek to a buttonwood tree; thence by said creek south eleven degrees, east one hundred and nine perches and eight-tenths to a buttonwood, south fifty-five degrees, east twenty-nine perches to a small buttonwood; thence across said creek and by vacant hilly land south eighty-seven degrees, east one hundred and sixteen perches to a post; thence by vacant hilly land north sixty-five degrees, east sixty-six perches to a sugar tree a corner of Nathan Linn's land; thence by the same north one degree, west $47\frac{7}{10}$ perches, and north 48 degrees, east $33\frac{1}{4}$ perches to a box-elder tree; thence by vacant land north 53 degrees, west 116 perches to an elm; north twelve degrees, west twenty-four perches to a Spanish oak; thence by vacant land or land of William Jacobs north seventy degrees, west $149\frac{2}{10}$ perches to a box-elder tree, and south $38\frac{1}{4}$ degrees, west $70\frac{1}{4}$ perches to the place of beginning, containing $244\frac{1}{2}$ acres and allowances of six per cent. for roads, etc., with appurtenances (which said tract was surveyed in pursuance of an application, No. 2051, entered April 5, 1769, by said Andrew Linn, for whom a warrant of acceptance issued on March 27th last). To have and to hold the said tract or parcel

of land with the appurtenances unto the said Andrew Linn and his heirs, to the use of him the said Andrew Linn, his heirs and assigns forever, free and clear of all restrictions and reservations as to mine royalties, quit-rents, or otherwise, excepting and reserving only the fifth part of all gold and silver ore for the use of this commonwealth, to be delivered at the pit's mouth clear of all charges. In witness whereof His Excellency Benjamin Franklin, Esq., President of the Supreme Executive Council, hath hereto set his hand and caused the State Seal to be hereto affixed in Council, June 16, 1787, and of the Commonwealth the eleventh.

"B. FRANKLIN.

"Attest, JAMES TRIMBLE,
"For J. ARMSTRONG, JR., Secy."

This tract has been in the possession of the Linn family since it was surveyed for Andrew Linn in 1769, and contains to-day valuable deposits of coal and iron ores that add to it a wealth of which Andrew Linn never dreamed.

Andrew Linn entered the Continental service during the Revolution as wagonmaster, and upon the close of the war resumed his rural life on the Redstone. About 1790 he moved across the creek, and lived near the present home of J. M. Linn until his death in 1794. After his death his widow enlarged the Linn landed possessions by the purchase of adjacent hilly tracts, and in 1796 built upon the Redstone a grist-mill, where Andrew Linn had some years before erected a saw-mill. The Widow Linn would doubtless have deferred the building of the grist-mill, but Basil Brown, with an eye upon the property, compelled the erection of the mill under the law providing that every owner of a mill-site should put up a mill thereon or abandon the same to the State. Mrs. Linn's son Isaac was for many years the miller. Besides Isaac, the sons of Andrew Linn were Andrew, Jr., William, Ayers, and John. There was but one daughter, Mary. She married John Corbly, a Baptist minister of Greene County, who while on his way to church one Sabbath with his children was attacked by Indians. One of his daughters was scalped and killed, while he and his other children made good their escape by flight. John Linn went out to the Ohio frontier to fight the Indians and was killed. Andrew, Jr., moved to near Fayette City (or Cookstown). William, Ayers, and Isaac lived and died in Redstone. Isaac occupied the old homestead and carried on the mill. He went out as captain of a company of Pennsylvania militia in Col. Rees Hill's regiment in 1813, and served six months. J. M. Linn, son of Capt. Isaac, recollects seeing the company leave Brownsville for the field, and recalls the circumstance that the men crossed the river on the mill-dam, the stream being then quite low. The last survivor of Capt. Isaac Linn's company, Sergt. John Reed, died at the house of S. W. Reed, in Jefferson township, in the summer of 1880, at the age of ninety-four.

In 1817, Capt. Isaac Linn built the brick man-

sion which is now occupied by his son, J. M. Linn. Henry Hutchinson, one of the hod-carriers at the building of that house, died in Springhill township in 1879, at a great age, nearly ninety. He came of a long-lived family, his mother dying at the age of one hundred and six. Isaac Linn, who died in 1835, upon the farm where he first saw the light, had nine children, of whom the sons were Andrew, John, William, Jacob, James Madison, Thomas, and Ayers. James Madison lives on the old farm, Jacob in Armstrong County, Pa., Ayers in Jefferson township, and Thomas in Perry. J. M. Linn rebuilt the Linn mill in 1844, and still controls it. He has been a miller on that spot since 1820.

One of the conspicuous figures in Fayette County's early history was Samuel Jackson, a sturdy Quaker from Chester County, and a business man of large and liberal enterprise that made him quite famous in his day. Early in the year 1777 he settled in Fayette County, at the mouth of the Redstone Creek, and occupied land now included within the limits of Jefferson township. The deed for the property, now in the possession of E. J. Bailey, of Jefferson, recites that May 22, 1777, Jesse Martin, of Westmoreland County, transferred to Samuel Jackson, of London Grove, Chester Co., for a consideration of two hundred pounds, a piece of land with improvements at the mouth of the Redstone Creek, containing three hundred acres, known as "Martin's Folly," and bounded by the lands of Thomas Brown and Andrew Linn.

This land was originally occupied for a settlement by William Jacobs, who is said to have located upon it as early as 1761. Driven out by the Indians, Jacobs returned after a while and applied for a survey of his land, April 24, 1769. He sold it to Prior Theobald and Lawrence Harrison, to whom he executed a deed bearing date June 2, 1769. Harrison transferred his right to Theobald, July 10, 1769, and April 5, 1776, Theobald deeded the property to Jesse Martin, who, in 1777, sold to Jackson. Mr. Jackson selected a site for his home near the place now called Albany, and built thereon a log cabin. In 1785 he erected the commodious stone mansion now occupied by Eli J. Bailey, and in that house resided until his death in 1817. Although nearly a hundred years old the house is still a shapely, solid structure, and bids fair to remain so for years to come. The land purchased by Jackson of Jesse Martin was not patented by the former until Feb. 7, 1789. Jackson was a millwright, and soon after making a location put up at the mouth of the creek a saw-mill, grist-mill, and oil-mill. He engaged likewise to a considerable extent in the building of flat-boats, for which there was a lively demand from emigrants coming over Burd's road to the river, and thence desiring to journey to the lower country. The craft were each in size large enough to carry a family and effects, and while his customers waited for the construction of a vessel Jackson would

furnish them with entertainment at his house for a week or so.¹

Samuel Jackson expanded his business enterprises as time progressed, and grew to be a man of mark. His establishment, in connection with Jonathan Sharpless, of the first paper-mill west of the Alleghenies is spoken of elsewhere. He carried on a store at Brownsville, in company with Ellis Nichols, embarked in the manufacture of iron outside of the county, had interests in various other enterprises, and in 1817 founded the Albany Glass-Works on the Monongahela, of which more anon. Jackson was a man of peculiar and at times eccentric disposition, while not infrequently his Quaker blood would boil with unaccustomed heat and stir up matters rather unpleasantly to the objects of his wrath. When so disturbed he would walk with his long arms crossed behind him, kicking spitefully at sticks and stones that lay in his path. When his paper-mill employes saw him coming in such mood it was understood that trouble was ahead for somebody. On one occasion, while repairing his mill-dam, he kept a boat for the purpose of conveying his hands across the creek. While he and his men were at dinner one day a traveler saw the boat, and knowing no other way to cross the stream appropriated the craft, tied it to the other shore, and proceeded on his way. When Samuel came from dinner and found his boat on the opposite bank he was very angry, and vowed terrible retaliation should the opportunity offer. The opportunity did offer that very day, for the traveler had been only to Brownsville, and came back by way of Jackson's in the evening, and he frankly confessed to having taken the boat. Mr. Jackson became angry, and excitedly exclaimed, "Friend, I wouldn't strike thee or beat thee, but I have a mind to rub thee down, and that severely." The fellow resented the implied threat, whereupon Jackson cast self-control to the winds, and with his fist did rub the traveler's face so severely as to draw blood. He then caught up his victim bodily and cast him headlong into the creek, calling out at the same time, "There, I'll teach thee manners and likewise force thee to swim." Frightened and half-drowned the fellow scrambled out of the water, and hurried away as fast as his legs could carry

him, satisfied doubtless that although a Quaker might look meek enough he could easily show some of the old Adam upon provocation.

"During the Whiskey Insurrection of 1794,² Mr. Jackson, who, as a member of the Society of Friends, was conscientiously opposed to distillation, favored the acts of the government as a means of suppression. He had dubbed one of the insurgent meetings a 'scrub congress.' It gave umbrage to them, and at a subsequent meeting it was proposed that a file of men should go to the residence of Samuel, about a mile distant, and bring him before them for condemnation and punishment. Samuel did not much like the visit or the intent of his visitors, and being a large, athletic man might have given them some trouble had he laid aside his Quaker principles; but being a man of peace, he submitted without resistance, and accompanied his escort with his peculiar and accustomed step, his long arms thrown crosswise behind, and with as much thoughtfulness in his manner as if he were going to one of his own First-Day meetings. The late Judge Brackenridge, who was of the assemblage, was personally acquainted with Samuel, and entertained a friendly regard for him. He mounted the stand and addressed the people, admitting that Samuel had been remiss in applying opprobrious epithets to so august and legitimate an assemblage, but that he attributed it more to a want of reflection on Samuel's part than to enmity or design, and that the best retaliation would be in stigmatizing him as a 'scrub Quaker.' It had the intended effect. The insurgents discharged Samuel with the appellation of being a 'scrub Quaker.' Had it not been for this ruse of Judge Brackenridge Samuel would no doubt have been personally injured, or, as others had been, in the destruction of his property."

In 1817, Samuel Jackson began the erection of glass-works upon his property, at a place now known as Albany, but died before getting the works in operation. His sons, Jesse and Samuel, pushed the business after their father's death, and made of Albany a busy place. They had an eight-pot furnace, employed about fifty men, and built for their convenience a store and a score or more of tenement-houses. The works produced common window-glass, and obtained sand from the neighborhood of Perryopolis, whence it was hauled in wagons. Glass was manufactured at that point by various persons until 1865, when Ashbel Gabler & Co. carried on the works. Since 1865 nothing has been done there. Bowman & Reppert owned the property for many years to 1881, when it was sold to George E. Hogg, whose intention is to develop the valuable coal deposits underlying it. Samuel Jackson's sons were Samuel, Jr., John, Josiah, Jesse, and Joseph, all of whom ultimately removed to the West and died there. Of Mr. Jackson's three daughters,

¹ In 1754 there was in Jefferson, near the mouth of the Redstone, a store-house called the Hangard, built in February of that year by Capt. William Trent for the Ohio Company. Trent set out early in 1754 from Virginia with a company of forty men, to aid in finishing a fort at the Forks of the Ohio already supposed to have been begun by other employes of the Ohio Company. Capt. Trent's line of march was along Nemaacolin's trail to Christopher Gist's, and then by the Redstone trail to the mouth of the Redstone, where, as already told, he built a store-house for the company and proceeded on his journey. On June 30, 1754, M. Conlon de Villiers, in command of a force of French and Indians, en route from Fort Du Quesne to attack Washington at Gist's, halted at the Hangard and encamped on the rising ground about two musket-shots from the building. M. de Villiers afterwards described the Hangard as "a sort of fort built of logs, one upon another, well notched in, and about thirty feet long by twenty feet wide." When they returned in July the French burned the structure. It occupied the present site of the Bailey mill.

² From the "American Pioneer."

Rebecca was noted for a prodigious strength, touching which a good many stories are still current. One of them is that it was a common thing to see her carry a barrel of flour from her father's mill to his house, and another that to lift a barrel of whiskey clear of the ground was one of her pastimes. She inherited the mill property, and in 1820 built a new grist-mill on the creek to replace the one built by her father, which was burned with the oil-mill and saw-mill before his death. The mill she built was enlarged by E. J. Bailey in 1844, and carried on by him until 1865, when the dam gave way. Since then it has been suffered to remain idle. For her second husband Becky married Joseph Bailey, and then removed her home to Greene County.

William Elliott, one of Jefferson's early settlers, and a man of more than ordinary local prominence, made a location upon which his grandson Robert now lives. In a family of eight children he had but two sons, who were named Johnson and James. William Elliott, the father, was killed by a falling tree a few years after occupying his Jefferson home. His son Johnson lost his life in a similar way when but nineteen years of age. James had a family of ten children, of whom James, Robert, and Joseph live in Jefferson. James Elliott, the father of the three last named, died in 1842.

Before the close of the Revolution four brothers, named Robert, James, William, and Peter Patterson, moved from Dauphin County to Fayette County, where they proposed to found new homes. Robert settled in Westmoreland County and the others in Fayette, Peter and William in Jefferson township, and James in Franklin. The brothers came westward in company, and with their families traveled and carried their effects on the backs of horses. With the journey over the mountains and the pack-saddle mode of progress William became especially familiar, for after their settlement in Fayette he made several trips to the East for salt and other supplies. Peter Patterson patented the land now owned by Emma Cope, near Redstone post-office, and lived there until his death at the age of more than ninety. He had a large family, but of the sons only Thomas made his home in the township after reaching man's estate. He opened the "Red Lion Tavern" on the place and in the house now occupied by David Browneller, but did not keep it a great while. He gave it up before 1809, but while it lasted the "Red Lion" was a stopping-place of some note on the old Pittsburgh road leading from the country south by way of the Sharpless' paper-mill. William Patterson warranted, in 1786, the place now owned by William G. Patterson. He is said to have been born on shipboard during the emigration of his parents from Ireland to America. His children numbered nine, of whom but two were sons, named James and William. James, who lived and died in Jefferson, was a captain in the war of 1812 under Gen. Harrison. Patterson went out as a

member of Capt. Reginald Brashear's company, but Capt. Brashear falling from his horse and sustaining severe injury resigned his command, in which he was succeeded by James Patterson. A colored man named Harry Goe, born in slavery upon William Goe's farm, was a teamster in Capt. Patterson's company. Some of Goe's descendants still live in Jefferson. Capt. Patterson followed the business of teaming as well as farming, and hauled goods from Baltimore and Philadelphia to Brownsville until 1823. In that year his son, William G. Patterson, continued the business, and freighted from Baltimore to Wheeling until the Baltimore and Ohio Railway reached the Ohio River. Capt. James died on the W. G. Patterson farm in 1827. William Patterson, brother of Capt. James, lived on the present David Wakefield's farm. He had eleven children, of whom the sons were David, James, William, and Jeremiah. David served in the war of 1812 under Capt. Geisey. Of the eleven children six are living. They are Nelly, Martha, James, and Nancy Patterson, of Jefferson township; Jeremiah Patterson, of Kansas, and Mrs. Sarah Ely (mother of Mrs. Benjamin Phillips), of Redstone township.

In the bend of the river John Dixon, a Quaker, was the first permanent settler. He came from Eastern Pennsylvania in 1770, and bought the tomahawk claim of one Wiseman to about four hundred acres, upon which Wiseman had built a cabin and set out a few apple-trees. Mr. Dixon's home was on the present Bowman place, where about 1800 he built the stone house still standing there. In 1813 he built a woolen-factory on his farm, and carried it on two years, when, the close of the war acting disastrously upon the business, he gave it up. Mr. Dixon had a family of ten children, of whom four were sons. Nathan lived upon the homestead, and died there in 1829. John Dixon, his father, died in 1840.

About 1800, Louis Marchand, a physician, located in the river bend upon a four-hundred-acre tract, and engaged in the practice of his profession. Being a bachelor he took Joshua Wagoner as a farm tenant and lived with the Wagoner family. Dr. Marchand acquired considerable fame as a skillful physician, and enjoyed a large and profitable practice. As the compounder of an anti-hydrophobia pill, his reputation extended far beyond the confines of Fayette County, and from far-distant points, where stories of the marvelous cures effected had penetrated, came candidates for treatment at the hands of Dr. Marchand. That the doctor did produce a pill of wonderful curative powers is verified by the testimony of those who were his neighbors, and from whom we hear to-day of his unbounded success. After practicing on the river about twenty years, Dr. Marchand removed to Uniontown, where he remained about twenty years, and during his residence there married Sally, daughter of Samuel Sackett, of Smithfield. From Uniontown he returned to his Jefferson farm, where he ended his days, dying in 1864.

The Brackenridge tavern stand spoken of was on the road between Perryopolis and Brownsville, near the site of the Mount Vernon Methodist Church. Bryant Taylor was perhaps the first landlord there, and after him Samuel Brackenridge conducted its hospitalities for some years. Brackenridge's was a favorite resort, and merry reunions there of young folks were of frequent occurrence. Old Mr. Brackenridge was peculiar in being easily annoyed, and the mischievous ones of the neighborhood never lost an opportunity to vex and harass him. There was much travel over the road, for it was by that way sand and other supplies were conveyed from Perryopolis to the Albany Glass-Works. Brackenridge kept the tavern until his death in 1840, after which it was closed.

William Forsyth purchased in 1780 a tomahawk right to four hundred acres on the river, and gave in exchange two cows, a bushel of salt, and a gun. Adjoining Forsyth one Isaac Hastings had already made a settlement, but he soon grew tired of staying there and moved away. Eli, son of William Forsyth, threw a cobblestone dam across the river, and for a little time operated a grist-mill on the Forsyth place.

Not far from Albany, at a locality known as Turtle-town, old Billy Norcross was a blacksmith at an early day. Billy was not a very nice man to look at. Indeed, he was so objectionable in appearance that horses taken to him to be shod utterly refused to go near him until they were blindfolded. At least, such is the story told of him.

William Goe, a Marylander, came to Fayette County in 1780, and located in Jefferson, on the river near Troytown, and there resided until his death. He lived to be nearly a hundred years old, and was buried in a coffin that he had kept in his house for years. He concluded it would be well to have his coffin about him during life, so that he might get used to it, and accordingly ordered Samuel Brown to make one for him. He stored it in his garret, where in due time it became a receptacle for dried fruit, and soon served as a lodging-place for rats. When old Mr. Goe discovered the base uses to which the coffin had come he declared he wouldn't allow himself to be buried in it, and gave it over for the last home of one of his slaves just deceased. For himself a second one was made by Samuel Brown, and in that one Mr. Goe was accustomed to lie occasionally during life, to make sure, perhaps, that he was not outgrowing it. William Goe was eccentric enough to sow his grain while riding horseback through his field, but just why he followed that fashion no one appears to know.

One of the largest distilleries in Fayette was built by Bateman Goe (son of William Goe), on Whiskey Run, about the year 1800. Goe had a still-house, malt-house, and chopping-house, and manufactured great quantities of apple-jack. In 1809 a severe flood came and swept still, malt-house, and all into the Redstone.

A hundred barrels of manufactured whiskey stored in the still-house were carried away in the general wreck, and, like the rest of the property, utterly lost. Nearly forty years afterwards the still "worm" was found buried in the sand on the creek bottom. Mr. Goe rebuilt the distillery and carried it on until his death in 1817. After that his son Henry conducted the business until 1830, and then gave it up. In this connection comes a recollection of a story about W. G. Patterson and John Watson. They wanted some whiskey for harvest-time, and undertook to make it at the old Goe distillery, then abandoned. The whiskey was scorched a little and turned blue, but it passed muster after a fashion, not, however, without some misgivings on the part of the farm hands, who were at first suspicious of the color. Subsequently they gave it the name of bluejay whiskey, and as the manufacturers of the "blue jay" brand, Messrs. Patterson and Watson became famous far and near.

Philip, another of William Goe's sons, moved to Kentucky, and married a daughter of Daniel Boone. Bateman Goe, the distiller, was grandfather to Robert S. Goe, Gen. John S. Goe, and Mrs. Robert Elliott, of Jefferson. Allusion to Bateman Goe and his distillery suggests the remark that stills were in the early time as plentiful almost as blackberries in June, and that every large farm should have its still-house as expected as a matter of course. David Porter, living near Merrittstown, was the gauger for the government about 1809, and as he embraced within his jurisdiction a large stretch of country, he was kept as busy as a bee.

On Sept. 5, 1784, a tract of land, including four hundred and twenty-three acres, and called "Tunis," was surveyed to Tunis Wells, and in 1790 patented to him for three pounds, ten shillings, and sixpence. Mr. Wells made his settlement about 1780, and, losing his wife by death soon after coming, married for his second wife Margaret Williams. By his first wife he had six children, of whom none are now living. By his second the children were Mary, Joseph, Rachel, Elizabeth, Margaret, James, Jacob, and Charlotte. The only one living is Charlotte, whose home is in Iowa. James died in Jefferson, Jacob in Ohio, and Joseph on the old homestead in 1877. There his widow still lives. Tunis Wells himself died on his Jefferson farm in 1811, and was buried in the Dunlap Creek churchyard. His widow died in 1845. Joseph Wells' widow, now residing on the Tunis Wells place, came with her father, Issachar Shaw, to Jefferson in 1816.

Near the Sharpless paper-mill site William Norris lived on land that he warranted in 1772, Richard Noble on the W. C. Johnson place that he patented in 1785, and John Ray on land now occupied by Joseph and E. D. Stewart, and patented by Ray in 1788. Adam Laughlin lived on a farm adjoining S. R. Nutt's place, where he died in 1811.

Peter Miller, a Quaker, was conspicuous with Jona-

than Sharpless as a leading member of the Society of Friends worshiping at Centre Meeting-house, in Redstone. He came to the vicinity of Redstone Creek from New Jersey in 1791, and located land now occupied in part by Thomas Miller, in Jefferson township. Peter Miller was a most excellent gentleman, of particular methods, and famous withal as a model farmer. In illustration of his rustic ideas and non-familiarity with law, it is told that upon being summoned to court as a witness, and being asked how he would swear, insisted upon replying, "I qualify." Much to his and the court's relief, Jonathan Sharpless, there present, came to the rescue with "he affirms."

Mr. Miller and his family were constant and zealous attendants at the Quaker meeting-house in Redstone, whither the young ladies frequently proceeded upon their father's oxen. At the junction of Crab-Apple Run with Redstone Creek may be seen a rock yet known as Quaker Rock, so called from the fact that from the rock the Quakers had thrown a tree across the creek, and thus easily constructed a bridge that served them when they journeyed to church each First Day. Peter Miller had six children. The sons were named David and Joseph. David moved in 1820 to Ohio. Peter, the father, died in Jefferson in 1838, at the age of eighty-five. Joseph died in 1875, aged ninety-two. Of the latter's sons, Thomas and J. D. are residents of Jefferson township.

The place now occupied by Jacob Wolf was originally settled by one McGuire, who sold it to Alexander Deyarmon, a moulder at Jackson & Sharpless' paper-mill. Deyarmon was a very eccentric man, and indulged in such queer freaks of contorting his body and communing with himself while walking out that strangers often thought him demented. He was, on the contrary, a person of exceedingly sound mind and quite shrewd withal. Once, he with his wife, attended divine services at James Patterson's house, where Rev. Mr. Johnston had been preaching. After service the members of the company gathered about the fireside for an after-church conversation. Presently Mrs. Deyarmon asked Mr. Johnston the question, "How long were Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden before they fell?" Mr. Johnston replied, "Well, madame, I have frequently discussed that question with myself, but thus far I have not been able to solve it satisfactorily." At this Mr. Deyarmon jumped up and sharply exclaimed, "I'll tell you, Mr. Johnston, how long Adam remained in the Garden of Eden. He stayed until he got a wife, then he had to quit."

Of Andrew Hammell, who was an early settler on the place now owned by James Esington, it is told that being a strong Covenanter he was most bitterly opposed to the organization of Fairview Methodist Episcopal Church, and when the erection of a church edifice was proposed he prophesied most dire misfortune in the event of the project being consummated.

He forbade the members of his family setting foot within the building, and at all times, when occasion offered, lifted his voice in condemnation of the adherents of Methodism. One day he and a lad named James Dumm were riding homeward from mill, and being overtaken by a violent thunder-storm were both with their horses instantly killed by a lightning stroke while passing Fairview Church. When found their bodies were carried into the church, and people pondered over the singular circumstance that when dead Hammell's first resting-place should be the sanctuary that nothing could have induced him to enter while living.

Joshua Clark lived on the Red Lion road before 1800, upon the place now occupied by Archibald Boyd's widow. Clark's son Nathaniel was a school-teacher, and taught in Jefferson some years. Joshua Clark bought an original tract including the present Amos Cope and James Clark farms, paying for it a horse that cost him forty dollars.

Two of Jefferson's early blacksmiths were Reason Grimes (on the Tunis Wells farm) and James Coulson, on the Mrs. D. Coulson place. Mr. Coulson was noted as a hunter, fisherman, and botanist. Of his resolute character and somewhat eccentric disposition many stories are still extant. His sons, William, Martin, and Sanford, are now among the best known and wealthiest steamboatmen on the upper Missouri. Martin, whose home is in Pittsburgh, once worked for W. G. Patterson for fifteen dollars a month.

Henry Murphy lived on the farm now occupied by Samuel Murphy. Henry's son John lived to be upwards of ninety. James, another son, was a blacksmith on the "pike."

The Copes settled at an early day in the Red Lion neighborhood. They were exceedingly numerous, and ranked among the best known and most highly respected Quakers of Fayette County. The greater portion of the Copes moved from Jefferson to Columbiana County, Ohio, and located at New Salem.

John Lyons settled on the Christian Swartz farm, and George Crawford on a tract that includes the farms of Eli Forsyth and the Messrs. Byers. In the Red Lion neighborhood some of the early comers were the families of Stewart, Stephens, Farquhar, Patterson, Shearer, Ford, Negus, and Clark.

In 1816, Philip Bortner bought of William Goe the place upon which John Bortner now lives. Philip set up a wagon-shop there and followed the business many years. In his eighty-fourth year he made a wheel, and it was pronounced a most excellent job. He died in 1847, aged ninety-one.

David Hough, one of the pioneer millers on the Little Redstone, in Washington township, moved to Jefferson at an early day. In his neighborhood were also Beriel Taylor and Samuel Brown. Samuel Brown was esteemed a mechanical genius of more than ordinary capacity, and according to popular opinion was able to make anything that mechanical skill could

produce. For a long time he had a workshop on his place, and manufactured among other useful things a great many cider-press screws, and coffins. Mr. Brown died in 1845, aged eighty-two.

William Parkhill came from Dunbar to Jefferson about 1800, and bought the old Martin Schilling mill property on the Little Redstone, now owned by D. M. Shearer. In 1776 the Schilling mill-site was occupied by John Carmichael, a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1776. Below that point Barzillai Newbold carried on a mill before 1800 on the Krepps place.

Christian Tarr, the potter, lived on the present J. S. Elliott place, and for many years made earthenware there. He was elected to Congress in 1817 and 1819, and served, it is said, with a good deal of credit. Mr. Tarr had on his place a colored man named Charles Smothers, who fought with Perry on Lake Erie, and for whom Mr. Tarr succeeded in obtaining from Congress an allowance of prize money for his share in the capture of the enemy. After Mr. Tarr's death his family removed from Jefferson to Ohio.

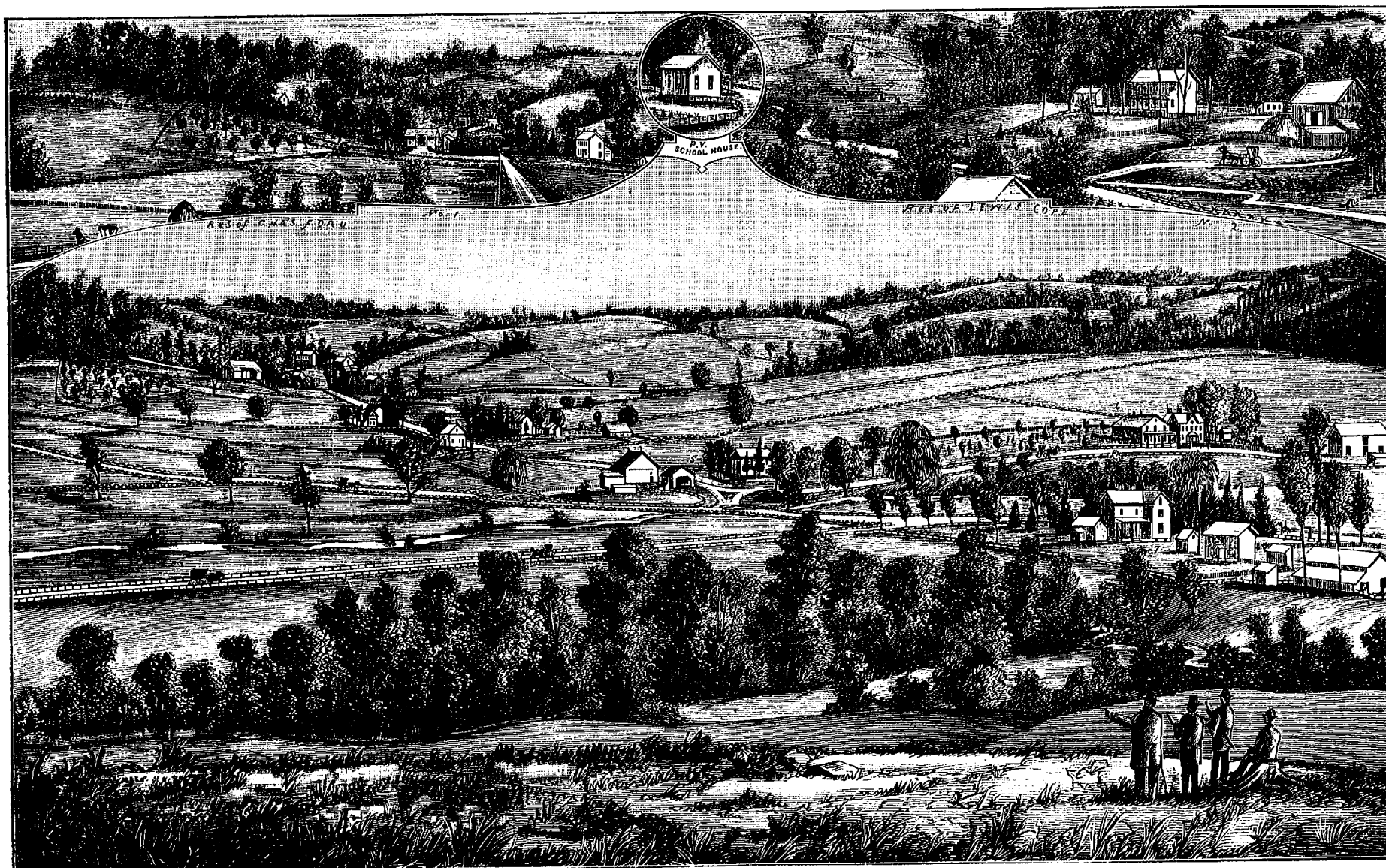
The only post-office Jefferson has ever had is the Redstone post-office, in the Pleasant Valley school district. Dennis Smith, who had for some time before that been keeping a store at that point, was appointed postmaster when the office was established in 1856. Successive postmasters and store-keepers were Joseph Wilgus, Hugh Conley, Edward Stephens, Gibson Binns, and James Forsythe, the latter being the present merchant and postmaster.

The people of Jefferson remember with a good deal of distinctness the great wind storm of 1852, which passed through the township over a belt of a half mile or more in width and inflicted a great amount of damage. The storm set in after nightfall and continued about two hours. It blew down fences, barns, and houses, killed small stock, and uprooted great trees as if they were twigs, but happily no human lives were lost. Among stories of the freaks of the hurricane one tells how feathers were blown from chickens as completely as if picked by hand. Another that the daughter of Rev. Mr. Rose, lying ill in her father's house, was carried, bed and all, a distance of two hundred yards and set down without the slightest injury, while the house in which she had been lying was utterly demolished. Still another relates that a lot of James Cary's papers were blown from his house through an open window, and one of the documents carried a distance of four miles, to just east of Smithfield, whence it was mailed to Mr. Cary the next day. W. G. Patterson lost an entire field of wheat, which, ready sheaved, was swept to the four points of the compass, leaving not a straw behind to mark the spot where it stood. Similar instances were common. Some farmers found that after the storm they had no fences left standing. The aggregate loss was very considerable, and the general spoliation consequent upon the blow gave the country a desolate look.

EARLY ROADS.

At the September term of court in 1784, Andrew Linn, Jr., Basil Brown, Samuel Jackson, William Forsythe, William Goe, and John Stephens were appointed viewers upon a petition for a road from Redstone Old Fort to Samuel Jackson's mill, at the mouth of Redstone Creek, and thence to Edward Cook's mill. At the December term the report of the viewers was confirmed. The length of the road was eight miles and a half and thirty-seven perches. At the March term of court in 1788 a road was petitioned for from Peter Patterson's to Samuel Jackson's mill, and at the September session the report of the viewers was confirmed. The names of the viewers were James Crawford, William Campbell, Josiah Crawford, Amos Hough, Thomas Gregg, and William Sparks. At the December sessions in 1789, John Cooper, Richard McGuire, James Patterson, James Finley, and Samuel Jackson were appointed to view a road from Brownsville by Samuel Jackson's mill to Moncraft's Ferry on the Youghiogheny River. In June, 1794, John Fulton, Charles Chalfant, Richard McGuire, Hugh Laughlin, Jeremiah Pears, and Jacob Beeson viewed a road from Jackson's new mill to the mouth of the Redstone. In March, 1797, a report of the review of a part of the road from Jackson's mill to Kyle's mill was made by John Patterson, Edward Chambers, Andrew Brown, Moses Davidson, George Crawford, and Joseph Downer. Aug. 15, 1792, an order was issued to James Patterson, William Patterson, John Robison, Peter Miller, Andrew Arnold, and Samuel Freeman to view a road from Andrew Arnold's to Samuel Jackson's new mill. In June, 1793, a petition for a road from Samuel Jackson's new mill to the mouth of Redstone Creek was granted. The viewers were John Work, Ebenezer Finley, Philip Galaday, Samuel Torrance, James Allison, and Hugh Jackson.

The first paper-mill west of the Alleghenies was built upon Redstone Creek, in Jefferson township, and as that incident was a matter of no ordinary importance in the history of Western Pennsylvania, there is good warrant for making detailed reference to it here. In 1791, Jonathan Sharpless, a blacksmith and general mechanic, living in Chester County, Pa., made a western trip to visit his brother-in-law, Solomon C. Phillips, then living in Washington County. While there, Sharpless, who was a stanch member of the Society of Friends, made the acquaintance of Samuel Jackson (also a Friend), who owned and carried on a grist-mill just across the Monongahela at the mouth of Redstone Creek, in what is now Jefferson township. Sharpless made frequent journeys over to Jackson's mill, and in some manner they came to discuss the subject of the want of a paper-mill west of the mountains, and from that to speculate upon the feasibility of themselves supplying the want. The result of their discussions was an agreement to build such a mill upon the Redstone



- No. 1. Residence of Charles Ford.
 " 2. " " Lewis Cope.
 " 3. " " John Q. Adams.
 " 4. " " Emmor Cope.

RED LION VALLEY.

- No. 5. Residence of David Browneller.
 " 6. " " James S. Forsythe.
 " 7. " " Gibson Binns.

Creek, on some land owned by Jackson. As a precedent thereto Sharpless returned home to provide the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, his half of the capital necessary to start the proposed enterprise, also to further investigate the business of paper-making as conducted on the Brandywine, that the new firm might have some practical knowledge of the business before embarking in it, for neither knew anything of the details of paper manufacture. Sharpless found the work of raising fifteen hundred dollars upon the fruits of his smith-labor a slow process, but within two years he had laid by the amount, and in 1793 he set out with his family for the West, prepared to set the paper-mill in motion. In 1794 the erection of the structure was begun upon the Redstone Creek, in what is now Jefferson township, and on what is the present site of the Parkhill grist-mill, at the mouth of Washwater Run. There was then upon the site an abandoned grist-mill, containing an undershot wheel, but when or by whom that mill had been built is not known.

The paper-mill building was made capacious. Its dimensions were seventy-five by forty, and three stories high, with a half-story cellar on the creek side. The understanding between the partners was that Sharpless should have the sole management of the business, while Jackson should simply provide means, and so, in accordance with that arrangement, Jackson gave his time to his grist-mill business at the mouth of the creek, where he resided, and other important matters, while Sharpless made his home near the paper-mill, and looked closely after matters there. The house in which he lived stood just across the creek in Redstone township. It had been built but a few years, and stands in part yet as a portion of the residence of Joseph Gadd. It was originally supplied with a "stick" chimney, which Mr. Sharpless replaced in 1799 with the stone chimney now used. Joseph Grist agreed to build the new chimney for eleven dollars, but he was twice as long at it as he expected to be. Nevertheless he held to his bargain, although a poor one, but generous old Mr. Sharpless determined that, bargain or no bargain, Grist should have a fair price for his labor, and so paid him just twice the sum agreed upon. Upon his place Mr. Sharpless had put up a blacksmith's shop, and there, assisted by Nathan Mitchell and John Piersol, worked the iron used in building the mill. Their most important work was the manufacture of six large iron screws intended for pressing the paper. Each screw was five inches in diameter and four feet six inches in length. The threads were cut by horse-power. Sharpless was noted, during his residence in Chester County, as a skillful inventor, and among other things he invented a powerful pressing-screw for use in the United States Mint in Philadelphia. The story goes that when the Mint was in its infancy a visitor remarked upon the poor work made by the coin-pressing machines, saying he knew of a young

blacksmith who could make a screw infinitely better than the ones there in use. He named Jonathan Sharpless as the man, and Sharpless was thereupon engaged to make a screw. It proved so satisfactory that he was at once requested to furnish more. His contract completed he was asked to make out his bill, and named two hundred and fifty dollars as his price although, truth to tell, he feared the bill would be rejected as too high, for his work upon the whole job had not covered more than a month's time. "Still," said he, when relating the story afterwards, "I thought the government was rich, and ought to pay me a big price." Not only was the bill not rejected, but it was paid cheerfully and quickly. After paying it the Mint superintendent gleefully remarked, "Mr. Sharpless, those screws are of such value to us that had you asked three times two hundred and fifty dollars you would have got your price." "That's the time they bit me," remarked the old gentleman while relating the incident years afterwards.¹ As to Mr. Sharpless' shop in Redstone, it may be related in passing that there he made for Capt. Shreve what are said to have been the first steamboat anchors used on the Monongahela River.

Returning to the subject of the paper-mill, the completion of the mill building, tenement-houses for mill-hands, and a small grist-mill was not effected until 1796, in which year the mill was started and the first paper made.

The following editorial is taken from the *Washington Telegraph* of Jan. 12, 1796, published at Washington, Washington Co., Pa., and refers to this mill:

"We are happy in being able to announce to the public with a considerable degree of confidence that a paper-mill will shortly be erected on this side the mountains; that there is little doubt of its being completed by the ensuing fall. The gentleman who undertakes it is of an enterprising disposition, and capable of going through the business with spirit. The work, for which several preparations are already made, will be erected on a never-failing stream, in a thick-settled part of the country, and close to navigation. The advantages accruing to our community from this addition to its manufactures will be very great, and it behooves every well-wisher to the community to contribute his mite toward the supporting it. It cannot be carried on without a supply of rags. Of these every family can supply more or less, and there will be stores in every town and various parts of the country ready to receive them. Every patriotic family then will doubtless cause all their rags to be preserved and forwarded to some place where they are collected, not so much for the pecuniary advantage to be derived from them as for the pleasure arising from having deserved well of their country. We shall shortly be furnished with a list of such store-

¹ Mr. Sharpless wore many years a set of vest buttons that he had himself made and carved with his initials. These buttons are now in the possession of Sabina Sharpless, of Jefferson.

keepers as can make it convenient to receive them, and shall then announce their names to the public."

The *Telegraphe* bearing date May 24, 1796, contains the following advertisement:

"TO THE PUBLIC.

"Samuel Jackson and Co.

"Inform the inhabitants of the Western Country that they are making every exertion to forward the completion of their Paper-Mill, which they are erecting on Big Redstone, about four miles from Brownsville, in Fayette County, a never-failing stream. That they have experienced Workmen engaged to carry on the work, and hope to be able before the expiration of the present year to furnish their Fellow-Citizens with the different kinds of paper usually in demand, of their own manufacture, and of as good quality as any brought from below the mountains. They request their fellow-Citizens generally to promote their undertaking by encouraging the saving and collecting of rags, and inform Merchants and Store-keepers in particular that they will give them a generous price in Cash for such clean Linen and Cotton rags as they may collect.

"REDSTONE, May 19, 1796."

The same paper of June 20, 1797, contains the following notice: "The paper which you now read was manufactured at Redstone, by Messrs. Jackson & Sharpless, and forwarded with a request to publish thereon a number of the *Telegraphe*, that the public might judge of their performance."

In the *Pittsburgh Gazette* of June 24, 1797, appeared the following:

"This paper is made in the Western country. It is with great pleasure we present to the public the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, printed on paper made by Messrs. Jackson & Sharpless, on Redstone Creek, in Fayette County. Writing-paper, all kinds and qualities, as well as printing-paper, will be made at the mill. This is of great importance to the inhabitants of the country, not only because it will be cheaper than that which is brought across the mountains, but it will keep a large sum of money in the country which is yearly sent out for the article."

The first sheet of paper was dipped by Polly Given, a young woman employed in Jonathan Sharpless' family, to whom she had come from Brownsville. She married Capt. James Patterson in 1801. When Sharpless found that upwards of \$6000 had been laid out in the building of the paper-mill and attachments, instead of the \$3000 reckoned upon, he was somewhat nervous over the great outlay and feared a profitless result, especially as Jackson had furnished the bulk of the capital and held everything in his name, although Sharpless was ostensibly a half-partner. The situation worried Sharpless, for not only all of his money but money belonging to his wife had been put into the affair without any writings to show that he had any claim whatever. Added to that was the information that Mr. Jackson was a sharp one and likely to ignore his partner's claims entirely, in view of the fact that there was no written evidence to them. But Mr. Jackson was the soul of honor in all his transactions with Sharpless, and in 1798 gave

him a clear and unquestionable title to one-half of the business, the property, and the profits. The earliest manufacture of the mill was writing-paper, which Sharpless himself carried to Pittsburgh in a two-horse wagon, and there sold as he could find customers. To find them was not difficult, for he placed his goods far below the prices that had ruled before his advent, and at his prices he made a very handsome profit. In his record of the profits he stated that he paid four cents a pound for rags, and sold his paper for one dollar per quire. He used often to tell that when peddling his paper in Pittsburgh he would find his pockets so overloaded with silver that he would have to stop his sales until he could hurry back to the tavern and deposit his coin with the landlord. Then, his pockets being empty, he resumed traffic. In 1797 the mill made chiefly printing-paper, and employed as many as twenty or twenty-five hands.

Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless carried on the paper-mill together with much profit until 1810, when Sharpless concluded to retire from active participation, and accordingly leased his half-interest to Samuel Jackson for twelve hundred dollars per annum. Jackson thereupon took in as a partner his son Jesse, who had married Jonathan Sharpless' daughter Betsey. Jonathan Sharpless moved to Franklin township, on Redstone Creek, where he had purchased the mill property owned by Jonathan Hill, and which is now owned by Samuel Smock. Mr. Sharpless called the place Salem Mill, built there also a sickle-factory, fulling-mill, blacksmith-shop, etc., and conducted for many years an extensive business. There he died Jan. 20, 1860, at the age of ninety-two, and was buried in the Quaker Cemetery in Centre school district, Redstone township. Upon taking possession with his son of the paper-mill Samuel Jackson removed his residence from the mouth of the creek to the paper-mill, and occupied the stone mansion built by Jonathan Sharpless, near the mill, and yet in good preservation. Upon the death of Samuel Jackson, in 1817, Jesse Jackson became the sole proprietor of the paper-mill business, and shortly associated with him Samuel, son of Jonathan Sharpless. In 1822, Jesse Jackson removed to the mouth of Redstone to take charge of the mill there, leaving the paper-mill in the hands of Samuel Sharpless, William Sharpless, and Job Harvey. The latter firm carried it on three years. A time-book kept by them in 1823, still preserved, shows a list of the girls employed at the mill that year. They were named Nellie Shaw, Nancy Castler, Peggy Cochran, Eliza Maxon, Matilda Maxon, Eliza Rose, Ann Shaw, Eliza Dunn, Ann Lyle, Mary Reed, Mary Bowlin, Lucinda Bowlin, and Sabia Robinson. In 1825, William Sharpless and Jefferson Carter succeeded to the business, and in 1832 Samuel Sharpless and his father Jonathan became the proprietors, although the latter took no part in the active management. The next succession was a firm composed of Samuel Sharpless, John Wallace (the latter

for many years previous having been the mill foreman), and Richard Huskins. While they were in possession the mill burned, Oct. 28, 1842. The loss was considerable, for the building contained a stock of manufactured paper valued at twenty thousand dollars. All of it was destroyed. That disaster brought the paper business at that point to a close. In 1843-44, Samuel Sharpless erected upon the site the Redstone Flour-Mill, and carried it on until his death in 1846. After that the successive proprietors were James and John B. Patterson, Charles Foulk, Sharpless, Patterson & Baird, Baird, Davidson & Co., Sharpless & Patterson, Linn & Parkhill, and J. P. Parkhill. Mr. Parkhill conducted the business until 1875, since which time the property has lain idle.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION AND CIVIL LIST.

At the September sessions of the court in 1839 a petition for the division of the township of Washington was presented. George Craft, Dennis Springer, and Thomas McMillen were appointed commissioners to investigate and report upon the matter of dividing said township. Their report, made at the June session of court in 1840, was as follows:

"We report that we met pursuant to previous notice at the house of Abraham Hough, on Monday, the 11th day of November, 1839; that we then proceeded to make a division of said township of Washington as nearly agreeable to the said order as practicable, making natural boundaries the lines of said new township when the same would arrive at the points mentioned in said order, commencing at a coal-bank on the Monongahela River about ten perches above the mouth of a small run called Coal Run, on the lands of said Abraham Hough; then eastwardly through the lands of said Hough and lands of John Blythe to a point on the north branch of Little Redstone, near a coal-bank on the lands of John Blythe; thence by the meanders of said north branch of the Little Redstone up to Evan Cope's sickle shop; thence by a straight line, passing near Hamilton's blacksmith-shop, to a point in the line between said Stevens and Asa Chambers; thence by the same to a point in Perry township line, near the residence of said Asa Chambers; thence by Perry township line to the line between Franklin and Washington townships, now proposed to be called Jefferson township; thence by said line to Redstone Creek; thence by Redstone Creek to its mouth, thence by the Monongahela River to the place of beginning. The undersigned are of opinion that from what is now called Washington township, and the number of voters residing therein, that the foregoing division is necessary, and they therefore recommend to the Honorable Court to authorize the erection of a new township to be called Jefferson."

At the same sessions the commissioners' report, as above given, was confirmed by the court.

At the June sessions of court, 1843, a petition was presented "For altering a line between Jefferson and Perry townships so as to include Martin Lutz within Jefferson township." Commissioners were appointed, and the following report was presented and approved March 14, 1845:

"To the Honorable the Judges above named.

"We the persons appointed by the annexed order of Court for the purpose of revising township lines, having first been

duly sworn and affirmed according to law, do report in favor of placing so much of the land of Martin Lutz as indicated in the above Plot No. 2, viz., that the Township line be so altered that it commence at an elm tree, one of the corners of said Lutz land, and run north 22½, east 22 perches, thence north 16½, east 76 perches, thence south 70½, west 40 perches, to the old line, and that in our opinion there is a necessity for the same. Given under our hands and seals this 18th day of January, A.D. 1845. James Fuller, William Elliot, Daniel Sharpless."

The court record continues:

"And now to wit, June 6th, 1845, the above report having been read in the Court in the manner and at the times prescribed by law, the Court approve and confirm the said alteration."

The civil list of Jefferson from 1840 to 1881 is given herewith:

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1840. Alexander Blair.	1858. John S. Goe.
Richard Huskins.	1864. F. C. Herron.
1845. John H. Tarr.	J. N. Dixon.
1848. William G. Patterson.	1868. J. N. Dixon.
1850. John Miner.	F. C. Herron.
Abraham Pershing.	1872. Gibson Binns.
1852. Charles McCracken.	1874. William P. Clifton.
John S. Goe.	1877. Gibson Binns.
1853. John S. Goe.	1878. Jacob Wolf.
Wm. G. Patterson.	James Essington.
1858. Wm. J. Stewart.	

ASSESSORS.

1840. John H. Tarr.	1861. D. W. Blair.
1841. William G. Patterson.	1862. William Johnston.
1842. Samuel B. Chalfant.	1863. John A. Corder.
1843. Thomas Miller.	1864. Jonathan Sharpless.
1844. John Van Sickle.	1865. Henry Wileman.
1845. Steel Sample.	1866. Johnston Forsyth.
1846. Peter Miller.	1867. William H. Wolfe.
1847. David L. Brackenridge.	1868. Robert Boyd.
1848. Asa Worley.	1869. B. M. Chalfant.
1849. Nathan Morehead.	1871. Lewis Cope.
1850. Martin Bechtel.	1872. Joseph W. Chalfant.
1851. James L. Brackenridge.	1873. Taylor Clark.
1852. Jesse C. Strawn.	1874. James S. Elliott.
1853-54. F. C. Herron.	1875. David Browneller.
1855. John N. Dickson.	1876. E. O. Murphy.
1856. Abner Donaldson.	1877. James Chalfant.
1857. J. B. Hutchinson.	1878. S. S. Patterson.
1858. S. R. Nutt.	1879. N. E. Murphy.
1859. James Essington.	1880. Harvey Steele.
1860. William Elliott.	1881. H. H. Trump.

AUDITORS.

1840. Joseph D. Wilgus.	1849. James C. Elliott.
James Elliott.	1850. John H. Andrew.
George Kirkpatrick.	1851. David Shearer.
1841. Samuel Cope.	1852. William Elliott.
1842. William Sharpless.	1852. William G. Patterson.
1843. John W. Chalfant.	1854. William Forsyth.
1844. Isaac Umble.	1855. Thomas Miller.
Jacob Kemp.	1856. Levi B. Stephens.
1845. William G. Patterson.	1857. James Coulson.
1846. John Byers.	1858. Andrew Ford.
1847. Levi Calvin.	Archibald Boyd.
1848. William Forsyth.	1859. John N. Dixon.

1860. William I. Wells.	1870. Eli Forsyth.
1861. H. B. Goe.	1871. Gibson Burns.
1862. Robert Elliott.	1872. Stephen R. Nutt.
1863. Thomas Lilley.	1873. Eli S. Forsyth.
1864. William Hall.	1874. Thomas Lilley.
1865. William Elliott.	1875. Gibson Burns.
1866. John Simpson.	1876. J. N. Dixon.
1867. William Hall.	1877. William J. Townsend.
E. N. Stephens.	1878. W. J. Forsyth.
1868. Gibson Burns.	1879. Hugh Laughlin.
Thomas W. Lilley.	1880. Emmor Cope.
Hugh Laughlin.	1881. William Stephens.
1869. William Elliott.	

SCHOOLS.

Early school history in Jefferson is somewhat vague, for previous to 1835 there were no free public schools, and consequently no school records. The first school now recollected as having been taught in Laurel Dale District was held by a Mr. O'Connor in 1805. In Washington District school was taught in a log cabin by Nathaniel Clark about the same time Nathaniel's father, Joshua, owned the land upon which the school-house stood. The place is now included in the Boyd farm. In 1817 school was held in one of the unfinished buildings at Albany, intended by Samuel Jackson to be a portion of the Albany Glass-Works. John Sheldon, an Irishman, taught there and in the neighborhood a good many years. He was a warm admirer of England's king, and kept the king's portrait hung in his room, in which it was often his pleasure to gather a company and dilate in eloquent manner upon the veneration with which he regarded the royal George. Sheldon died in Brownsville, where his daughter, Mrs. Joseph Graff, now resides. In Laurel Dale District, in 1816, Mordecai Johns taught in the old stone school-house. In the same year a log school-house stood in Washington District, near the present house, and in it that year an old man of seventy, known as Hickory Quaker Miller, taught the youths of the period. In 1806 an old Irishman taught and thrashed in Cedar Hill District. He was accounted a severe task-master, and beat the boys right and left until they were black and blue. Roused to a pitch of desperation, the pupils took revenge on the pedagogue one day by throwing red pepper upon the stove and then clearing out and locking him in the school-room. He begged and plead and sneezed until his head threatened to leave his shoulders, but the boys refused to release him until he had promised to behave decently to them in the future. Whether the promise was kept or not is not related.

Following is a list of school directors of Jefferson township from 1841 to the present time:

1840.—Josiah King, Joseph Nutt, William Sharpless, and Job Mann.
1841.—Abraham Alfree, Andrew C. Ford.
1842.—Abraham Alfree, David Deyarmon.
1843.—William Forsyth, Christian Krepps.

1844.—William Show, Julius Kemp.
1845.—Abraham Alfree, David Peoples, Andrew C. Ford.
1846.—William Forsyth, William G. Patterson.
1847.—Francis C. Herron, John Patterson.
1848.—David Peoples, Thomas E. Warner.
1849.—Walter B. Chalfant, Eli J. Bailey, William C. Patterson.
1850.—Apollon Loar, Christopher R. Stonecker, Adam Culler.
1851.—Charles McCracken, Eli J. Baily, David Deyarmon.
1852.—William G. Patterson, Walter B. Chalfant.
1853.—W. J. Stewart, F. C. Herron.
1854.—N. C. Ford, H. B. Goe.
1855.—William G. Patterson, F. C. Herron.
1856.—Peter Miller, William J. Wells.
1857.—F. C. Herron, H. H. Connelly, William Thistlethwaite, Samuel Brown.
1858.—William Elliott, Thaddeus Chalfant.
1859.—William Forsyth, David Deyarmon, A. C. Ford.
1860.—Thomas Miller, F. C. Herron, David Deyarmon.
1861.—F. C. Herron, William G. Patterson.
1862.—James Essington, William I. Wells.
1863.—Samuel Brown, William T. Goe.
1864.—John S. Goe, S. R. Nutt.
1865.—Levi Narcroze, J. M. Crouch.
1866.—A. C. Ford, James D. Miller.
1867.—F. C. Herron, David Deyarmon, John S. Elliott.
1868.—James M. Crouch, Joseph S. Elliot.
1869.—E. D. Stewart, D. M. Shearer.
1870.—Robert S. Goe, Francis S. Herron.
1871.—David Deyarmon, Mark Winnet.
1872.—Charles Stuckslager, Andrew C. Ford, Hugh Laughlin, Israel Cope.
1873.—Robert Boyd, James Hutchinson.
1874.—Caleb Campbell, Jehu Luce, Mark Winnet.
1875.—David Deyarmon, A. C. Ford.
1876.—Robert Elliott, Israel Cope.
1877.—James Chalfant, Lewis Cope.
1878.—Robert S. Goe, Daniel Bortner.
1879.—Joseph Swartz, J. T. Elliott.
1880.—J. R. Luce, Frank Hough.
1881.—I. O. Miller, J. Wehage.

The annual report for the school year ending June 7, 1880, gives details concerning Jefferson's public schools, as follows:

Number of schools.....	8
Average number of months taught.....	5
Male teachers.....	5
Female ".....	6
Average monthly salaries of males.....	\$30
" " " females.....	30
Male scholars.....	165
Female ".....	144
Average attendance.....	221
" percentage of attendance.....	83
" cost per month.....	\$0.86
Mills levied for school purposes.....	.01
" " " building ".....	.01
Amount " " " and school pur- poses.....	\$983.60
State appropriation.....	
Receipts from taxes and all sources except State appropriation.....	1633.87
Total receipts.....	1633.87
Cost of school-houses, — purchasing, building, renting, etc.....	\$1200
Teachers' wages.....	159.82
Paid for fuel and contingencies, fees of collectors, and all other expenses.....	1359.82
Total expenditures.....	489.94
Resources.....	
Liabilities.....	

CHURCHES.

LITTLE REDSTONE CHURCH.

Little Redstone Church was organized by Rev. Jacob Jennings in a log cabin that stood close to where the town hall now stands. The year of the organization is supposed to have been 1797, although the loss of the early church records renders positive evidence upon that point unobtainable. For the same reason the names of the constituent members of the organization cannot be given. The first elders chosen were Joseph Lyon, John Blythe, Sr., and John Wells. Among those who served as elders in the early history of the church may also be mentioned William Steele, John Steele, John McKinnon, John Hazlip, Peter Humrickhouse, John Gormly, William Forsyth, Nicholas Baker, J. H. Duncan, Henry Barkman, David Hough, William Hough, Joseph Wells, James Cummings, J. V. Gibbard, and William Parkhill. Little Redstone Church was supplied with preaching by the pastors of Dunlap's Creek Church, and when Rev. Mr. Jennings ended his pastorate Rev. William Johnston took charge. During his term of service the organization at Little Redstone was discontinued and its members transferred to the Brownsville Church. In 1844 Little Redstone was reorganized by the election of William Steele, John Steele, John Wells, and John Blythe as elders. A brick church was built in 1845, about a half-mile north of the old location (William Elliott, William Forsyth, and William G. Patterson being the building committee), and a churchyard laid out. Rev. Thomas Martin assumed the pastorate and remained until 1848, when he was succeeded by Rev. Robert M. Wallace. Mr. Wallace remained until 1860. His successors to the present time have been Revs. Joseph H. Stevenson, George Scott, R. R. Gailey, and C. C. B. Duncan. The latter was the pastor in April, 1881. The present membership is ninety. The trustees in April, 1881, were S. R. Nutt and John N. Dixon.

FAIRVIEW (METHODIST EPISCOPAL) CHURCH.

Fairview was organized in 1828, with something like forty or fifty members. Among those who took a leading part in effecting the organization were Samuel Goe, Robert Dunn, Stacy Hunt, William Ball, Jacob Wolf, and William Condon. After using the stone school-house a year for meetings the congregation built a frame church in 1829, and in 1849 built the present brick edifice. The present pastor is Rev. J. J. Mitchell, who preaches once in two weeks. The membership is now about sixty. The class-leader is Johnson Noble, who is also superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has enjoyed a continuous and prosperous existence since Sept. 18, 1830. The church trustees are Playford Cook, George Krepps, Johnson A. Noble, Joseph W. Miller, J. D. Miller, Alexander W. Jordan, James Essington, John Stephens, and Charles Stuckslager. Some of the early pastors of

Fairview were Revs. Thornton Fleming, Jacob Young, James Wilson, William Monroe, Christopher Frye, Joshua Monroe, Thomas Jemison, Asa Shinn, David Sharp, John Spencer, Charles Elliott, Robert Boyd, William Stephens, — Bascom, J. G. Sanson, John Erwin, Warner Long, and Samuel Wakefield.

BELLEVUE (PROTESTANT METHODIST) CHURCH.

Bellevue Church was organized in 1832, by Rev. Mr. Dunlevy, of the Brownsville Circuit, in the church building of the Fairview Methodist Episcopal congregation. Among the prominent constituent members were Thomas Burton and wife, Robert Isherwood and family, Alexander Blair and wife, and Robert Dunn and wife. The major portion of the organizing members had been connected with Fairview, and at Fairview as well as at the school-house meetings were held until 1835, when Bellevue Church was erected. The first trustees were H. B. Goe, Thomas Burton, and Robert Dunn. A Sunday-school was not organized until 1856. Previous to that, Fairview had a Union Sunday-school. Rev. Mr. Dunlevy was the first pastor at Bellevue. After him some of the earliest pastors were Revs. Cyrrington, Palmer, Hull, Valentine Lucas, Henry Lucas, Taylor, Colehour, Crowther, and Stillwagon. Bellevue had at one time a membership of seventy-five, but can boast now of but about forty communicants. Among the early class-leaders were Alexander Blair, Robert Dunn, Thomas Burton, T. W. Dunn, and Jacob Wolf. The present pastor is Henry Lucas, and the leader, Thomas W. Dunn. The trustees are Jacob Wolf, S. W. Reed, and William Bradman.

MOUNT VERNON CHURCH (PROTESTANT METHODIST).

Mount Vernon was at one time a prosperous organization, but since 1872 it has had a precarious existence, and at present may be considered as virtually dissolved. No regular preaching has been enjoyed there for some time. A church building was erected in 1855. In 1872, Francis Herron, the mainstay of the society, removed from the township, and being soon followed by other members, the speedy decline of the church followed. There was an organization of Methodist Episcopalians at Mount Vernon in 1849, but it failed in a few years for want of support.

On the Boyd farm in Washington School District an Episcopal Church stood in 1805. It was a log cabin, minus doors or windows, and had for a pulpit a rough desk, under which the rector's surplice was usually kept. This looseness in hiding the priestly robes led to their being abstracted by certain mischievous spirits, and a consequent dismay when the rector next came and searched for his garments that were *non est*. Joshua Clark donated seven acres of land for the church and churchyard. The property was for many years assessed to the Church of England. It is thought the church was built as early as 1800. In 1806 the Episcopalians gave up their meetings, and for a while

afterwards the German Lutherans used the house for worship.

COAL PRODUCTION.

The coal deposits beneath the soil of Jefferson township are said to extend beneath the entire area of territory, except a small portion in the southeast. The so-called Pittsburgh nine-foot vein prevails here, and the deposits are therefore of an exceedingly valuable nature. Thus far, however, developments in the way of important mining operations for shipment have been confined to the river-front, for the reason that only by means of the river has there been ready transportation to coal-consuming centres. The contemplated completion of the Redstone Extension Railroad along the course of the Redstone Creek will offer an outlet for the product of the creek coal region, and the opening of the railway will of course be the signal for the opening on the Redstone in Jefferson township of extensive mining enterprises. Something like four thousand acres of coal lands lying along the creek have long been owned by the Redstone Coal Company, which has been waiting simply for the march of railway progress to bring forth its hidden treasures.

Upon the river, in Jefferson, coal-mining has been carried on to a greater or lesser extent since 1834, and engages at present the attention of six different mining companies, who ship annually millions of bushels, employ hundreds of hands, and have upon investment hundreds of thousands of dollars. In the olden days mining was pursued according to primitive methods. The coal was wheeled from the pit to the river bottom and there dumped, to remain until such a time as the water in the river became high. Water being plentiful the coal was dumped into flats and floated down the stream to Pittsburgh or other points. Similarly coal was mined along the Little Redstone, and floated out in the same way upon the coming of high water. The largest operators on the river in Jefferson at present are Turnbull & Hall, who have been mining there since 1871. They have a river-front of half a mile (or from the Washington line to Troytown), owned from the commencement from six hundred to seven hundred acres of coal, and of that quantity have three hundred acres still to be mined. They have two openings. Both reach from the river to Little Redstone Creek, while one passes under the creek and so on. Turnbull & Hall have a capacity for mining eighteen thousand bushels of lump coal daily, and employ ordinarily one hundred and twenty-five men. They own a steam tow-boat and forty-three coal-boats, possess also forty tenements in which their miners live; they disburse monthly about twelve thousand dollars in wages, carry on a store for the convenience of their hands, and have upon investment in their business about one hundred thousand dollars.

Adjoining Turnbull & Hall on the west is a miners'

village, known for years as Troytown, from one James Troy, who about 1855 began mining operations there and erected a score or more of tenements. The landed interests have been, however, owned in chief for many years by Adam Jacobs, of Brownsville, who has leased the coal privileges to various parties from time to time. Among the mining operators at that point after the departure of James Troy were Thornton Chalfant, Mark Winnet, John Bortner, and Daniel Bortner. Armstrong & Jacobs took the business in September, 1880, and employ at present twenty hands. They get out from three thousand to four thousand bushels daily. Their working territory includes about one hundred acres. Next above the Troytown Works is the Forsyth mine, operated by Harris & Brother, who have two hundred acres under lease and mine about three thousand bushels daily.

Adjoining the Harris place is the White Pine coal-mine, which has been abandoned since 1876, when John Stofft was the lessee. The Forsyth tract has been leased to the extent of two hundred acres by the Little Alps Company, and will be mined in the autumn of 1881. At the Marchand mine, in the river bend, Eli Leonard now takes out from three thousand to four thousand bushels of coal daily, and employs a force of thirty-five men. At the Bud Coal-Works the Little Alps Company has been operating quite extensively since 1873, but that tract, like the Marchand Mine, shows signs of exhaustion. The Little Alps Company's works include the coal under an area of about seventy acres, produce at the rate of six hundred thousand bushels annually, and give employment to fifty men. Next to the Little Alps Works, going up the river, lie the works of Morgan & Dixon, who have been at work since 1874. They owned originally one hundred acres of coal, of which they have yet about fifty to be mined. Their working force averages from forty to sixty men, and their yield is about twenty thousand bushels weekly. They own a steam tow-boat and eighteen coal-boats. Between Morgan & Dixon and the mouth of the Redstone Creek there is an abundance of coal, but as yet the deposits have not been developed.

The Redstone Coal Company, alluded to in the foregoing as owning about four thousand acres of coal lands along the Redstone Creek, was organized in May, 1873, by Westmoreland County capitalists. At the head was A. L. McFarland, and associated with him were Messrs. H. D. Foster, Edward Cowan, William Welsh, George Bennett, F. Z. Shellenberg, Israel Painter, the McClellans, and others. They bought coal lands on Redstone Creek, reaching from the mouth of the creek to Vance's mill, and as a condition precedent to their purchases agreed to construct a railway through their territory. The railway company was accordingly formed, with J. H. Bowman as president, and a majority of the directors of the Redstone Coal Company as directors of the railway company. Subscriptions to the amount of one hundred



Louis Marchand M.D.

thousand dollars were received from people living along the line, and work upon the road was begun without much delay. The plan was to grade from Brownsville to Mount Braddock, where connection was to be made with the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad. Smith and Prindiville took the contract for grading. Prindiville completed his portion of the work, but Smith retired from the field before he had fairly begun. His part of the unfinished contract was sold to Campbell & Co., of Altoona, who upon winding up their affairs with the railway company found themselves unable to get much satisfaction upon their unpaid claim of about twelve thousand dollars. They entered suit and obtained judgment, whereupon, in 1879, the road was sold by the sheriff, and bid in by Mr. Prindiville for seventeen thousand dollars. He sold out to Charles Spear, of Pittsburgh, who took in George E. Hogg and Adam Jacobs, of Brownsville, and they in turn sold their interests in the fall of 1880 to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Meanwhile nothing was done upon the road after the bed had been graded to Vance's mill, but upon the acquirement of possession by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company measures were set on foot to push the work to completion with such effect that the road is now nearly ready for the running of trains from Brownsville to Uniontown. The Redstone Coal Company remains still intact, F. Z. Shellenberg being the president, and S. S. Graham secretary and treasurer, and awaits simply the completion of the railway line to begin the development of the coal-mines.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DR. LOUIS MARCHAND.

In the year 1770, Dr. David Marchand, the ancestor of the Marchands now residing in Western Pennsylvania, settled on Little Sewickly Creek, about six miles southwest of Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Pa. He was born in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, and emigrated at an early age with his father, David Marchand, to the British colonies in America, and settled near Hagerstown, Md. His father was a Huguenot, and fled his country on account of religious persecution.

Dr. David was a physician of rare ability. He practiced in Westmoreland and adjoining counties, and so great was the number of patients who applied to him at his office that he established a hospital near his home, to which many persons resorted for medical treatment. He died July 22, 1809, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, and his remains sleep in the cemetery of Brush Creek Church, of which he was a liberal supporter. His old German wooden-backed Bible contains this entry upon the first page:

"These are the children which the Lord hath given me. Will the Lord keep them to walk in His way,

that in their conduct in life and in death they may, in Christ, grow in patience and virtue:

"Catharine, born March 8, 1767.

"Elizabeth, born Nov. 5, 1768.

"Susanna, born Oct. 13, 1770.

"Judith, born Jan. 12, 1772.

"Daniel, born Dec. 8, 1773.

"Esther, born Aug. 23, 1775.

"David, born Dec. 10, 1776.

"Louis, born June 23, 1782."

The daughters all married and settled in Westmoreland County, Pa. The sons all became physicians, and all eminent in their profession, and their distinguished ability, and that of their father, connected the name Marchand in the most prominent manner with the medical profession in that early day. Dr. David, Jr., located in Westmoreland County. He possessed great popularity as a citizen and a man, and was twice elected to Congress, and returned home with a pure and good record. He was the father of nine children, seven sons, all professional men. Dr. Daniel settled in Uniontown, Fayette Co.

Dr. Louis Marchand read medicine with his father, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1809. He then located upon the Marchand homestead farm, in Jefferson township, Fayette Co., five miles below Brownsville, on the Monongahela River, where he practiced his profession for a few years. Upon the death of his brother Daniel he located in Uniontown. While there he married (about 1823) Sarah, daughter of Dr. Samuel Sackett, who lived on Georges Creek, one mile south of Smithfield. He continued to practice his profession in Uniontown until 1843, when he retired from practice and removed to his farm in Jefferson township, where he led a quiet life until his death, Jan. 11, 1857. His remains rest in the family graveyard upon the farm where he spent his declining years. He was long a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and became a member at the time of its organization in Uniontown. He had the profoundest reverence for God and sacred things, and had implicit faith in the atonement of Christ. Many remember him kindly for his valuable services, and bless his memory for his disinterested love. He practiced medicine from love for his profession, and from a desire to do good to suffering humanity. He was an esteemed citizen and true patriot. "His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him that Nature might stand up and say to all the world, *this is a man.*" He had nine children, seven of whom grew to manhood and womanhood,—Elizabeth, married to A. I. Miller; Samuel Sackett Marchand, who was a physician, and noted for ability and skill in his profession. He was educated at Madison College, Fayette County, and Cleveland Medical College. He practiced in Westmoreland County, Pa., and entered the army during the late war as captain of Company H, 136th Regiment (Col. Bayne's). He was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13

1832, and died in Libby Prison, Feb. 28, 1863. His remains were interred at Richmond, but have since been removed to the family burial-ground on the farm in Jefferson township.

The third child, Rachel, married A. I. Miller as his second wife. The other children were Mary Louisa, who married Thomas W. Lilly; Frances Caroline, who married John W. Ward; Lucius A., who married Minerva Vandruff, and resides upon the old homestead; and Catharine B., married to Ellis W. Lilly.

WILLIAM FORSYTH.

William Forsyth was born in Jefferson township, Fayette Co., Pa., Aug. 28, 1799; died July 20, 1878; Scotch-Irish stock. He was married, Sept. 18, 1828, to Jane P. Steele, daughter of John Steele, of Jefferson township. Jane died Jan. 24, 1882.

They had eight children,—John, born July 2, 1829, died Sept. 4, 1852; Eli S., married to Kate E. Wood; Nancy J., married to Joseph S. Elliott; William Johnson, married to Lizzie R. Bailly; Elizabeth D., married Isaac T. Crouch; Mary A., married to Louis S. Miller; James S., married to Mary E. Morton; Ruth A., married to W. Frank Hough.

Mr. Forsyth was engaged in farming all his life. He was also a coal merchant, and was successful in all his business. He was a model farmer. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church at Brownsville, where he held the office of elder. When Little Redstone Presbyterian Church was organized, about 1840, he was chosen a ruling elder there, and continued in that position until his death. He was an exemplary Christian, respected and beloved by all who knew him. He was quiet, unostentatious, and benevolent.

His grandfather, William, settled upon the Forsyth homestead in 1775. He came from the Eastern Shore, Md. The farm was known as "Wolves' Harbor." He had eleven children. William's father, Eli, was one of the younger. He was born about 1770. He married Jane McKee, who emigrated from Ireland when about seventeen. They had eleven children, William being the oldest.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT.

William Elliott was born in Jefferson township, April 5, 1814, and died July 21, 1878. He was of Scotch-Irish stock, and was educated in common schools and Georges Creek Academy. He was married, April 12, 1837, to Eliza Jane Conwell, of Luzerne township. They had eight children,—James Stokely, married to Jane Wood; Annie Mary, married to Robert R. Abrams; George Craft, deceased; Margaretta Davidson; Matilda Florence, married to William Craft; Virginia Bell, married to William P. Allen; Sarah Emma, married to Frank V. Jeffries, and is dead; and Louisa Searight, unmarried.

Mr. Elliott was born in the old Elliott homestead, about a mile from where his family now resides, to which place he moved in 1837, and led the life of a farmer the rest of his years. He held a number of township offices, and was collector of internal revenue for Fayette County, receiving his appointment in 1862. He and his wife joined the Presbyterian Church soon after their marriage. Mr. Elliott was a successful business man. He was honest, and enjoyed the respect of his neighbors. He left his family in very comfortable circumstances. He had but little, if any, aid when starting out in life, and gathered what he had and which his family now enjoy by his own energy and good management.

JOSEPH S. ELLIOTT.

Joseph S. Elliott is the son of James Elliott, whose father, William, came into Fayette County from Westmoreland County at an early day, and had what is now called "the old Elliott homestead," in Jefferson township, patented. His wife was Ruth Crawford. They had eleven children. James was the fifth child and only son who grew to manhood, and was born in Jefferson township, April 25, 1785, and was a farmer. June 3, 1813, he married Mary Cunningham, of Rostraver township, Westmoreland Co. They had ten children,—William, James C., Edward J., Robert, Ruth, Mary A., Joseph S., Alexander, Sarah R., and Martha,—all of whom grew to maturity.

Joseph S. Elliott was born at the old Elliott homestead, Jefferson township, Fayette Co., Pa., April 18, 1827. His school education was limited. His business education, gathered from observation and contact with business men, is excellent. He was married Oct. 7, 1852, to Nancy J. Forsyth. They have six children,—William F., married to Laura A. Wells; Violette H., married to Joseph A. Cook; Oliphant P., Ida J., Eva M., and Gracie F.

Mr. Elliott spent his early life upon his father's farm. In 1850 he began work for himself upon the farm where he now resides, and has ever since been engaged in farming and stock-dealing. He is a shrewd, energetic, successful business man, one of the *real* business men of the county. He makes money and enjoys it, and has one of the most comfortable homes in the county. He has no church record, but is a liberal supporter of all causes which he deems worthy. His business status among those who know him is as good as need be. He has held the usual township offices intrusted to business men in a business township. His possessions are chiefly stock and lands. He owns a thousand acres of as good land as there is in Western Pennsylvania, and all underlaid with bituminous coal except one hundred and thirty-two acres. He has made his own fortune, with the assistance of a most excellent wife. Mrs. Elliott is a lady of rare general intelligence, and has a wider



Mr. Joseph



Wm Elliott



Engraving by A. B. ABBOTT

Joseph S. Elliott



Henry B Gore

knowledge of the requirements of business life than have most ladies, and has always eagerly united with her husband in his various enterprises, while at the same time paying special attention to domestic affairs.

A lesson for the young men of Fayette County may be gleaned from Mr. Elliott's career in the fact that he began with but little means, and, contrary to Horace Greeley's well-known advice to young men, refused to "Go West," he holding that a dollar earned here in a settled country is worth two wrought out in the far West. So he settled down in Jefferson township, and went into debt in the purchase, against the judgment of his neighbors one and all, of the "Tark farm," feeling that if he could not make a great sum of money on it he could at least so manage as to make of it a good practical savings-bank, which would on sale render up whatever deposits he might make in it; and by extreme industry, by tact in management, and by possessing himself of and applying the best arts of agriculture, under a system of mixed farming, including the raising of sheep for their fleeces, etc., demonstrate that Fayette County is as good a land as any in the West, or anywhere else, to stay at home in and grow up to fortune.

HENRY BATEMAN GOE.

Mr. Henry B. Goe, late of Jefferson township, but now a resident of Allegheny City, Pa., is the great-grandson of William Goe, a native of Scotland, who migrated to America at an early day and settled in Prince George's County, Md., near what is now known as Upper Marlboro', a suburb of Baltimore. William Goe was there married to Elizabeth Turner, a daughter of John Turner, Jr. He was a planter and slaveholder, but boasted that he never sold a slave. He died in the summer of 1762, leaving a widow and two children,—William, Jr., and Margaret.

William Goe, Jr., was born Aug. 4, 1729, and, like his father, was a planter and slaveholder, and was married, Nov. 28, 1754, to Dorcas Turner, a daughter of Philip Turner, and who was born May 4, 1735. They had fourteen children. William, Jr., with his family, migrated from Maryland to Fayette County (then Somerset County, Va.) about 1773, and settled on a farm on the east side of the Monongahela River, between it and Little Redstone Creek, near where the creek unites with the river. He died March 27, 1824, and was buried in a vault of his own construction on the farm. Of the number of his children was one named Henry Bateman Goe (the father of the present H. B. Goe), and who was born in Upper Marlboro', before referred to, June 14, 1770, and came to Fayette County with his father when three years old. After reaching maturity he went to Maryland, and there made the acquaintance of Susan Gettings (born Oct. 2, 1763), a daughter of Philip and Elizabeth Gettings, of Prince George County, and whom he married Feb. 16, 1792. She died June 30,

1837, and was buried in the same vault with her father-in-law, William Goe, Jr., and her husband, who had died twenty years before her.

Henry B. Goe, Sr., was an unusually active and prompt business man, and lived on a farm east of Brownsville, and near Great Redstone Creek. His farm was patented in the name of "Friendship," by which it is known to this day. Besides carrying on his farm, he ran a mill and distillery located on the farm. He also traded on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, going as far as New Orleans by flat-boats, and returning home overland by bridle-path through the wilderness. At one time, in 1806, failing to make at New Orleans satisfactory sale of a cargo, he crossed over to Cuba, and sold out in Havana. He died Oct. 28, 1817, leaving a widow and an only child, Henry Bateman Goe, Jr., whose name is the caption of this sketch, and who was born on Friendship farm, Dec. 29, 1803. He inherited Friendship farm of three hundred acres, and the adjoining "Springfield farm" of two hundred and fifty acres, together with a smaller farm near by these and a section of land below Zanesville, Ohio. His father dying when he was but fourteen years old, his mother, a woman of wonderful energy, assisted him at first in carrying on the farms and the distillery. He was married, Jan. 20, 1824, to Catharine Shotwell, a daughter of John and Sarah Shotwell, of Fayette County, and continued to operate the farm in connection with his mother until her death, when he came into full possession of the estate of his father, and conducted the farm and distillery as his principal active business until about 1832, when he abandoned the distillery and entered upon the scientific improvement of his farms and the raising of improved stock; and soon became a noted breeder, for those days, of short-horned cattle and merino sheep. He about that time raised an excellent flock of improved merino sheep, descended from the Atwood stock and that of the early importers. His short-horns were better known than his merinos, and perhaps he carried their improvement still further than he did that of his sheep. He continued actively engaged in the stock-raising business until the fall of 1866, when he relinquished it into the hands of his son, John S. Goe, who, in the course of three or four years, closed it out for him. In 1866, Mr. Goe sold his farm to his son, Robert S. Goe, and moved to Allegheny City, and entered into the oil business in Pittsburgh and Bradford, Pa., and is still interested in the business.

In religion he is a Disciple, or Christian, and was baptized by immersion, together with his wife, in December, 1836. He has for many years held the office of elder in the church, and has been a liberal contributor to missionary and other church causes.

Mr. and Mrs. Goe, having lost one child, are the parents of nine living children,—John S., H. Bateman, Mrs. Susan Gettings Newcomer, Mrs. Sarah Caroline Elliott, Robert S., Mrs. E. S. Ganse, Joel S., Rose S., and Laura.

JOHN S. GOE.

John S. Goe, the oldest son of Henry Bateman Goe, a biographical sketch of whom precedes this, was born on Friendship farm, Jefferson township, Dec. 13, 1825. Gen. Goe enjoys to-day a world-wide reputation as the breeder of the finest flocks of pure-bred merino sheep in the world, and as one of the breeders of the best herds of thoroughbred, short-horned cattle to be found. The raising of pure-bred domestic animals and the improvement of his farm have been the special aspirations, aims of ambition, and labors of his life, and, as is conceded by his most envious competitors even, his labors have been crowned with signal success. His stock is sought for from all the States and Territories of the Union, from Mexico and Australia, colonies of his stock having been sent out from his farm to all the States and the countries above named. The fame of his stock, thus widely spread, is a just one, for his short-horns are descendants from special selections from the great herds of the old English breeders, the Collings, Whitticar, Stevenson, Mason, Bates, and Booth. In his herd are descendants of one of the most famous bulls which ever snuffed the air, "The Duke of Oneida," 9927, and his dam, "The 10th Duchess of Geneva," said to have been the best pure Duchess in America. She was sold at the great sale of short-horns at New York Mills in 1874 for thirty-five thousand dollars to a foreign purchaser, who took her to England, where she was recognized as the best pure Duchess in that country.

Gen. Goe's experience as an exporter has not always been a smooth one. He has had many obstacles to surmount. The first exportation of his sheep to Australia, in response to an order from there, comprised a struggle of three years or more with the English government. Importation into Australia was forbidden by an old and obsolete law, under penalty of confiscation and fine, and perhaps imprisonment also. The Australian purchaser of Gen. Goe's sheep, after having forwarded a draft of six hundred pounds sterling and an unlimited letter of credit to pay expenses, found himself foiled by the captain of the steamer "City of New York" and by envious Australian breeders who took advantage of the law, and finally a special permit was prayed for from Parliament to land the sheep in Australia, which permit was granted about two years after it was first applied for.

Gen. Goe, having previously held the position of major of the First Independent Squadron of Dragoons of uniformed militia of Pennsylvania, in the Second Brigade of the Seventeenth Division, obtained his title of brigadier-general by commission issued by Governor William Bigler on the 20th day of June, 1854, giving him command of the Second Brigade of the Seventeenth Division of the forces of the Commonwealth.

Oct. 6, 1846, Gen. Goe married Miss Catharine E.

Colvin, then residing near Freeport, Harrison Co., Ohio. They have five children,—Dorcas C., John S., Jr., Eva C., Emma Virginia, and Irene.

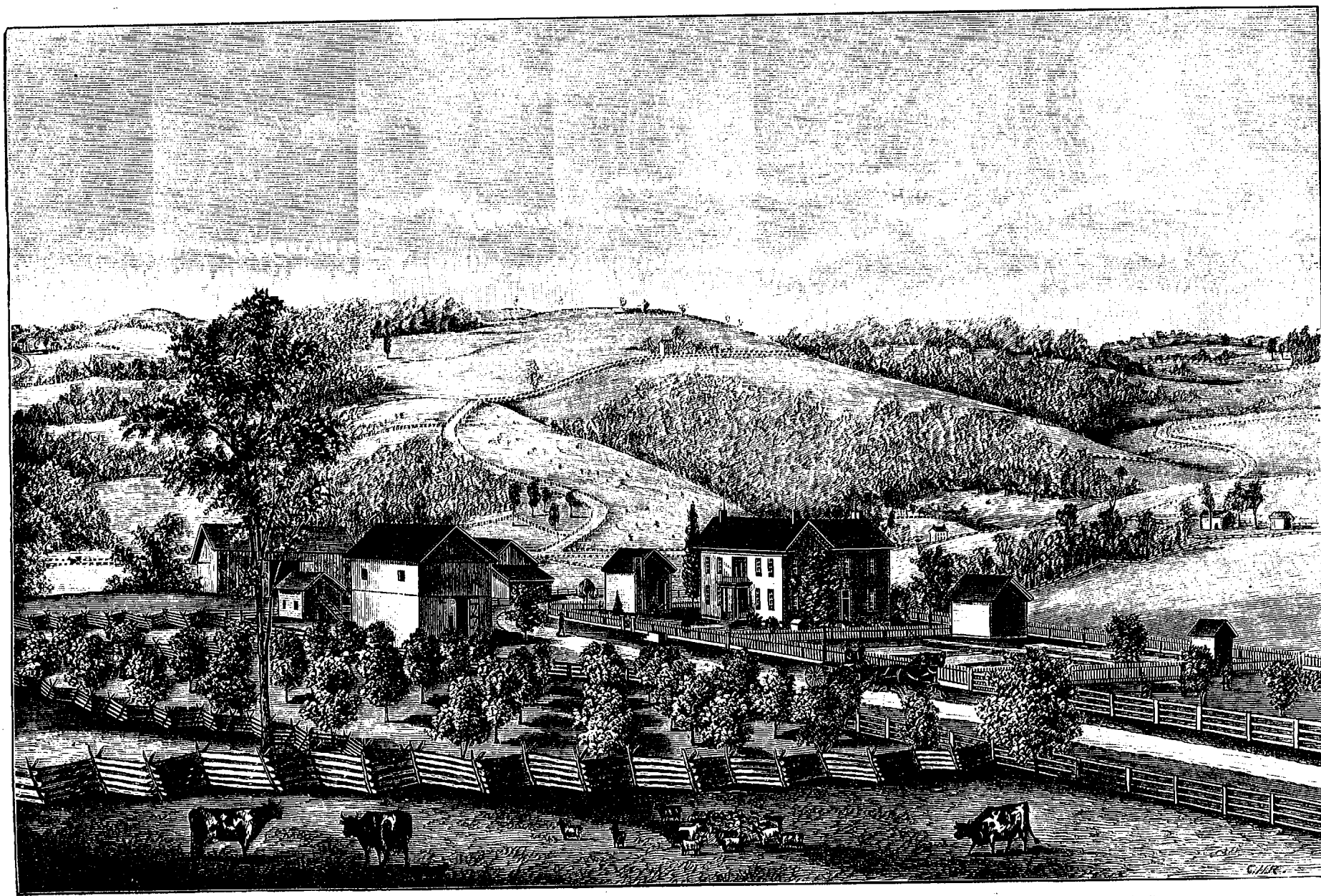
WILLIAM G. PATTERSON.

William G. Patterson, of Jefferson township, is of Irish descent. He thinks that his great-grandfather was born on the ocean, while his parents were on the way to America. His grandfather, William Patterson, came with three brothers into Fayette County from Dauphin County, Pa., about 1780. His father, James Patterson, was born in Dauphin County in 1771, and about 1801 married Mary Given, a native of Ireland. They had ten children; William G. was the fourth. James Patterson was a captain in the war of 1812. His business was farming, distilling, and teaming. He located on the farm where his son, William G., now lives, about the time the county was organized. He commanded a company in the State militia for many years.

William G. Patterson was born in Jefferson township, upon the farm where he now resides, Dec. 20, 1809, and was educated in the common schools. He was married April 6, 1854, to Mrs. Edith Nichols Craft, daughter of Samuel Sharpless, of Jefferson township. They have three living children,—Samuel S., Mary E., Minerva C. Amanda, another child, is dead. Mr. Patterson's entire life has been passed in Jefferson, except a few years spent in California, Pa., while educating his children. He has been a farmer and general business man all his life, and has been successful. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has been a justice of the peace and held other important town offices. Mr. Patterson is a useful and honorable citizen, respected by his neighbors and all who have known him in life.

CHRISTIAN SWARTZ.

Christian Swartz was born in Germany, near the Rhine, Jan. 6, 1806. He died in Jefferson township, Fayette Co., Feb. 25, 1875. He was educated in the public schools of Germany, and emigrated to America in 1833, landing at Charleston, S. C., and then went to Baltimore. He there took a road-wagon and traveled to Westmoreland County, Pa., near Mount Pleasant, where he rented a farm. There he married Elizabeth Seightlinger, who had emigrated from Germany with him. They remained in Westmoreland County eight years. Then they located in Tyrone township, Fayette Co., where they remained four years. They settled where the family now lives in 1846. They had six children, five of whom are living,—Susan, married to Hugh Laughlin; John, married first to Maggie Blair, again to Mary Krepps; Christian, married to Mary Jane Clark, who is dead; Lizzie, unmarried; Joseph, unmarried; James, married first to Mary S. Lytle, again to Catharine Beck.



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE CHRISTIAN SWARTZ, AND PRESENT RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH SWARTZ,
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP, FAYETTE CO., PA.



JOHN S. GOE.



Wm G Patterson



William Hough



Antibala Boya

Christian Swartz was a farmer, and one of the best in the county.

Mr. Swartz and his wife had about three dollars when he married and settled in Westmoreland County. By industry and economy he accumulated a good deal of property, leaving his children lands, bonds, etc. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church before he left Germany. He united with Little Redstone Presbyterian Church soon after coming to Fayette County. He was noted for his piety, and was a useful citizen. Mr. Swartz had the respect of all who knew him, and was specially known and esteemed by his neighbors as a kind father to his family, as a faithful friend and honest citizen, upright in all his dealings with his fellow-men. Mrs. Swartz, now seventy-two years of age (1882), survives him, together with three sons and two daughters. Another son, Christian, died in the spring of 1878.

WILLIAM HOUGH.

The Hough families of the old stock in this country are known to have descended from a William Hough, who emigrated from Cheshire County, England, and located first near Plymouth, and then at Gloucester, Mass., and finally at New London, Conn., where he died Aug. 10, 1683, or from Richard and John Hough, who also came from Cheshire, England, in the ships "Endeavor" and "Friendship," in the year 1683, and settled in Bucks County, Pa.

David Hough was the first of the name to settle in Fayette County. He emigrated from Eastern Pennsylvania at an early day, and located upon a farm still occupied by his descendants. He was a tiller of the soil, and lived an industrious, useful life. He married Barbara Orally. They had twelve children. David died March 3, 1858, aged eighty-four years. Barbara died Oct. 11, 1841, aged sixty-two years.

The subject of this sketch, William Hough, was the sixth son of David and Barbara Hough, and was born in Fayette County in 1812, a few months after the declaration of war against Great Britain. He received his early education in the district schools, and spent most of his life upon the farm of his parentage, where for more than half a century his labor and attention were given to agriculture. His first vote was cast for Gen. Andrew Jackson. Becoming dissatisfied with the policy of the Democratic party, he united with the Whig party, and continued in that faith until the organization of the Republican party, when he joined it, and continued an earnest supporter of its principles until his death.

William Hough was married Nov. 7, 1833, to Catharine Fisher, of Rostraver township, Westmoreland Co., Pa., and there were born to them five sons and four daughters, of whom seven are still living, viz.: Elvira, married to Richard Brown; Abia Allen, married to Mary Atkinson; George F., married to Elizabeth Weaver; David S., married to Elizabeth Krepps;

Deraza, married to Daniel Bostner; William F., married to Ruth Forsyth; Clara, married to Ewing McCurdy.

Mr. Hough held a number of township offices, always discharging the duties satisfactorily. He was for many years a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church, and for several years a ruling elder in Little Redstone Church of that communion. During his latter years he was much afflicted with paralysis, which terminated his life Feb. 13, 1876.

He was held in high esteem by his neighbors. His Christian life challenged the respect of all who knew him. His life was one of industry, and he left his family a valuable inheritance, namely, a good name, lands, etc.

ARCHIBALD BOYD.

The late Archibald Boyd, of Jefferson township, was born July 4, 1799, in North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland Co., Pa. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was educated in the common schools, learned the business of farming, and worked with his father until he was twenty-one years of age. He then engaged in droving. This he followed until his marriage, Jan. 29, 1833, to Margaret Hunter, of Westmoreland County. He then rented a farm, and worked it for six years. After that he moved to Stewartville, and kept a hotel for one year. He next bought a farm in South Huntingdon township, Westmoreland Co. Here he remained for twelve years, when he bought the present homestead of his offspring, and here he lived until the time of his death, Oct. 9, 1879.

He had three children,—Robert, married to Margaret A. Gray, and who is a farmer, and lives upon the Boyd homestead. His children are Jennie G., Maggie V., Mary E., Carrie E., George M., Maude O.

William, who was born March 13, 1836, and died April 13, 1881.

Mary, who married John H. Bryson. They reside in North Union, Fayette Co. They have seven living children,—Maggie V., Susan V., Andrew O., William H., Melvin H., Robert E., Lulu May.

Archibald Boyd held the usual township offices. He was a member of the Little Redstone Presbyterian Church. His pecuniary start in the world was small. By industry and judicious management he increased this largely, and left his progeny all well situated. He was a first-class farmer, a valuable citizen, a good man.

His father, Robert Boyd, was a native of Adams County, Pa. He married Elizabeth Larimer, of Chester County, Pa. They moved soon after marriage to Westmoreland County, where most of their children were born. They had nine. Archibald was the fourth.

LOUIS SOWERS MILLER.

Louis S. Miller is the grandson of Israel Miller, in his day a leading business man of Brownsville, Fayette Co., and the only child of Augustus I. Miller, a native of the same place. Israel Miller was born April 6, 1783, and on May 6, 1810, married Anna Maria Sowers, daughter of Michael and Dorothy Sowers, who was born June 29, 1790. Michael Sowers was one of the earliest business men of this region, and was born Oct. 16, 1762. Israel Miller died April 16, 1871. Mrs. Anna M. Miller died May 5, 1850, in her sixtieth year. Israel and Anna Maria Miller were the parents of eleven children, five sons and six daughters, of whom was Augustus I. Miller, who was born Feb. 2, 1821, the third in number of the sons. On Nov. 13, 1845, he married Elizabeth K. Marchand, daughter of Dr. Louis and Sarah Sackett Marchand, of Uniontown, Pa. He was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, and enlisted among the three months' troops in April, 1861, joining the Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and after the expiration of that period of enlistment enlisted in November, 1861, for the term of three years, being attached to Company H, Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, and died at Louisville, Ky., Aug. 19, 1863, of disease contracted while in the service.

Louis S. Miller was born in Brownsville, Fayette Co., Pa., March 16, 1848. His early education was received in the public schools, his business education in Iron City Commercial College and the business world. His mother dying when he was two days old, his early life was spent with his grandmother, Mrs. Dr. Louis Marchand. He was married Nov. 10, 1870, to Mary A. Forsythe. They have five children,—Laura, Frank, Oliver, Jennie, and Lizzie. He has occupied his present residence three years. His farm is worked by tenants under his direction. He devotes most of his time to the coal business. His neighbors regard him as a good business man.

JOSEPH WELLS.

It sometimes happens that refined feelings, the domestic virtues, and true nobility of character adorn and brighten the obscurity of a country home, and achieve for the possessor all the happiness and comfort that cultivated society and enlightened civilization can give. Instinctively just and upright in his dealings with his fellow-men, kind-hearted and charitable to the poor, careful and attentive to his business, thrifty and economical, but single-minded and generous,—in short, a good illustration of the domestic and social virtues,—such a man was Joseph Wells, late of Jefferson township, Fayette Co., Pa.

Joseph Wells was of Irish descent, and was born April 19, 1803, on the farm where, with true Irish instinct, he lived all his days. He received such education as the common schools of the Commonwealth afforded in his youthful days, and in early manhood

became a "pike boy," driving his team on the National road from Brownsville to Cumberland and return, a business he followed for many years. On Dec. 1, 1824, he married Anna Shaw, an estimable lady, who is still living, and who is well known for her many social and Christian virtues. They had eight children, one of whom died in infancy; two others, married daughters, are dead, and the remaining four daughters and one son are all married and living in the county, the son occupying the homestead.

Mr. Wells began life with little of this world's goods, but by industry and careful husbandry he acquired the ownership of the paternal homestead, and a handsome competence besides, enjoying in his old age the comforts and even the luxuries of life. While struggling to pay for his farm he unluckily lost several hundred dollars by indorsing for a friend, and although he recovered from this financial trouble, his autograph was seldom, if ever, afterwards seen on the back of a promissory note.

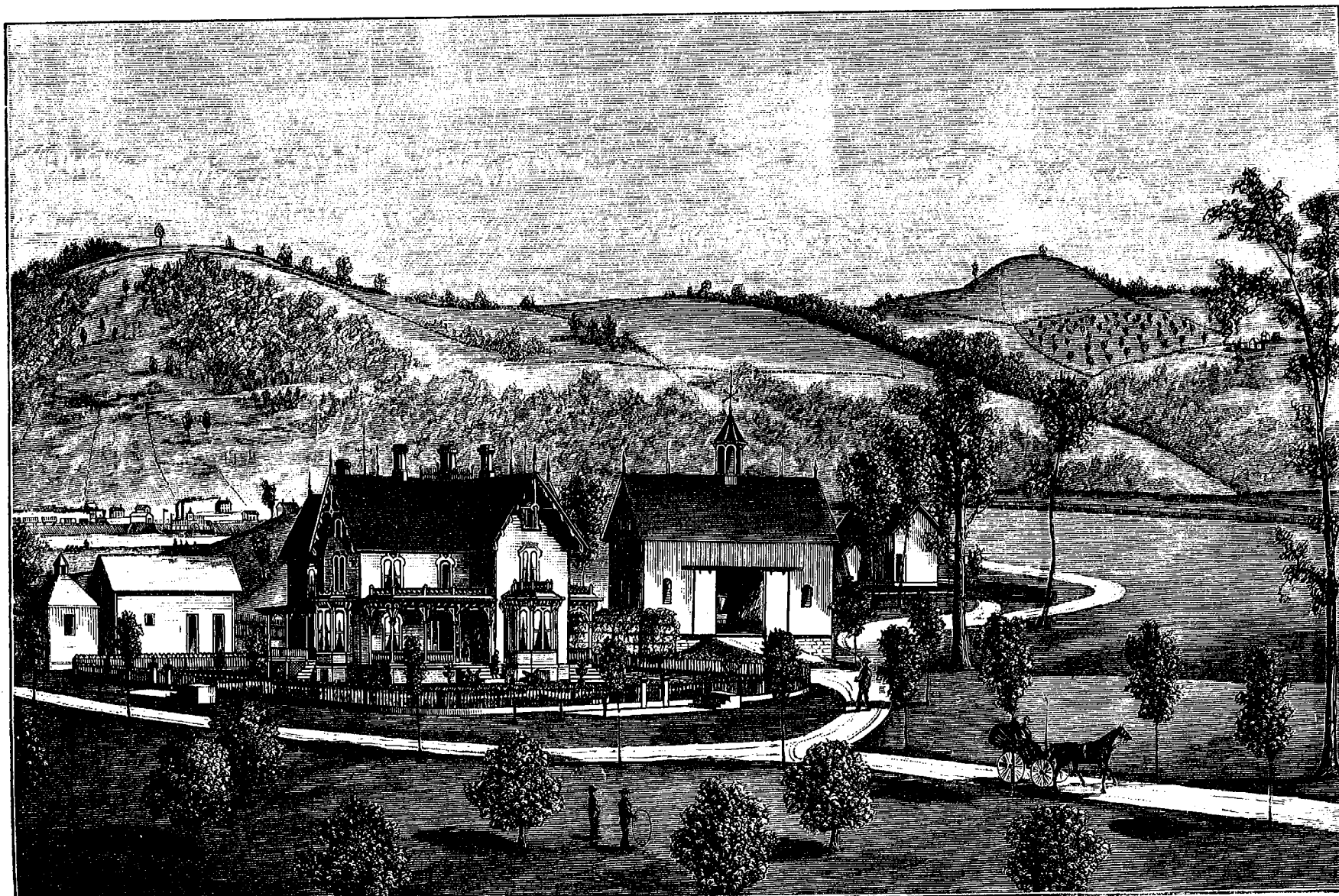
In religion he was a Presbyterian, having been a communicant in that church for fifty years. He joined the Brownsville Presbyterian Church under the ministrations of Rev. William Johnston, and in 1840 united with the Little Redstone Church at its organization, where for many years he was a ruling elder, and continued a member until the time of his death. Of Mr. Wells one who knew him long and intimately, pertinently says, "Unlike many Presbyterians we meet at this day, he believed the decrees which constitute the peculiar tenets of his church, or at least he came as near believing them as any person I have ever met, with a single exception." Still in business he was human, and while strictly honest, his excellent judgment often gave him the best end of the bargain in buying a steer or selling a horse. To him the sermon on the mount was law, but in practical operations he had acquisitiveness and secretiveness enough to enable him to do business successfully, and add a balance to the profit account at the end of each year. In politics he was a Democrat of the old school, and held as firmly to the Jacksonian and Jeffersonian Democracy as he did to the everlasting decrees.

The poor of his neighborhood knew in him one of their most charitable friends, and he gave liberally to the benevolent enterprises of the church. Having a sound and vigorous constitution, and being temperate in his habits, he preserved a hale and healthful body for more than threescore and ten years. After one or two premonitory attacks he was stricken fatally with paralysis, and died May 28, 1877, respected by his neighbors, esteemed by his friends, and sincerely loved and mourned by his family. To the last moment of his conscious life he held fast to his integrity and his Christian faith. Not a single doubt clouded his mind or cast a shadow over his peaceful soul. His faith, steadfast to the end, is voiced in the lines,—

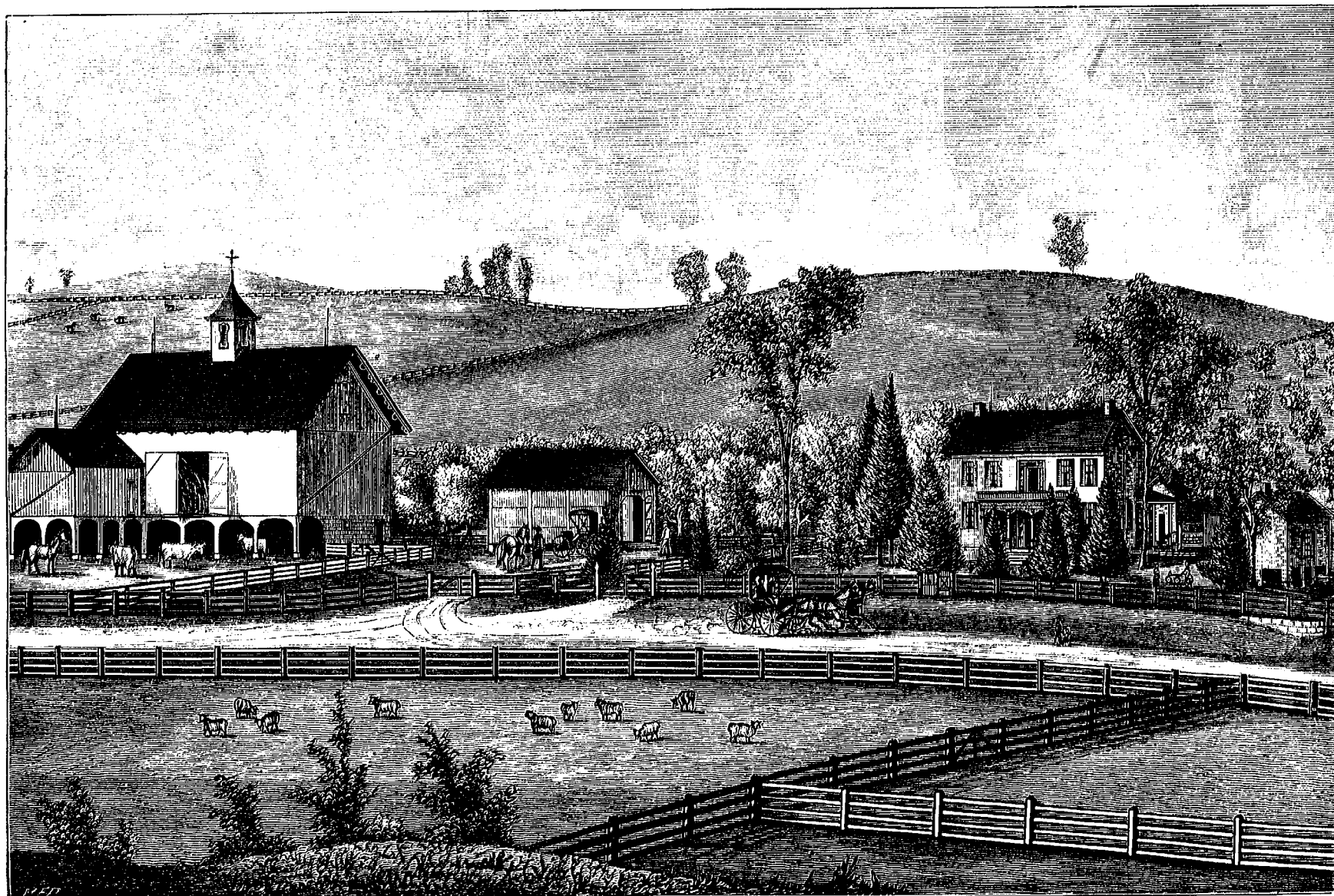
"An angel's arm can't snatch me from the grave,
Legions of angels can't confine me there."



Joseph Wells



RESIDENCE OF L. S. MILLER,
ON MONONGAHELA RIVER: JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP FAYETTE CO. PA.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN STEELE,
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP, FAYETTE CO., PA.

JOHN STEELE.

John Steele, one of the most worthy men and leading farmers of Jefferson township, Fayette Co., Pa., as well as one of the most methodical, solid business men of the county, is the son of William Steele, who was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., July 22, 1779, and about 1806 married Sarah Elliott, and soon after moved to a farm in Jefferson township, which is now owned by his son John. Upon this farm the eleven children, five sons and six daughters, of William Steele were born. John was the eighth in number, and is the only son now living. He was born Aug. 31, 1822.

Mr. Steele received his education in the common

schools. March 6, 1850, he married Mary Jackman, of Washington County, Pa. He has one child living, James Harvey Steele, who married Ruth Nutt.

Mr. Steele has all his active business life been engaged in farming. He owns large tracts of land, two or three good farms of the best quality of soil, and manages them excellently. Mr. Steele's father, a justly considerate and sensible gentleman, gave him a fair start in life, and he has added largely to his patrimonial possessions. About twenty-five years ago he built his present commodious residence and its comfortable outbuildings.

Mr. Steele and his family are members of the Little Redstone Presbyterian Church. He enjoys the confidence and esteem of his neighbors.