
NORTH UNION AND SOUTH UNION TOWNSHIPS.

FOR the reason that during the ninety-eight years which have elapsed since the formation of the original townships of Fayette County the territory (or nearly all of it) now embraced in North and South Union was for almost seventy years included together in the old township of Union, it is evident that much

of the history of the two present townships should be written together as that of old Union, and accordingly that method has been adopted in the narrative which follows.

In December, 1783, the Court of Quarter Sessions of Fayette County at its first session—held in the

month above named—decreed the erection of “a township beginning at the head of the west branch of Jennings’ Run; thence down the same to the mouth of said run; thence up Redstone Creek to Burd’s old road; thence along the same to the foot of the Laurel Hill; thence along the foot of Laurel Hill to Charles Brownfield’s; thence by a line or lines to be drawn by Charles Brownfield’s, Thomas Gaddis’, and the Widow McClelland’s, including the same, to the head of the west branch of the Jennings’ Run aforesaid, to be hereafter known by the name of Union township.”¹

At the first election in the township James Finley, Alexander McClean, Henry Beeson, Jonathan Rowland, John Gaddis, and Moses Sutton were elected justices of the peace. In reference to the election of these officers, Gen. Ephraim Douglas wrote, in a letter dated Uniontown, Feb. 6, 1784, and addressed to John Dickinson, president of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, as follows:

“Want of an earlier conveyance gives me the opportunity of enclosing to Council the return of an election held here this day for Justices of the Peace for this township; and I trust the importance of the choice of officers to the county will excuse me to that honorable body for offering my remarks on this occasion. Col. McClean, though not the first on the return, needs no panegyric of mine; he has the honor to be known to Council. James Finley is a man of a good understanding, good character, and well situate to accommodate that part of the township most remote from the town. Henry Beeson is the proprietor of the town, a man of much modesty, good sense, and great benevolence of heart, and one whose liberality of property for public uses justly entitles him to particular attention from the county, however far it may be a consideration with Council. Jonathan Rowland is also a good man, with a good share of understanding, and a better English education than either of the two last mentioned, but unfortunately of a profession rather too much opposed to the suppression of vice and immorality,—he keeps a tavern. John Gaddis is a man whom I do not personally know, one who has at a former election in the then township of Menallen been returned to Council, but never commissioned, for what reason I know not. His popularity is with those who have been most conspicuous in oppo-

sition to the laws of this Commonwealth. Moses Sutton is remarkable for nothing but aspiring obscurity, and a great facility at chanting a psalm or stammering a prayer.

“Duty thus far directs me to give Council an impartial description of the men who are to be the future officers of this county, but both duty and respect forbid my saying more or presuming to express a wish of my own; for I have no predilection in favor of, or personal prejudice against, either of them.

“I have the honor to be, etc.,

“EPHRAIM DOUGLAS.”

But evidently Gen. Douglas afterwards changed his opinions as above expressed, as is shown by a letter (found in the Pennsylvania Archives, 1773–86, p. 696) as follows:

“E. Douglas to Sec’y Armstrong, 1785.

“UNIONTOWN, 27th Jan’y, 1785.

“SIR,—Unwilling to send you this certificate in a blank, and desirous of saying something on the subject, I have sat with my head leaning on my hand these ten minutes to consider what that something should be, and after all have considered that whatever I could say upon it would amount to nothing, for I have knowledge of Gentlemen foremost on it to justify my giving a character of him.

“I have already been deceived into a misrepresentation to Council on a former one, for which I most penitentially beg forgiveness, protesting at the same time my innocency in it, for the Constable who made the return, and several others of the township of Menallen, assured me it would be petitioned against, but I find they have not done it, nor are they attempting it. I can offer nothing more on that subject, unless it be that the township is in great want of a justice. I have given their characters faithfully as I received them from the general voice of the inhabitants hereabout. Council in their wisdom will do the rest. I have the honor to be with high esteem, Sir,

“Your most humble and

“Obedient servant,

“EPHRAIM DOUGLAS.”

Of those elected justices of the peace, as before mentioned, James Finley, John Gaddis, and Moses Sutton were commissioned as such. Following is a partial list of justices of the peace elected for the district embracing the township of Union until the time of its division into North and South Union, viz.:

1793. Jonathan Rowland.	1826. Thomas Nesmith.
1797. Robert Moore.	Clement Wood.
1803. Jonathan Rowland.	1827. James Piper.
1804. John Wood.	1829. James Lindsey.
1805. Robert Moore.	Moses Hopwood.
Jonathan Rowland.	Clement Wood.
1808. Ellis Bailey.	1833. Samuel Keeler.
1812. Thomas Hadden.	1840–45. Thomas Nesmith.
1819. Thomas Hadden.	William Bryson.
1823. Andrew McMasters.	1850. James McClean.
1825. Samuel Smith.	William Bryson.

Below is given a list, made up from election returns, of other officers of Union township down to the time of its division:

FREEHOLDERS TO SETTLE ACCOUNTS.

1788–89.—Henry Beeson, Jonathan Rowland, James Rankin, William Gillespie.

1792.—Henry Beeson, Jonathan Rowland, James Rankin, William Gillespie.

¹ The territory of Union township was reduced by the taking from it of the borough of Uniontown, which was erected by act of the Legislature passed April 4, 1796.

A part of the territory of Wharton township was added to Union in 1802. The record of the June term of the Court of Quarter Sessions in 1801 shows that a petition of certain inhabitants, “praying for a division of Wharton township, [was] continued under advisement.” And the following is from the record of the same court in its session of March, 1802, viz.: “Union township extended:—On a petition praying an enlargement of the boundaries of Union township, the court directs that the future limits of the said township shall be as follows: By a line beginning at Benjamin Brownfield’s, including it as formerly, extending as near as may be to the forks of the run above Henry Beeson’s fulling-mill; thence up the left hand branch or fork of said run to the top of the mountain or Laurel Hill; thence to Washington’s Spring; thence along Braddock’s old road to the line of Dunbar township, and from the intersection, by the line of Dunbar township, to the northeastern corner of the present Union township.”

On the 6th of December, 1871, the petition of Thomas Vance was presented to the court, praying to be set off from Franklin township, and to be included in North Union. An order was issued December 28th; returned at the March term in 1872; report favorable to the prayer of the petitioner was made and confirmed June 8, 1872.

NORTH UNION AND SOUTH UNION TOWNSHIPS.

671

- 1793.—Jonathan Rowland, James Rankin.
 1794-95.—Henry Beeson, James Rankin, James Gallagher, Lewis Springer.
 1796.—Henry Beeson, Samuel King, Jonathan Downer, Lewis Springer.
 1797.—Levi Springer, Henry Beeson, Samuel King, Robert Moore.
 1800.—Levi Springer, James Gregg, James Allen, Isaac Sutton.

AUDITORS OF ACCOUNTS.

- 1801.—Jacob Beeson, Morris Morris, John McCoy, William Crawford.
 1803.—Jacob Beeson, Jr., Ellis Bailey, James Gallagher, William Crawford.
 1805.—Jacob Beeson, Jr., Joseph Taylor, Reuben Bailey, Thomas Hibben.
 1806.—Jacob Beeson, Jr., James Lindsey, Daniel Keller, Richard Weaver.
 1807.—Thomas Meason, John Kennedy, Thomas Hibben, Zadoc Springer.
 1821.—William Swearingen, Abel Campbell, John Springer, Samuel Cleavinger, Samuel Clark.
 1822.—Abel Campbell, John Springer, Samuel Clark, Samuel Cleavinger, William Swearingen.
 1823.—William Swearingen, Samuel Cleavinger, Abel Campbell, John Gallagher.
 1824.—Abel Campbell, Samuel Smith, Samuel Cleavinger, John Gallagher.
 1825.—Samuel Cleavinger, William Bryson, John McClean, Abel Campbell.
 1826.—John Gallagher, John McClean, Abel Campbell, William Bryson.
 1827.—Abel Campbell, John McClean, John Gallagher, William Bryson.
 1830.—William Morris, William Bryson, Jacob Gaddis, John Gallagher.
 1831-32.—Jacob Gaddis, J. Gallagher, William Morris, William Bryson.
 1833-34.—J. Gallagher, W. Barton, Uriah Springer, George Meason.
 1835.—William Bryson, William Jones, Isaac Wiggins.
 1836.—Isaac Wiggins.
 1837.—Isaac P. Minor, John Gaddis, William Bryson.
 1838.—William Barton, Jr.
 1839.—Charles Brown.
 1840.—Thomas Rankin.
 1841.—Isaac Hague.
 1842-43.—John Jones.
 1844.—Charles Brown.
 1845.—Uriah Springer.
 1846.—Richard Swan.
 1847.—Charles G. Turner.
 1848.—Uriah Springer.
 1849.—Benjamin Hayden.
 1850.—E. G. Turner.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.¹

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| 1835. Henry W. Beeson. | 1841. John Deford. |
| Samuel Evans. | William Brownfield. |
| 1836. James Hopwood. | 1842. John Huston. |
| Samuel Evans. | Peter Humbert. |
| 1838. Thomas Hopwood. | 1843. Thomas Rankin. |
| Isaac Hague. | Isaac Wiggins. |
| 1840. Ellis Phillips. | |

¹ Under the act of 1834, school inspectors were first appointed for Union in January, 1835.

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| 1844. William Barton. | 1847. Henry Yeagley. |
| Henry Yeagley. | 1848. Charles G. Turner. |
| 1845. Samuel Hatfield. | Dennis Sutton. |
| William Bryson. | 1849. Samuel Hatfield. |
| 1846. Isaac Wiggins. | James Carter. |
| Everard Bierer. | 1850. Henry Yeagley. |
| 1847. William Barton. | Emanuel Brown. |

NORTH UNION.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The only instance of a direct grant of land having been made in Fayette County prior to April 3, 1769, was that of Hugh Crawford, who, in 1767, was "interpreter and conductor of the Indians" in the running of the western part of Mason and Dixon's line. The grant was given by Governor John Penn, dated Jan. 22, 1768, and was a conveyance of land, called a "Grant of Preference," for a tract of five hundred acres. It was, besides, save the Gist tracts, the only instance where any one person was given more than four hundred acres. In consequence of this unusual proceeding the tract of land was given the name of "Injustice." Previous to this, however, Peter Redstone, or Indian Peter, who was the acting interpreter for Hugh Crawford in his official term as Indian agent, claimed to have owned this same land. In a letter to His Excellency the Governor, Redstone stated that he had lived peaceably upon the land given him by Penn until one Philip Shute, a Dutchman, came and quarreled with him. He therefore asked that another tract be given him, which was done, and he vacated the first one to occupy the second, located near Brownsville, on the opposite side of the Monongahela River. Conflicting titles of the original five hundred acres caused numerous lawsuits between Crawford and Shute, which were decided in favor of Crawford, and he became the owner under the "Grant of Preference," as stated. The order of survey of this land was made July 4, 1770, and in that year Crawford died. Not long after his death the property was sold by his administrator, William Graham, by an order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland County, to pay his debts, Robert Jackson being the purchaser. The records of early transfers of property show that on June 15, 1773, Hugh Crawford (probably a son), in consideration of £50, purchased of Walter Briscoe "a plantation containing two hundred acres, being upon the waters of Big Redstone Creek, on a branch called Lick Run, joining line with John Allen and Elias Newkirk, it being a tract of land that said Briscoe took possession of in the year of our Lord 1768, to have and to hold." Again, March 10, 1783, Walter Briscoe, in consideration of £300, sold to Robert Jackson three hundred acres of land "lying on the waters of the Redstone, adjoining lands now held by Benjamin Phillips, Hugh Crawford, and the said Jackson." The property included in Hugh Crawford's "Grant of Preference" is now within the limits of the farm of Col. Samuel Evans, containing fifteen

hundred acres, and formerly owned by Judge Kennedy.

Philip Shute, after the decision against him in the Crawford lawsuits, settled upon a tract of land called Thorn Bottom, on what is now known as Shute's Run, which was warranted to him Sept. 9, 1769. He was one of the first persons to make a home here, and his name appears upon the records as early as 1768 among those settlers who met the commissioners at Gist's place on March 23d of that year. On May 9, 1788, there was surveyed to Philip Shute ninety-nine and one-half acres of land. Elizabeth Shute had received a warrant for thirty-two and one-quarter acres as far back as April 1, 1773, but the tract was not surveyed to her until Nov. 11, 1815.

The tub-mill which Philip Shute built on "The Neck," now a portion of Col. Evans' large farm, is said to have been the first one erected in the county.

William Cromwell was a son-in-law of Capt. Christopher Gist, and like him one of the earliest settlers in the county. In 1786, Cromwell claimed a piece of land on which Philip Shute was living that year. This piece of land was called "Beaver Dams," and is a part of that now owned by Col. Evans.

Josiah and Nathan Springer were members of the party whose applications for land were in the land-office awaiting the first issue of warrants. The one issued to Josiah was No. 819, for three hundred and sixteen acres, and dated April 3, 1769, the first day warrants were ever given for land in Fayette County. This tract was surveyed under the name of "Elk Lick," on June 2, 1770. Josiah Springer died at his home in 1785, and his descendants all removed to the West. His will is the first on record in the county. Nathan Springer's land was located next to his brother's on the southwest. It contained three hundred and six and one-quarter acres, and was called "Springer's Lot." The warrant, No. 1830, was granted the same day as that of Josiah, and the survey was made June 22d of the same year. Nathan Springer eventually removed with his family to the West. Dennis Springer, another brother, in pursuance of a warrant bearing date Feb. 28, 1786, located a tract of three hundred and twenty-seven acres just north of that belonging to Josiah, which was surveyed May 15, 1788. The names of Dennis and Nathan Springer also appear as purchasers of lots upon the original plat of Uniontown in the year 1776. Dennis was the contractor for the building of the court-house erected in Uniontown during that year, and the bricks for the purpose were manufactured on his farm. His family of five sons and three daughters—Jacob, John, Dennis, Uriah, Josiah, Anna, Hannah, and Sally—all reached the estate of men and women. The two oldest sons were born before the parents crossed to the west side of the mountains. All the sons, except Dennis (who had a part of the homestead), settled on farms near or adjoining that of their father,—John, where Henry Smith now lives; Jacob, on the farm

now owned by Dr. Walker; and Uriah, upon a portion of the William Hankins farm. The daughters—Anna, Hannah, and Sally—married, respectively, Morris Morris, Griffith Morris, and William Morris,—three brothers. They are all buried in the churchyard of the old Baptist Church at Uniontown. Calvin Springer, of Uniontown, is a grandson of Dennis, Sr. As a result of Dennis Springer's becoming security for Daniel P. Lynch, the old homestead was brought under the hammer and sold at sheriff's sale. It is now the property of Greenbury Crossland. Levi, a fourth son of the Springer family, was a resident in this vicinity as early as 1782, as on May 12th of that year he answered at the Court of Appeal held at the house of John Collins, at Uniontown, and sent a substitute on the Crawford expedition. On Sept. 3, 1796, he purchased of Jacob Beeson a piece of land adjoining the plat of Uniontown, lying north of Peter and west of Pittsburgh Streets. This was a part of the "Stone Coal Run" tract, afterwards known as Mount Vernon, and was originally surveyed to Henry Beeson. The same property now belongs to Levi, a grandson of the elder Levi Springer. Dennis Springer, a son of Levi, Sr., married Sally, a sister of Ewing Brownfield. She is now a widow, eighty-two years of age. Daniel M. Springer, of Uniontown, is her grandson, and Zadoc Springer, of the same place, is a great-grandson.

James, William, and Hugh Rankin were early in this county, and each became the owner of a large farm in North Union. James purchased 321 acres called "Siege," which was warranted July 8, 1769, and surveyed May 18, 1770. Tracts of land in Washington, Franklin, and Tyrone townships also came into his possession afterwards, as did 338 acres called "Sugar Bottom," on Shute's Mill Run, and 185 acres was warranted May 30, 1788, to William Martin, including his improvement. John Walter purchased 300 acres of one tract and sold it to Andrew Hoover, Sr. Financial troubles overtaking Mr. Rankin, he disposed of his property about the year 1800 and removed to the West. William Rankin's farm, called "Narrow Bottom," comprising 355 acres, was warranted July 8, 1769, and surveyed September 30th of the same year. His whole life was passed upon the place. The name of the property upon which Hugh Rankin settled was "Extent." It contained 225 acres, which was warranted to him Feb. 27, 1770, and surveyed May 18th of the same year. In 1799 he sold 193 acres of this land to Andrew Bryson. His family numbered four children,—William, Esther, Ann, and Thomas. The first three upon reaching maturity settled in the West. Thomas remained upon the homestead until 1851, when he removed to the borough of Uniontown, and died there the same year. The old farm has become the property of Robert Parkhill and others. Thomas Rankin was the father of eight children, but only three are now living,—Hugh L. Rankin and Mrs. Albert G. Bee-

son, of Uniontown, and Mrs. Anna Smith, of Clarksburg, W. Va.

Isaac and Jonathan Pearce, two brothers, came to this county with the earliest settlers, and each took up a considerable tract of land. On Sept. 14, 1769, a tract of 320 acres was surveyed to Isaac, which was given the name of "Discord," and upon which a patent was issued March 10, 1786. In 1785 the business of a distillery was carried on here, and June 29, 1791, the property was sold to Mordecai Lincoln, of Derry township, Dauphin Co. While yet in the possession of Isaac Pearce the survey of "Discord" was disputed by the attorney of Thomas Gaddis, for William Cromwell, by virtue of an order issued from the Ohio Company. The property located by Jonathan Pearce was called "Bowling Green," a body of 186 acres, adjoining that of Samuel McClean and Jonathan Pearce. A survey of it was made March 20, 1787.

Samuel Lyon, Sr., and Samuel Lyon, Jr., came here in 1769, and purchased extensive bodies of land north of that located by Isaac Pearce. Samuel, Sr., had three hundred and fifteen acres, which was called "Pretention and Contention," and which was surveyed June 13, 1769. In later years the title of this property was disputed by the attorney of Thomas Gist for William Cromwell, under an order from the Ohio Company. The tract of Samuel Lyon, Jr., contained two hundred and seventy acres, which was surveyed to him June 12, 1769, under order No. 3352, and named "White Oak Level." This land was afterwards found to have been granted to James Finley, assignee of Henry Boyle, under warrant No. 2107, dated April 3, 1769, the earliest day upon which warrants were issued for lands in the county. James Finley entered a caveat against the acceptance of the Lyon survey, and he must have come into possession of the property, as he lived here until his death, holding prominent offices the entire time. In August, 1791, he was appointed associate judge, remaining in the position until his death, which occurred in 1828. He was also a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania from this district, succeeding John Smilie, who was elected to Congress in 1792. Mr. Finley was the inventor of the first chain suspension bridge ever put up in this county, which was built in 1801 across Jacob's Creek, on the road between Mount Pleasant and Connellsville.

Thomas Junk settled in Union township on one hundred and eighty-six and three-quarters acres of land, warranted to him Feb. 1, 1796, and surveyed under the name of "Consolation." The patent of this tract to him dates April 16, 1798. Its location was on a branch of Redstone Creek, and adjoining land of William Craycraft. Descendants of Thomas Junk are still living in North Union.

A part of the property in this county upon which Alexander McClean lived for many years is that now owned and occupied by the Stewart Iron Company.

On June 11, 1769, James Stewart made application for three hundred acres of land, described as "about one mile from Laurel Hill, on a branch of Redstone Creek, adjoining the lands of Phillip Shute and John Davis, including his improvement made that year." On this application warrant No. 3465 was issued to James Stewart, June 14, 1769, for three hundred and thirty-nine acres and one hundred and forty perches of land, which was surveyed to him. On Sept. 26, 1769, Stewart assigned and delivered to Alexander McClean all right and title to this property. Upon it McClean built a log house, which was the home of himself and wife on their coming into the county. Upon this place all their children were born, and here they lived for many years, but in after-time financial difficulties necessitated the selling of a part of the property. In 1822 the sheriff sold a portion to James Piper. Later the greater part of the original tract came into the hands of Gen. H. W. Beeson, and Nov. 8, 1880, the Stewart Iron Company purchased one hundred and seventy-one acres of Beeson's heirs. Most of the sons of Alexander McClean settled in North Union township, on farms their father bought for them in his prosperous days. James McClean, a brother of Alexander, located his lands in North Union township, near the base of Laurel Hill, and near the site of the present village of Monroe. John McClean, another brother, located one hundred and forty-six acres of land upon the side of the mountain, but soon disposed of it and removed to Washington County. Samuel McClean, also a brother of Alexander, was a surveyor, and in that capacity was of great assistance for many years to Alexander in his profession. Samuel first located fifty-six and one-half acres of land on the mountain, and afterwards purchased six hundred acres of a squatter, who had cut off the timber from about three acres, paying him forty pounds therefor. Another tract of sixty acres, which Samuel McClean had located some years previously, was taken possession of by a man named Nealy, who built a cabin upon it in the night, and purchased some implements for working the land. This caused a lawsuit, which was tried at Hanuastown and decided in McClean's favor. That tract of land is still called "Nealy's Moonlight Discovery."

Samuel McClean had two sons, William and John. William removed to Butler County, Ohio, in 1808, and died there in 1824. John lived for some years on the farm which the Lemont Furnace now occupies. In the war of 1812 he went out as captain of a company of soldiers. After the war he lived upon the farm now owned by George McClean, where he died in 1831. All the daughters of Samuel McClean, except Nancy and Sarah, removed West. Nancy became the wife of Stephen McClean, her cousin, and a son of Alexander McClean. Sarah married George McRea, and lived upon the homestead until her death. Mrs. William Hankins is a daughter of Stephen and Nancy McClean.

Robert and John Gaddis, sons of William Gaddis, came from "Apple-Pie Ridge," near Winchester, Va., to North Union township some time in the year 1785. At this time John was forty-five years of age. He purchased 295½ acres of land, with an allowance of six per cent. for roads. The tract joined that of Robert Gaddis and John Patrick, and was called "Gaddistown." The warrant for it was dated Feb. 7, 1785, the patent being granted March 30, 1786. Adjoining this "Gaddistown" tract John Gaddis, in 1797, purchased two other tracts,—one, called "Oxford," containing 40½ acres, and the other, called "Cambridge," of 16½ acres,—with the allowance of six per cent. for roads, as before. The warrants for the last two were dated March 6, 1794. During his life John Gaddis was a prominent member and worker in the Great Bethel Baptist Church of Uniontown. He died April 12, 1827, aged eighty-seven years. His wife, Sarah Gaddis, died a quarter of a century before, Jan. 7, 1802. Five sons and six daughters made up the family of John and Sarah Gaddis. They were Thomas, Jonathan, William, Jacob, John, Mary, Anna, Elizabeth, Priscilla, Sarah, and Ruth. Jonathan died in 1793, and Anna in 1799, six years later. William and Sarah removed to the West; Mary became Mrs. Allen and lived in Franklin township, and Elizabeth and Ruth married and moved to Wilmington, Del., and died there. Priscilla married Thomas Barton and lived in Menallen township, where she died during the winter of 1880–81, at the age of ninety-five years. John and Jacob each took a part of the old homestead. John married a daughter of his cousin, John Gaddis (son of Robert), and she is now living in Uniontown with her son Eli, her husband having died in 1868. Oliver Gaddis, son of Jacob, lives on the property formerly owned by his father.

Robert Gaddis came to this township with his brother John in 1785, and purchased 237 acres of land at that time about two and one-half miles northwest of Uniontown, on the National road. This land adjoined that of John Gaddis, and was surveyed to Robert April 19, 1788. Of his large family of children, all of the daughters and the sons Benjamin, William, and Jesse removed West. John inherited a part of the homestead, and some of his descendants still live upon it. His wife was Rachel Davis, a daughter of James Davis, an old settler of Union township. Henry Gaddis, a brother of Robert and John, came to North Union soon after their settlement here. He purchased 252 acres of land (adjoining John's property), which was surveyed to him March 15, 1788. Henry Gaddis, who now lives in this township, is one of his descendants.

John Patrick settled here in 1785. He received a warrant for two hundred and ninety-six and one-half acres, the warrant being dated Sept. 30, 1785. The patent was issued May 12th of the following year. This tract of land was named "Crooked Path," situate on Redstone Creek opposite the Buffalo Lick, and ad-

joining the lands of Robert Gaddis, Nathan Springer, Josiah Springer, and Cornelius Conner. The property has now passed out of the family.

Dec. 27, 1785, there was surveyed to Eleanor Dawson, wife of George Dawson, three hundred and twelve acres of land in this vicinity, by virtue of a certificate from the surveyor of Yohogania County, Va., of which the following is an exact copy:

"VIRGINIA SURVEYORS' OFFICE, YOHOGANIA COUNTY.

"Eleanor Dawson produced a certificate from the Com's for adjusting Titles and settling claims to lands in the Counties of Yohogania, Monongabela, and Ohio for four hundred acres of land in this county on the waters of Redstone to include her settlement made in the year 1770 in right of herself during her natural life; the remainder to Nicholas Dawson ex'r of George Dawson Dec'd to be distributed according to the will of s'd George.

"Jany. 21, 1780.

"W. CRAWFORD, S. Y. C.

"The certf. mentioned in the within was granted by Francis Peyton, Phil. Pendleton, & Joseph Holms, Gentlemen Com'rs when sitting at Redstone Old Fort the day & year within mentioned, of which the within appears on record in my office. Given under my hand and seal this 18th day March, 1785.

"B. JOHNSON, S. Y. C."

A similar certificate was procured by Henry Dawson Jan. 21, 1780, while the commissioners were in session at Cox's Fort, for which he was granted two hundred and fifty acres of land "on the waters of Redstone, to include his settlement thereon made in the year 1771." This certificate and entry claim Henry Dawson assigned to Joseph Little, Feb. 23, 1786, and on March 23, 1811, Little sold it to Samuel Musgrove and Robert Davis. The land in question lies adjoining the Eleanor Dawson tract and William Rankin's farm on the east, and joins the James Finley property on the west. George Dawson's son Nicholas removed to the Virginia Pan Handle and died there, leaving two sons, John and George. The latter lived at Brownsville. His son, John L. Dawson, became very prominent at the bar and in political life. His last years were passed on "Friendship Hill," where he died. John Dawson, the other son of Nicholas, was quite a prominent lawyer, and well known in public life. E. Bailey Dawson, of Uniontown, is his son. Elizabeth M. Dawson, daughter of George and Eleanor Dawson, married Col. William Swearingen. Their great-grandson now lives on the original property in North Union.

John Hankins, a native of North Carolina, came with his wife and children to Beesontown in this county in 1784. On June 11, 1786, in pursuance of a warrant dated June 2d, there was surveyed to him a tract of land in North Union township containing one hundred and twelve acres, the same upon which his grandson, William Hankins, now lives. On the north side of his land was that of Richard Waller; on the east, that of Dennis Springer; south, that of James Rankin; and west, that of Uriah and William Martin. Martin was then in possession of the tract,

and had built a cabin upon it, besides having cleared a part of the land. These improvements Mr. Hankins bought and moved into the cabin, while Martin took up one hundred and eighty-three acres in the vicinity, for which he received a warrant May 30, 1788. At the same time Mr. Hankins purchased the one hundred and twelve acres mentioned above he also bought another tract of one hundred acres. This he afterwards sold to Matthew Clark, and it now belongs to Col. Samuel Evans. The sons of John Hankins were James, William, Samuel, Richard, and Arthur. They lived in this section until they reached manhood, when, with the exception of James, they all removed to Tennessee.

When Mr. Hankins removed his family to this county James was but four years old. He remained upon his father's farm and died there, leaving two sons, William and John. William still lives on the homestead where he was born. His son, Dr. John Hankins, is practicing medicine in Uniontown. John Hankins, the brother of William, and second son of James, lives on a farm that his father bought of Benjamin Lincoln.

Joseph Huston came to Union township in 1790, and in the same year was elected sheriff of the county. He had previously lived with his father in Tyrone, and afterwards with Col. James Paull in Kentucky, and for many years he led a roving life. On Oct. 5, 1791, the year after his election to the sheriffalty, he bought ninety-four and one-quarter acres of land on Redstone Creek, in what is now North Union, it being a part of the tract of land which had been patented to Samuel McCarty, under the name of "Union Grove." On Feb. 20, 1792, he purchased of Henry Beeson lot 39, in Uniontown, that where Mrs. Dr. David Porter now lives. Subsequently he bought the lot and built the brick house which adjoins the residence of E. Bailey Dawson upon the west, and which he afterwards sold to Jonathan Rowland. For several years Joseph Huston pursued a mercantile business. Becoming interested in the manufacture of iron, he, in December, 1795, purchased of Dennis Springer a share in fifty-one acres of land in North Union, adjoining that of John Patrick and Ephraim Douglass, which was patented to Jacob Knapp in May, 1788, and a part of it sold to Dennis Springer in the same year. On this land Huston Springer built the "Huston Old Forge." In 1803, Huston bought of Jeremiah Pears the Redstone Furnace, in the present township of South Union, and continued the business at these places until near the time of his death. His wife was Mary, daughter of John Smilie, and by her he had two daughters,—Jane, who married Isaiah H. Marshall (at one time manager of the Fairfield Furnace), and Sarah, who became Mrs. Andrew Bryson, Jr. Mrs. Huston died in 1799, and Mr. Huston in 1824, aged sixty-one years. Of Joseph Huston's brothers, William and John, the former lived in Tyrone township until his death in 1821, and his son Eli

still resides there. In 1783 John lived in Uniontown, where for two or three years he kept a tavern. He purchased lands on tax titles until 1792, when he went to Kentucky.

Some time previous to 1791, Benjamin Lincoln, son of Mordecai Lincoln, left his home in Perry township, Dauphin Co., and emigrated to the west side of the mountains, and lived for a time on the Rankin farm in Union township. While there his father visited him, and was so well pleased with the country and its prospects that on June 29, 1791, he purchased of Isaac Pearce the tract of land called "Discord," containing three hundred and twenty acres. Mordecai Lincoln had four children,—Benjamin, John, Ann, and Sarah. A few years later Benjamin purchased a farm on Whitely Creek, in Greene County. Afterwards he became the owner of the farm now occupied by John Hankins, and lived there until his death. John and Ann Lincoln went to Virginia. Sarah was married before coming to North Union to John Jones, a Philadelphian of Welsh descent. Jones remained upon the old farm until the death of Mordecai Lincoln, when he became its purchaser. He lived there until 1802, when he died, and was buried in the family burying-ground where his father-in-law and other members of the family had been laid. The children of John and Sarah Jones were six in number, of whom William, Ann, and John remained in this township, and the other three went West. William lived a bachelor on a part of the homestead, and died in 1872, aged eighty-three years. Ann married Daniel Canon (brother of Col. John Canon, of Washington County), and resided in Uniontown. John is still living on the homestead farm. This farm, like many others in this section, is underlaid with a vein of coal, nine feet in thickness. The Youngstown Coke Company have purchased the right to mine the coal under this farm and some others adjoining. On this, which was the Isaac Pearce tract, was one of the early "Settlers' Forts," built for protection against the Indians.

In the year 1796, Jacob Lewis, accompanied by his sons Freeman and John, came from Basking Ridge, N. J., and settled in the vicinity of Uniontown (near Hogsett's Station), at Minor's mill. Jacob came as a miller for John Minor. At that time Freeman Lewis was sixteen years of age. He studied surveying with Col. McClean, and assisted him in many of his surveys. He was also employed with Jonathan Knight, when surveying the route of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, as well as in most of the important works of surveying in the western part of the State. He was appointed county surveyor by Governor Wolf, and held the office until the incoming of Governor Ritner. Freeman Lewis was a fine musician, and published a book on the "Beauties of Harmony." In December, 1809, he married Rebecca Crafts, daughter of David Crafts, and for several years taught school at Uniontown. From 1814 to 1829 he lived in Merrittstown,

after which he removed to Uniontown, staying there until his death, Sept. 18, 1859. The map of Fayette County, published by Freeman Lewis in 1832, is reproduced in the pages of this history. His sons were three,—Levi, Thomas, and John. The first two live in Uniontown, and John is a civil engineer and surveyor in Ohio.

John Lewis, the other son of Jacob Lewis, was a saddler, and learned his trade of John Campbell. His home was in Uniontown, and his sons, Samuel and Marshall Lewis, are still living there, the former having filled the office of justice of the peace for many years.

Andrew Bryson emigrated to this country from Ireland, and Oct. 29, 1799, purchased of Hugh Rankin one hundred and seventy-three acres in this township. He lived and died upon the place, and his son Andrew is still living there, very far advanced in years. The sons of Andrew Bryson, Jr.,—John H., Andrew, and Robert,—are also residents of North Union, occupying the homestead and other lands adjoining.

Jesse Evans was a native of Wales, who having emigrated to America, was for many years a resident of Springhill township in this county. In 1831 he removed from there to "Spring Grove" farm, a large tract of land which his son Samuel had purchased some ten years previous. His active business life was passed in the supervision of Springhill Furnace, with which he was connected from 1797 to 1831. He was also quite extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits, conducting branch stores in many different sections. His official career as justice of the peace extended over many years, and was throughout very honorable. The last years of his life were passed upon his farm and in Uniontown, where he died in 1842 at an advanced age. Samuel Evans, a son of Jesse Evans, was born June 5, 1800. His earliest education was acquired at the academy at Dunlap's Creek, and in 1812 he entered the academy at Uniontown, then in charge of Dr. James Dunlap. When eighteen years of age he entered the office of Judge John Kennedy as a student of law; remained there three years, when he went to Philadelphia and studied with Jonathan W. Condy, a prominent lawyer of that city. Upon his return to Uniontown he commenced the practice of law, which he continued for two years, and then served one term as member of the State Assembly. In 1825, Col. Evans, Thomas Irwin, John Kennedy, and James Todd were appointed a committee from Fayette County to attend a convention at Harrisburg, the object of which was the consideration of plans for the development of public improvements. The result was the adoption of a comprehensive system which included the construction of the canals of the State. Of the one hundred and thirty delegates who attended that convention, Col. Evans is the only one now living. Soon after this he and Judge Irwin made a trip to Buffalo, from thence to Albany and New York City, for the purpose of examining the Erie Canal (then

just completed) and other public improvements. The winters of Col. Evans' early life, after 1823, were many of them passed by him at Baltimore, that he might have opportunity for examining the old documents and maps pertaining to the early history of the country. The fruits of his labors in this direction were many and valuable, and were passed over to Mr. Veech, in the preparation of his "Monongahela of Old." Among the old maps is one which shows Redstone Creek under the French name "La Petite Rivière." His intimate association with the prominent men of the country in its early days, and his thorough knowledge of the history of the county, make him a cyclopædia of interesting reminiscences and information. He owns and lives upon a tract of land of 1500 acres about two miles from Uniontown, in which is included Hugh Crawford's "Grant of Preference" of 500 acres. This part is in the bottom-lands below Col. Evans' house, where Philip Shute built the tub-mill, the ruins of which are still visible.

William Craig was a native of Ireland, who emigrated to this country in 1785, settling at East Liberty, where in later years he started a store. In the year 1798 he married Jane Smilie, a daughter of John Smilie, and about 1811 removed to Union township and commenced work in Huston's old forge, where he was intrusted in the manufacture of nails. Mrs. Craig died in 1835, and Mr. Craig in 1838. They left one son, John S. Craig, who in 1817 commenced work in Huston's old forge, and soon took the management of it. Three years later he went to Dunbar Creek, where for a year he had the supervision of a rolling-mill, also the property of Joseph Huston. As Mr. Huston sold the rolling-mill to Isaac Meason, John Craig returned to the old forge, and remained until he was twenty-two years of age. He then spent two years at Redstone Furnace, and in 1827 purchased the farm where Robert Huston now lives. Leaving that, he spent a few years in Menallen township and in the West, after which he returned to Union township, and in 1850 purchased the farm on which he now resides in North Union.

Ephraim Douglass, although a settler in Uniontown, purchased forty-one acres of land known as Douglass Bottom, lying north of the fair-grounds, and another tract of three hundred and thirty-nine acres. In his later years he lived in what is now North Union township, and died there in July, 1833. But his earlier life, after his settlement in Fayette County, was passed in Uniontown, in the history of which borough he is more fully mentioned. His son Ephraim died in 1839. His daughter Sarah was the wife of Daniel Keller, a well-known iron-master of this county. Another daughter, Eliza, was the wife of Allen King, of Clark County, Ohio.

James Gallagher purchased and became a settler upon a tract of land on the north bank of Redstone Creek, adjoining Uniontown, now in North Union township. To this property was given the name of

"James' Fancy." Mr. Gallagher's grandson still occupies a part of this farm.

ERECTION OF THE TOWNSHIP AND LIST OF OFFICERS.

The partition of old Union township into the present divisions of North Union and South Union was effected by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved March 11, 1851, which provided and declared, "That hereafter the township of Union, in the county of Fayette, shall be, and is hereby divided into two separate election districts, to be called North and South Union; and that the Cumberland road be the dividing line between the same; and each township shall have a separate window to vote at, in the courthouse in the borough of Uniontown."

The township of North Union then, under this division, is bounded on the north by Franklin and Dunbar townships, on the east by Dunbar and Wharton, on the south and southwest by the borough of Uniontown and the township of South Union (against which last named the boundary is formed by the old National road), and on the west by the township of Menallen. The population of the township by the census of 1880 was 3170.

The list of township officers¹ of North Union from its formation until the present time is as follows:

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1855. Abraham Hayden.	1869. Asher M. Bailey.
1857. Jonathan D. Springer.	1872. J. D. Springer.
1860. William Wallace.	1875. William M. Shipley.
Abraham Hayden.	1877. Enoch M. Abraham.
1862. Elisha D. Emerson.	1878. George Gearing.
George Yeagley.	1879. John W. McDowell.
1864. Asher M. Bailey.	1880. William W. Clark.
1867. Elisha D. Emerson.	1881. Samuel W. Jones.

AUDITORS.

1851. James H. Springer.	1867. Robert Junk.
1853. Thomas H. Fenn.	1868. William W. Clark.
1854. Dennis Springer.	1869. Samuel Jones.
1855. Henry Jeffries.	Samuel Beatty.
1856. Thomas H. Fenn.	1870. Thomas Junk.
1857. William Bryson.	1874. Moses Foster.
1858. Isaac Jeffries.	1875. William W. Clark.
1859-60. Thomas H. Fenn.	Sherman Frazee.
1861. Andrew Bryson.	1876. John Junk.
1862. William W. Clark.	1877. John B. Hogsett.
1863. N. B. Jones.	1878. B. V. Jones.
1864. William Darlington.	1879. S. W. Jones.
1865. William Swan.	1880. John H. Bryson.
1866. John C. Johnston.	1881. James Hankins.

ASSESSORS.

1851-52. John S. Craig.	1861. Wilson Hutchinson.
1853-54. James T. McClean.	1862. John S. Craig.
1855. Calvin Springer.	1863. William Darlington.
1856. John Gallagher.	1864. John S. Craig.
1857. Emanuel Brown.	1865-67. James McClean.
1858. James McClean.	1868. Stephen Hawkins.
1859. James McKean.	1869. Mordecai Lincoln.

¹ The list here given is nearly complete, though not entirely so, on account of the imperfection of records and election returns.

1869. Abraham Huston.	1879. M. A. Foster.
1870. John S. Craig.	James Hanan.
1873-74. John Foster.	1880. Fuller Carson.
1875-76. Emmanuel Maust.	1881. W. S. Jobes.
Moses A. Foster.	

SCHOOLS.

One of the earliest schools in what is now North Union was taught, not long after the commencement of the present century, by James Todd, afterwards attorney-general of the State, in a house situated near Mount Braddock, on land adjoining the Pearce tract. There are few, if any, surviving of the scholars who attended that school except Mr. John Jones, now eighty years of age, who has still a vivid recollection of attending there under the teaching of "School-master" Todd.

In 1822 a school was taught in a log building standing on the Widow Murphy place, now owned by Robert Hogsett. This school was then under charge of Hugh Ellerton, but the names of his predecessors and successors, if there were any, have not been ascertained. About 1826 the people of the vicinity united to build a large log school-house on the site of the present one near William Hankins'. In that school-house Daniel Keller, who had been identified with the early iron interests of this section, taught from the time of its erection till the inauguration of the free-school system under the law of 1834.

In 1857 the county superintendent reported for this township nine schools, nine teachers, four hundred and sixty-four scholars, and the sum of \$1430 levied for school purposes.

The township is now (1881) divided into seven school districts. The report for the last year gives five hundred and sixty-three pupils, eleven teachers; total expenditure, \$2014.25; valuation of school property in the township, \$10,000.

Following is given a list of those who have served as school directors in North Union from the division of the old township to the present time:

1851.—Charles G. Turner, Abram Hayden.
1852.—Dennis Sutton, James McClean.
1853.—H. W. Beeson, Andrew Bryson, Henry Yeagley.
1854.—Andrew Bryson, J. D. Springer, Elisha D. Emerson.
1856.—William Robinson.
1857.—John Clark, J. D. Springer.
1858.—Parker C. Pusey, Adam Cannon.
1859.—Henry Yeagley, William H. Henshaw.
1861.—Adam Cannon, James Henshaw, Moses Farr.
1862.—Lacey Hibbs.
1863.—William Hawkins, Henry Foster.
1864.—James Henshaw, Charles Shriver, Lewis Stewart.
1865.—William Carson, Upton Spear, William Bryson, George Faring.
1866.—James Henshaw, William Hawkins, Jacob M. Lewellyn.
1867.—Thomas Junk, Henry Foster.
1868.—John Rankin, William Shipley.
1869.—James Henshaw, James Hannan.
1870.—William Shipley, Samuel Carter.
1873.—Robert Hogsett, Thomas Frost.
1874.—William Shipley, Samuel Carter, William Phillips.

- 1875.—William McShane, John Hankins.
 1876.—Andrew Bryson, Jr., Robert Hogsett.
 1877.—Samuel Carter.
 1878.—William Phillips, H. McLaughlin.
 1879.—John F. Hogsett, Andrew Bryson, Jr.
 1880.—Samuel Carter, Henry Thomas.
 1881.—John Hankins, Ewing B. Hare.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOL.

The following sketch of the Soldiers' Orphans' School, located at Dunbar's Camp, in North Union, is taken from an account of its establishment furnished by James Paull, and published in "Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans' Schools."

On the 7th of May, 1866, the Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, ex-superintendent of common schools, and to whom the labor and responsibility of organizing a system of soldiers' orphan schools had been intrusted, wrote the Rev. A. H. Waters, who had just retired from the school superintendency of Butler County, Pa., earnestly requesting him to look out a suitable location for a soldiers' orphan school somewhere in the western counties of the State not already furnished with a school. After considerable inquiry and search without success the efforts were about to be abandoned, when circumstances rendered it necessary for him to visit this county in the discharge of another duty. While here his attention was called to the Madison College buildings, then used only for a small day-school, and owned by the Hon. Andrew Stewart. Having found Mr. Stewart very desirous to have the property used for that purpose, and Dr. Burrowes warmly approving of the location, the buildings were secured and arrangements made for opening the school. On the 19th of September, 1866, the first scholar was admitted, and in a few days large accessions were made on order and by transfers from other schools. The first year of the school's history was attended with many difficulties and discouragements. The want of adaptation in the buildings, and the great uncertainty of the continuance of the system, made it hazardous to incur any great expense in the erection of additional buildings. After a year of struggle the system was made permanent, and by the erection of new buildings and changes in the old the school was placed upon a solid footing, and started on a career of gratifying prosperity. Credit was due to Mr. Stewart for his devotion to the interests of the school, which was shown by his willingness to contribute to the necessary changes, and his generous contribution of six hundred dollars annually—being one-half of the annual lease—as rewards to meritorious pupils.

After nearly eight years of encouraging success, and when from the nature of the case this, as well as all the other schools, must soon begin to decline, for various reasons it was thought advisable to change its location. After giving the matter due consideration, and with the consent of the State superintendent, it was determined to move to Dunbar's Camp, four miles

and a half east of Uniontown, on Laurel Hill. This point was selected on account of location, commanding one of the finest natural scenes to be found in the country; and, also, because it was sufficiently removed from the influence of a large town. Accordingly, in the fall of 1874 work was begun, and in April, 1875, large and convenient buildings were so far completed as to enable the school to move into them. The 8th of April in that year was memorable in its history, as on that day it was transferred from the old home in Uniontown to the new one at Dunbar's Camp.

The change has been demonstrated to be a wise one. The children are healthier, have more freedom, and are happier. They breathe the pure air of an altitude of two thousand five hundred feet, and drink the pure mountain water. It is claimed that there is no finer location for a school in the State, and it is hoped that when this school shall have finished its noble work an educational institution may still be continued in this charming spot.

The school has continued in a very prosperous condition, containing at present (July, 1881) one hundred and eighty pupils. It is still under the efficient management of the Rev. A. H. Waters.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The Bethel Presbyterian Chapel congregation in North Union is a branch of the Laurel Hill Presbyterian Church in Dunbar township. A small chapel was built for its use near the Youngstown Station in 1877.

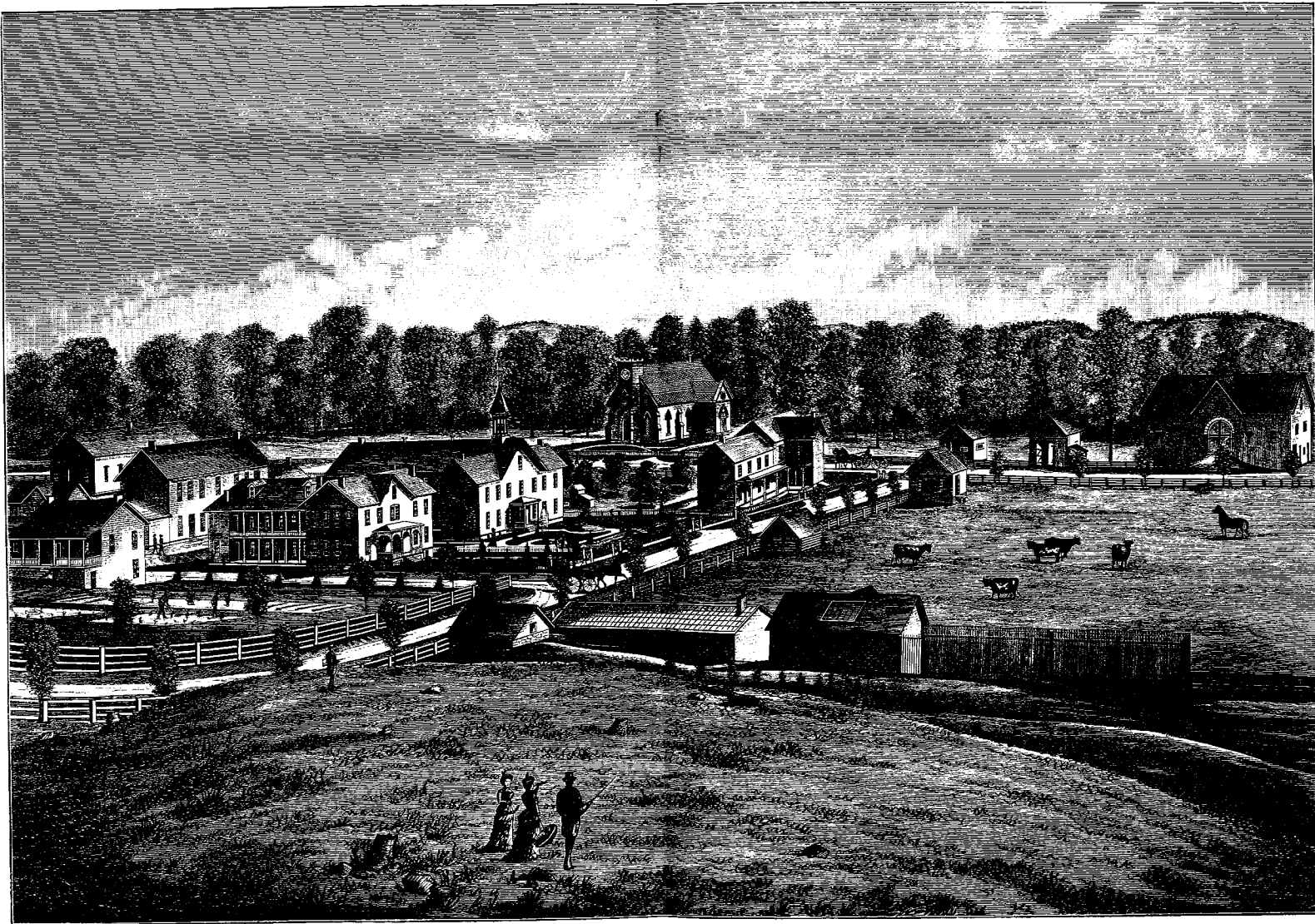
The congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Chapel in this township is a branch of the Uniontown Methodist Episcopal Church. The society in North Union built a chapel in 1877 near the Youngstown Station and adjoining the Presbyterian Chapel.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

LEMONT FURNACE.

In pursuance of an arrangement made early in the spring of 1875 between Ewing, Boyd & Co. and the Lemont Furnace Company, Lemont Furnace was begun and hastened to completion as rapidly as labor and material could secure that end. It was started on the 1st of January, 1876, and has been in blast continuously ever since, except a few months during which its lining was renewed and its power repaired. The stack is sixty feet high, with a maximum diameter of twenty-two feet, it is sixteen feet in the bosh, and has a capacity of fifty tons per day, running mostly on native ores. It has two hot-blasts, two large blowing-engines, four boilers sixty feet long by three and a half feet in diameter, also stock- and casting-houses of adequate capacity to meet the wants of the furnace.

The tramways to the mountain and coal ore mines, as well as to the limestone-quarries, and switches to the coke-ovens, furnish every facility for cheap and



UNIONTOWN SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOL,
DUNBAR'S CAMP.
PROPERTY OF REV. A. G. WATERS, FAYETTE CO., PA.

expeditious delivery of all material in the stock-house. As both the Baltimore and Ohio, and South-west Pennsylvania Railroads pass within a short distance on either side of the furnace, it has ample connections to secure for it the fullest advantages of competitive freight rates.

The furnace property consists of two thousand acres, all underlaid with several veins of ore yielding from thirty-five to forty-two per cent. of iron. Its fine limestone-quarries and large coal-fields, on which one hundred and fifty coke-ovens are now in operation, supplying fuel to the furnace, together with its other advantages, assure Lemont Furnace an independence which but few such establishments enjoy.

The present owners of Lemont Furnace are Robert Hogsett (one-half interest), James P. Hanna, and Thomas H. Rabe.

STEWART IRON COMPANY'S COKE-WORKS.

This company, who have iron furnaces at Sharon, Mercer Co., Pa., as well as in other parts of the country, began the manufacture of coke in North Union for the purpose only of supplying those furnaces. On the 8th of November, 1880, they purchased here one hundred and seventy-one acres of coal land of the heirs of Gen. H. W. Beeson, and commenced work in the opening of the slope and the erection of one hundred and twenty ovens, which are completed and now in operation. The slope has been extended to six hundred feet, with two flat headings, one of three hundred and one of five hundred feet.

MOUNT BRADDOCK COKE-WORKS.

A company, composed of Robert Hogsett, T. W. Watt, W. H. Bailey, John Taylor, and Hugh L. Rankin, commenced these works in 1871 on four hundred acres of land purchased of Robert Hogsett. One hundred and twenty-seven ovens were built, and all the coal mined manufactured into coke. For the first two years their coke was sold to Dewey, Vance & Co., of Wheeling, West Virginia, but afterwards was disposed of in open market.

In the spring of 1881 the works were sold to A. O. Tinstman, of Pittsburgh. The product of the ovens at the present time is fifteen car-loads per day. The works are located on the extreme northeastern border of the township, on the line of the Southwest Pennsylvania, and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads.

THE YOUNGSTOWN COKE COMPANY'S WORKS.

This company was organized Sept. 29, 1879, the incorporators being John Stambaugh, Henry O. Bonnell, Augustus B. Cornell, and Thomas W. Kennedy, who constitute the board of managers. Operations on their lands in North Union were commenced very soon after the organization of the company. They now own five hundred and four acres of coal and one hundred and forty-eight acres of surface, their coal-right extending under lands of John Jones, B. V. Jones, Samuel McClean, George Swearingen, and

Elizabeth Canon. They have now in operation two hundred and forty coke-ovens, with all the necessary machinery and appliances, and have also erected twenty-four double dwelling-houses and a large store-house. The main slope of the mine is 1250 feet, with six flat headings varying from 300 to 500 feet. The daily production of coal is about 500 net tons, making about 380 tons of coke. John Shipley is the mining engineer.

John Stambaugh is president of the Briar Hill Iron and Coal Company; Augustus B. Cornell, manager of the Himrod Furnace Company; and Henry O. Bonnell, manager of the Mahoning Valley Iron Company, all of Youngstown, Ohio. Thomas W. Kennedy is also manager of an iron company's works in the same place. And it was for the purpose of supplying these several furnaces and iron-works with fuel that the Youngstown Coke Company effected its organization and established its works in this township.

THE PERCY MINING COMPANY'S WORKS.

In the spring of 1879 this company, composed of A. W. Bliss, G. C. Marshall, A. B. De Saulles, and Maurice Healy purchased one hundred and forty-two acres of coal-land in North Union, and commenced the mining of coal and ore, and the manufacture of coke. They have now sixty-nine ovens in operation, and from thirty to fifty tons of ore is mined daily. Their coal, coke, and ore are shipped by rail and sold in open market.

The Lemont Furnace Company have one hundred and fifty coke-ovens in blast, as is mentioned in the account of their iron-works.

The fire-brick works in this township are under lease to Messrs. Bliss and Marshall, of the Percy Mining Company. These works, which were first put in operation in 1874, now produce daily from four thousand to ten thousand fire-bricks, which are principally used in the construction of coke-ovens in this part of the county.

SOUTH UNION.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

According to tradition Wendell Brown and his sons¹ were the earliest settlers in South Union town-

¹ Veech gives the following in reference to the Browns: "It is well known that while the Indians held undivided sway in the region they had one or more lead-mines in our mountains, the localities of which they guarded with inviolable secrecy. The discovery of these by the Browns would have been an invaluable acquisition to their venatorial pursuits. Many efforts did they make to find them, and many sly attempts to follow the Indians in their resorts to the mines, but all in vain. And more than once did they narrowly escape detection, and consequent death, by their eagerness to share the forbidden treasure. Abraham Brown [grandson of Wendell] used to relate of his uncle Thomas that, having offended the Indians by some tricks played upon them (perhaps in contrivances to discover their lead-mines, and by repeatedly escaping from them when taken prisoner), he once escaped being burned only by the timely interposition of a friendly chief; but that eventually they caught him when no such intercessor was nigh, and knocked out all his teeth with a piece of iron and a tomahawk. This was savage cruelty. Now for savage honesty. In a season of scarcity some Indians came to

ship. Judge Veech, in his "Monongahela of Old," says, "When Washington's little army was at the Great Meadows, or Fort Necessity, the Browns packed provisions, corn, and beef to him; and when he surrendered to the French and Indians, July 4, 1754, they retired with the retreating colonial troops across the mountains, returning to their lands after the reinstatement of the English dominion by Forbes' army in 1758." The Browns had originally located on Provance's Bottom, on the Monongahela, but after their return settled in what is now South Union and Georges townships. Upon finally making permanent settlement here, Adam Brown located on three hundred and twenty-seven acres of land which was warranted to him June 14, 1769. Maunus Brown had three hundred and six acres warranted to him the same day. Adam Brown was in his earlier life a lieutenant under the king, and served with the Virginia provincials in the French and Indian wars. He induced many of the former acquaintances of the family to come to this section, and they located lands now lying in both Georges and South Union townships, as is shown by the records, which give the titles of the tracts, number of acres contained therein, and the date upon which they were warranted. Of these settlers one was William Downard, who took up two hundred and ninety-three acres of land on the waters of Brown's Run, adjoining the tracts of Adam and Maunus Brown. This property was warranted to him June 14, 1769, under the name of "Walnut Hill."

David Jennings came to this section in 1768, selected a desirable tract of land, and then returned to his home in the eastern part of the State to persuade others to come here and settle with him. John and James Henthorn, two brothers of his wife, came back with Mr. Jennings, and all three of the men entered

the Browns for provisions. The old man sold them eight rows of corn. He afterwards found they had taken just eight rows, and not an ear more.

"Adam Brown—'old Adam,' as he was called—boasted of having been a king's lieutenant in his early days, having probably served with the Virginia provincials in the French and Indian wars. For his services he claimed to have had a royal grant of land of nine miles square, extending from near Mount Braddock along the face of Laurel Hill southward, and westward as far as New Salem. I have seen a large stone, standing a little southwest of the residence of Daniel (or William) Moser, in George township, which the late John McClelland said was a corner of Adam's claim. The old lieutenant, it was said, induced many acquaintances to settle around him on his grant,—the Downards, Greens, McDonalds, McCartys, Brownfields, Henthorns, Kindells, Scotts, Jenningses, Higginsons, etc., and out of abundant caution he and his brother Maunus and they entered applications for their lands in the Pennsylvania Land-Office on the 14th of June, 1769, and had them surveyed soon after. They seem to have been quiescent in the boundary controversy. But it was said that early in 1775, Adam and some of his associates had employed an agent to go to London to perfect the royal grant; when, upon the breaking out of the Revolution, which ended the king's power in this country, they gave up the effort, and in due time perfected their titles under Pennsylvania. From this and some other grounds arose the current allegations that 'Old Adam' and sundry of his neighbors were unfriendly to the cause of American independence, but we believe they were never guilty of any overt acts of toryism. . . . The Maunus Brown branch of the family has always been considered free of the taint charged to 'Old Adam,' and has been productive of good citizens."

applications at the land-office for tracts they had chosen. David Jennings' tract, named "Fear Fax," contained 308½ acres. It was given him by warrant No. 3459, dated June 14, 1769, and surveyed September 26th of the same year. He lived upon this property until his death, March 29, 1824, at eighty-three years of age, when his two sons, David and Benjamin, inherited it. David Jennings, Jr., who died May 23, 1851, aged seventy-seven years, sold his share to Samuel Moxley, who again disposed of it to Jasper M. Thompson. This gentleman also became possessor of the other part of the Jennings farm through Johnston Van Kirk, to whom Benjamin had sold it. The stream that crosses this property is called Jennings' Run.

John and James Henthorn were brothers-in-law of David Jennings, and settled here when he did. John's land was a body of 363 acres called "Choice Tract," directly east of "Fear Fax," which he took up under warrant No. 3485, dated June 14, 1769, and which was surveyed Sept. 27, 1769. The property east of his belonged to his brother James, David Jennings was on the west side, Richard Parr on the north, and the farm on the south was at one time owned by Col. Thomas Collins. John Henthorn spent his life upon this farm, and died in April, 1784, aged forty-three years. Another John Henthorn died in 1799, aged sixty-six years. They, with David Jennings and his son David, were buried in a family cemetery on John Henthorn's farm, which now belongs to Jasper M. Thompson. James Henthorn had 346 acres adjoining the farms of his brother and Adam McCartney, which was surveyed Sept. 28, 1769. At a later day it was owned by James Veech, and at the present time belongs to William E. Caruthers and John C. Breadring.

Thomas Gaddis was one of those pioneers who had applications for land in the land-office awaiting the first issue of warrants, which were dated April 3, 1769. The warrant issued to Mr. Gaddis was No. 1690, which shows the great number of applications that had been filed before that date. He had been in this section several times in previous years, but was frightened away by the Indians, and did not make a permanent settlement until 1769. The land which he located was described as being in the "Redstone Settlement, Cumberland County, the new purchase," and was surveyed Sept. 25, 1769, under the name of "Hundred Acre Spring." In 1789, Mr. Gaddis was carrying on a distillery upon his place. In the early days a Settler's Fort was built upon the tract, and the portion of it still standing was the residence of the late Basil Brownfield. The farms adjoining the one in question were owned in the pioneer time by Isaac Sutton, Edward Brownfield, and James Hamilton. From his first appearance in this vicinity Thomas Gaddis was active and prominent in the expeditions against the Indians, and in all civil and military county affairs. He was second field-major in the

Crawford expedition, and was a prominent leader in the Whiskey Insurrection of 1794. In 1816 he sold the farm upon which he had lived for nearly half a century to John Miller and John Kennedy, and emigrated to the "Miami country," Ohio.

Charles Brownfield was a native of Scotland, who, with his brother James, emigrated to this country and lived for a time near Winchester. His wife was Betsey, the sister of Col. James Burd, and when they came to this township they located a tract of land containing 300 acres, which, in a deed of later years, is described as "near Laurel Hill, on one of the head branches of the Redstone, including my improvement made in the year 1769." Warrant No. 3456, dated June 14, 1769, was given for this land, and the survey was made in September of that year. In 1783, Mr. Brownfield sold this property and removed to Kentucky. Alexander McClean made a second survey of it at this time, and one entry upon the records says, "Said Brownfield removed to the Kentucky country, having sold the above part to Benjamin Brownfield, his son, and the residue to Moses Sutton and George Troutman." In the same connection he further says of this survey, that he "resurveyed the same as by the different purchasers."

Charles Brownfield had eight sons,—Edward, Charles, Robert, Thomas, Empson, Richard, William, and Benjamin. There was but one daughter, Sally, who married Raphael Naylor, of Philadelphia, whither she went to reside, and where she died. Edward Brownfield settled upon a tract of land at the same time his father did, and adjoining that of his father, which contained 250 acres, and was called "Mount Pleasant." Several years later, when the general exodus from this section to Kentucky took place, he removed with his family to the place called "Bear Grass," where John Brownfield, a son of his brother Benjamin, now lives. Empson Brownfield took up 295 acres of land on the waters of Georges Creek, but near the waters of Redstone Creek, partly on the dividing ridge and on the road leading from the gap of the mountain to Cheat River, in Georges township. This land was surveyed Dec. 23, 1785, "by virtue of certificate from the Commissioners of Monongalia, Yohogania, and Ohio Counties for 400 acres of land on the waters of Redstone Creek, to include his settlement made in 1770."

In the year 1776, Empson Brownfield's name appears in the list of purchasers of lots in Uniontown, or Beesontown. In 1784 he purchased a lot in Uniontown, upon which he later built and kept a tavern. It is said that he was the first to start a store in Uniontown, for which he brought the goods over the mountains on pack-horses. After a few years he, too, removed with his family to Kentucky. Charles and Robert Brownfield both settled at Smithfield. The descendants of Charles are all dead. Robert was with Crawford's expedition. His son Basil settled

on the old Gaddis place in 1820, and lived there until his death, Aug. 21, 1881.¹

Thomas Brownfield settled upon a farm between Monroe and Uniontown, and his grandson, Isaac Brownfield, now occupies the place. Richard Brownfield lived near Morgantown for a few years, and then emigrated to Kentucky. William also removed early to Kentucky. Benjamin, the son to whom Charles Brownfield sold his pioneer home on his removal to Kentucky in 1783, always remained upon the farm and died there. His son, Col. Benjamin Brownfield, died there March 28, 1880, at the remarkable old age of one hundred and one years. The property is now owned and occupied by a grandson, Marion Brownfield.

James McCoy settled in South Union in 1769, when, with many others, he made application for a tract of land in the valley east of Uniontown. He was a native of Ireland, and when about fifteen years of age ran away from home and came to America. He had been attending the races with his father, who had entered a favorite colt, and which, at the close of the races, James had been sent home with. On the way he and some other boys ran the horses, when by some mishap the colt stumbled and fell, breaking one of its legs. This so frightened him that instead of going home he started for the coast, where he shipped on board a vessel and worked his passage to America. He remained in the East until twenty-four years of age, when he came to this county, as stated. The warrant for Mr. McCoy's land bears date June 14, 1769, and the order of survey was made Sept. 23, 1769. The property was named "Flint Hill," comprised 305 acres, and an allowance of six per cent. was made for roads. This tract of land is recorded as adjoining those of Thomas Brownfield and Isaac Sutton. Another tract of 221 acres adjoining was surveyed to him the same date, Sept. 23, 1769.

Before leaving the East, Mr. McCoy had married Ann Bruce, who was like himself born in Ireland, and who came to this country when but twelve years old. Upon locating here he built a log cabin, which was situated at the foot of the Bailey orchard. Very soon, however, this cabin was reconstructed and made into "McCoy Fort," which was the rendezvous for all the immediate neighbors in times of danger, the "Col. Thomas Gaddis Fort" being two miles away to the southwest. Mr. McCoy then built for his own residence a house of hewn logs, which stood upon the site of the brick house afterwards built by Eli Bailey.

¹ An obituary notice of Basil Brownfield, published at the time of his death, contained the following: "Mr. Brownfield was born near Smithfield, this county, in 1795. His ancestors came here from Apple-pie Ridge, Shenandoah Valley, Va. He was a man of strong will and aggressive disposition, as the result of which he was well known, and had acquired a large amount of valuable estate. His connections by blood and marriage are very extensive. He leaves four sons and four daughters living, two of these being in Texas, one of the latter being Mrs. William Core. Mr. Brownfield's wife was Sarah Collins, daughter of Joseph Collins, one of the original settlers of Uniontown."

The original property, which was quite extensive, has been divided and sold at different times, until but comparatively little of it remains in the hands of Mr. McCoy's descendants. A tract of nine or ten acres was leased by himself to Thomas Brownfield for ninety-nine years for a mill-site. A large portion of the land is now the property of the Chicago Coke and Coal Company, sold to them by Eli Bailey, who bought it of the heirs of McCoy after his death. His death occurred in 1803, and he was buried in the churchyard of the South Union Baptist Church, of which he was long a worthy and consistent member. The children of James and Ann McCoy were William, George, Isaac, John, Rachel, Ann, Sarah, and Mary. John married and lived on the old homestead, dying there when fifty-two years of age. His wife was a daughter of Col. Thomas Gaddis. Of their several children, John, the eldest, is still living on the old place, and is eighty-three years of age. George, who never married, went to Ohio to live, and died there. Isaac married, lived, and died near his father's home, and left a family of five children. Rachel and Ann married and removed from the State. Sarah became the wife of Samuel Sutton, son of Moses Sutton. They lived on the farm one mile southwest of the Redstone Coke-Works, which has since been owned by John Hagan. Mary McCoy married Thomas Brownfield, son of Charles Brownfield. The farm on which they lived is now owned by their son, Isaac Brownfield. William McCoy became a Baptist minister. He was married in Uniontown, and in 1789 removed to Kentucky. His son Isaac, born in this place in 1783, became a noted Indian missionary. He was but six years of age when, with his parents, he removed to Kentucky. While living there in 1803 he also married, and very soon after emigrated to Fort Wayne, Ind., to preach and labor among the Indians.

On Oct. 17, 1817, he received from the United States Baptist Board of Missions an appointment as a missionary. In compliance with the request of Dr. Turner, the Indian agent, Mr. McCoy, in 1820, settled at Fort Wayne, Ind., and May 29th of that year opened a school numbering twenty-five scholars,—ten English, six French, eight Indians, and one negro. March 12th of the next year the number had increased to thirty-nine Indian scholars. Being authorized to select a site to establish a mission, after much thought and many examinations Mr. McCoy chose a tract in Michigan, one mile square, on the south side of the St. Joseph River. On Aug. 29, 1821, a treaty was made by the government with the Indians for the transfer of this land, which was ratified March 25, 1822, and July 16th of the same year Mr. McCoy received an appointment from Gen. Cass to take charge of this Indian mission. On October 9th following a company of twenty-two persons left Fort Wayne for the new station on the St. Joseph River, where they were to erect buildings, clear the land, and make

other improvements for the growth and development of the "Carey Mission." On December 9th of the same year a train of thirty-two persons, three wagons drawn by oxen and one drawn by horses, and having with them five cows and fifty hogs, left the old school at Fort Wayne for the new home. They arrived at their destination safely, and the first report made to the government, dated July 1, 1823, announced sixty acres of land cleared. In 1825 came the report that two hundred acres had been inclosed, thirty acres were in corn, three hundred peach-trees were growing finely, and a flouring-mill was in operation. With all this advancement the sale of whisky by the traders to the Indians outside of the mission tract caused so much trouble that Mr. McCoy was induced to seek another place for the mission. He studied thoroughly the Indian question, and wrote a work entitled "Remarks on Indian Reform." The principal design of this work was to show the practicability of the meditated reform, and suggested measures to be adopted for its accomplishment. He says, "We discovered that our Indians could not possibly prosper when they knew they had no settled residence, and when the influx of the white population, and with it the introduction of floods of ardent spirits, had already added discouragements to their spiritless minds." On Sept. 15, 1826, a treaty was held with the Pottawatamies on the Wabash, at which there was granted to fifty-eight Indians, by descent, "scholars in the Carey Mission" school on the St. Joseph, under the direction of Rev. Isaac McCoy, one-quarter section of land to be located by the President of the United States.

In 1827, Mr. McCoy left the station to visit New York, Philadelphia, and Washington on business connected with the Indian interests. He held interviews with the President and Commissioner of Indian Affairs with a view to getting a territory for the Indians set off, and in this effort he was successful. The land and improvements of the "Carey Mission" were appraised and sold, and the school gradually declined. Mr. McCoy and Mr. Lykins, his son-in-law, were instructed to visit the region west of Missouri and Arkansas to inspect and report upon the condition of the country there, and select a suitable location for a mission. The tract of land on which the "Shawnee Mission" house in the Indian Territory is located was selected, and Aug. 11, 1833, the little band that was left of the "Carey Mission" gathered there and organized a church. The whole of Mr. McCoy's long life was a constant endeavor to soften and civilize the Indian race.

The Sutton family of five brothers, all Baptist ministers, came to this county as early as 1770, and after that date all located land here. The property of Isaac and Moses Sutton was south of the present village of Monroe, adjoining that of John Hopwood, Jeremiah Cook, and James McCoy. Moses Sutton was one of the purchasers of the residence of Charles

Brownfield, and in 1788 he was assessed upon a distillery as his property. Isaac Sutton was one of the early ministers of Great Bethel Baptist Church at Uniontown. James Sutton settled in Georges township, but afterwards removed to Amwell township, Washington Co., Pa., where, in the year 1774, he was pastor of the Ten-Mile Baptist Church.

Jeremiah Gard owned a tract of land in this township some time before 1780. It contained two hundred and forty-eight acres, and was located next to the farm of Thomas Gaddis. In 1791, Mr. Gard built a mill on Redstone Creek, which is still standing, and is known as the Hutchinson mill. He was also engaged in the manufacture of scythes, and served as a private in the Crawford expedition. He died upon this place, and left three sons,—Daniel, Simeon, and Jeremiah. They all settled near their father and lived here for many years, but after his death removed to the West.

On Nov. 29, 1783, George Troutman purchased of Charles Brownfield thirty-nine acres of land, a portion of the property Brownfield sold upon his removal to Kentucky. The regular survey of the transference of this property was not made to Mr. Troutman until March 2, 1786, at which time there was also surveyed to him, under a warrant issued from the land-office Feb. 23, 1786, another tract of land containing one hundred and twenty-three acres. Later he purchased still more land, and July 16, 1791, he sold one hundred and sixty-two acres to Jonathan Gray, whose descendants still occupy the property. In the year 1788, George Troutman was running a distillery.

The name of Job Littell appeared upon the assessment-roll of Union township in 1785, as being assessed upon a tract of land containing fifty acres. From that time his taxable property increased, and in 1788 he was assessed upon a saw-mill; in 1796 upon a saw-mill, grist-mill, and a house; and in 1798 upon six hundred and thirty-nine acres of land. On Nov. 22, 1802, Job Littell purchased of the commissioners of Fayette County, for the unpaid taxes of 1799-1800, a tract of land of three hundred acres, "situate on the branch of Redstone Creek south of Uniontown." A portion of Job Littell's property was given the name of "Job's Hollow." In this is still visible the ruins of an old mill, with a half-filled race, the old mill-stones, moss-covered and gray, lying in the debris and surrounded by a thicket of underbrush, while the stone house, which was built upon an adjacent hill, has also crumbled and fallen to the ground.

Samuel Littell was a son of Job and Elizabeth Littell. His son Alonzo is now a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, and was for several years editor of *The Genius of Liberty*, of Uniontown. Elizabeth, the daughter of Job and Elizabeth Littell, married John Custead, and with her husband lived in this section. In May, 1819, John Custead advertised that he had "added to his trade of Cabinet-Making that of Making and

Painting Signs," his place of business being three miles south of the borough of Uniontown, near Littell's mill. When Job Littell purchased his property there was reserved an acre of ground for a burial-place, in which himself and wife and John and Elizabeth Custead are buried. Mr. Littell died in 1824, aged eighty-one years, and his wife in 1838, aged eighty-eight years. Other graves are found in this burying-ground, but none are marked save by a common field-stone at the head and foot.

Samuel Work was assessed in 1785 on a tract of 200 acres of land. In the names of property-holders in 1793 appears that of Esther Work, undoubtedly the widow of Samuel, assessed upon 188 acres. Robert, Andrew, John, and Alexander Work were assessed as single men. Shortly after this, however, Alexander Work was assessed upon a grist-mill in Menallen township. About the year 1817 he built a mill in Union township (now South Union), which is still standing, and is known as the Barton mill.

In 1785, Jeremiah Cook was assessed upon property consisting of sixty-three acres of land, a saw-mill and a grist-mill. In 1791 a distillery was added to the above amount of property, and all of it was assessed to him in Union township. In 1793, Richard Sturgeon was assessed upon one hundred and fifty-nine acres of land, a grist-mill, saw-mill, and a fulling-mill, also in Union. From what can be learned both of these men seem to have carried on considerable business here, and to have remained here several years, but no information can be gained as to what section of the township of Union they lived in.

In February, 1788, William Campbell came to this section and purchased a tract of land of one hundred and four acres of Henry Beeson, upon which the former settled in 1768. In 1789, Mr. Campbell took out a warrant for two hundred and seventeen acres of land in Union, in the survey of which he desired to include the land he had previously purchased of Mr. Beeson. It was all surveyed to him in the manner desired, and is now in the possession of E. B. Dawson and Nathaniel Brownfield. In 1788, Mr. Campbell was proprietor and conductor of a distillery, which was situated on the tract of one hundred and four acres purchased of Henry Beeson. The following is a verbatim copy of a marriage certificate given in Mr. Campbell's family in 1790. The original certificate is written on parchment, in a large, bold, and beautiful style of penmanship. The copy is here given as of interest in this connection:

"Whereas Abel Campbell, son of William and Mary Campbell, of Union Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and Susanna Dixon, daughter of William and Rebecca Dixon, of Menallen township, county aforesaid, having declared their intentions of marriage with each other, before several Monthly Meetings of the People called Quakers at Westland, according to the good order used among them; and having Consent of Parties concerned, their said proposals were allowed of by the said meetings. Now these are to certify whom it may concern, that for the full accomplishing of their said Intentions, this

Sixth Day of the Tenth Month, in the Year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety; they, the said Abel Campbell and Susanna Dixon, appeared in a public meeting at Redstone, and the said Abel Campbell taking the said Susanna Dixon by the Hand, did in solemn manner openly declare that he took the said Susanna Dixon to be his Wife; promising through Divine Assistance to be to her a loving and faithful Husband, until Death should separate them; and then and there in the same Assembly, the said Susanna Dixon did in like manner declare that she took the said Abel Campbell to be her Husband; promising through Divine Assistance to be to him a loving Faithful Wife, until Death should separate them; or words to that import. Moreover, they the said Abel Campbell and Susanna (she according to the Custom of Marriage Assuming the surname of her Husband) as a further confirmation thereof, did then and there to these presents set their Hands. Signed, Abel Campbell, Susanna Campbell. And we, whose names are hereunto subscribed, being present at the solemnization of said Marriage and Subscription have as Witnesses thereto set our Hands the Day and Year above Written. Sarah Sanems, Mary Coope, Rebekah Jackson, John Coope, Ruth Crawford, Margaret Crawford, Mary Campbell, Abel Campbell, Rachel Hammond, Jonas Cottell, Orr Garwood, Joshua Hunt, Sarah Cadwallader, Elizabeth Cottell, Esther Cottell, Mary Walton, Rachel Cottell, Marling Harleu, Thomas French, Nimrod Gregg, Thomas Irain, Joseph, Benjamin Townsend, William Wilson, William Silverhorn, John Cadwallader, John McCaddon, John Graves, Jacob Downard, Jesse Beeson, Thomas Townsend, George Harleu, Benj. Harleu, Junr., Isaac Johnson, George Hackney, Samuel Gregg, John Mason, Nathaniel Sanems, William Dixon, Rebekah Dixon, Wm. Campbell, Jr., Mahy Campbell, Junr., James Campbell, William Dixon, Junr., Charles Gouse, Ebenezer Walker, Rachel Walker, George Walker, William Whiteside."

In the year 1804 the name of John Barnes is given on the assessment-roll as a coppersmith. In 1807 a shop was built on the Thomas Gard property by James Barnes for the manufacture of sickles.

It was frequently related by Mr. Basil Brownfield, who died in South Union in August, 1881, at the age of eighty-six years, that about twenty years ago he was told by Judge Friend, of Garret County, Md., that his (Judge Friend's) grandfather was a great hunter and an acquaintance and friend of Daniel Boone, the pioneer of Kentucky, and that upon one occasion, being out on a hunting expedition with Boone, they crossed the Laurel Hill in what is now Fayette County and bivouacked for the night by a fine spring at or near the spot where Gaddis Fort was built nearly twenty-five years later. Here at daylight the next morning they were surprised and captured by a party of French and Indians, by whom they were disarmed, robbed of everything they had but their clothes, and taken to the summit of Laurel Hill, where they were dismissed with the admonition never to be again found west of the mountain on penalty of death by torture. This, Judge Friend said, was told to him by his grandfather, who placed the date of the adventure at about 1750.

ERECTION, BOUNDARIES, AND LIST OF OFFICERS.

The erection of South Union township by act of General Assembly, March 11, 1851, has already been

noticed in connection with North Union, which was erected at the same time from the territory of old Union. The township of South Union lies wholly on the southwest side of the old National road, which forms its boundary against North Union. Its other boundaries are Wharton township on the southeast, Georges on the southwest, and Menallen on the west and northwest. Its population by the last census (1880) was eleven hundred and seventy-seven, including the village of Monroe.

The list (nearly complete) of the principal township officers of South Union from its formation until the present time is given below, viz.:

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1855. Abram Hayden.	1868. Robert McDowell.
1856. John McCoy.	Alexander Black.
James Piper.	1869. Isaac Marest.
1861. Hiram Miller.	1872. George W. Folke.
Benjamin F. Ham.	1873. John S. Dawson.
1862. Thomas Calhoun.	1874. Elias Freeman.
1866. Chauncey B. Hayden.	1875. Thomas Seman.
Thomas Seman.	1878. John Custead.
B. F. Heilen.	1880. William W. Canan.
1867. Samuel Shipley.	1881. Jesse Reed.

AUDITORS.

1851. James H. Springer.	1867. Henry Sutton.
1853. Isaac Brownfield.	1868. Noah Brown.
Samuel Hatfield.	1869. Henry Sutton.
1856. Thomas H. Fenn.	Louis S. Williams.
1857. Thomas Seman.	1870. John Brownfield.
1858. H. C. Jeffries.	1876. William Parshall.
1859. Jeffries Hague.	David S. Richie.
1861. Abraham Hayden.	Perry G. White.
1862. Henry Sutton.	1877. Isaac Brownfield.
1863. Calvin Mosier.	Joseph Hopwood.
1864. Ezra Seman.	1878. Joseph Hopwood.
1865. Robert Hagan.	David S. Richie.
1866. George Yeagley.	1881. Charles L. Smith.

ASSESSORS.

1851. Calvin Springer.	1867-69. Calvin Mosier.
1852. John Sackett.	1870. James Hutchinson.
1853-54. Isaac Hutchinson.	1873. William E. Chick.
1855. I. A. Hague.	1874. Clark E. Hutchins.
1857. John F. Foster.	1875. Calvin Mosier.
1858. Henry Sutton.	1877-78. William E. Chick.
1859-61. Wm. D. Nesmith.	Calvin Mosier.
1862. Thomas Calhoun.	1879. William N. Canan.
1863. Samuel Hatfield.	1880. William T. Kennedy.
1864. Thomas Calhoun.	1881. Josiah V. Williams.
1865-66. James Hutchinson.	

SCHOOLS.

The first school in the township of South Union was taught on the Hellen Hill farm, adjoining the Peter Hook farm; another very early school was taught on the Benjamin Brownfield farm. Oliver Sproull (who was a sergeant in Col. Hamtramck's regiment) was a teacher here for about twenty years in the early days.

In 1857 the county superintendent's report showed that there were then in this township four schools under five teachers and 278 school children. The

NORTH UNION AND SOUTH UNION TOWNSHIPS.

685

amount of tax levied for school purposes was \$618. The report of the school year of 1880-81 shows 242 pupils and five teachers. Total expenditure for school purposes, \$1088.15; valuation of school property, \$6000.

The township is divided into five school districts, called Hatfield, Monroe, Hutchinson, Hague, and Poplar Lane. The list of school directors from the formation of the township to the present time is as follows, as shown by the election returns, viz.:

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

1351. Charles G. Turner.	1866. Jefferson A. Hague.
Abraham Hayden.	1867. Thomas Seman.
1352. Samuel Hutchinson.	John Snyder.
Isaac Wiggins.	John Ring.
John Hague.	Isaac Hutchinson.
1353. Charles G. Turner.	1868. Julius Shipley.
Henry Sutton.	John Johnson.
1354. Samuel Hatfield.	1869. Porter Craig.
Emmanuel Brown.	Robert Hagan.
1355. Isaac Wiggins.	Julius Shipley.
William Custead.	1870. Julius Shipley.
1356. Charles G. Turner.	Noah Brown.
1357. Evan Moore.	1873. Charles L. Smith.
Tobias Sutton.	Jesse Reed.
1358. Thomas Seman.	1874. H. C. Jeffries.
Charles G. Turner.	Isaac Hutchinson.
1359. Isaac Wiggins.	1875. Francis M. Seman.
Isaac Hutchinson.	Joseph I. Johnson.
1361. M. Fell.	1876. John Brownfield.
Benjamin F. Hellen.	James Laughead.
Basil Brownfield.	1877. H. C. Jeffries.
1362. Robert Bailey.	Jacob M. Beeson.
Christopher Riffle.	1878. T. P. Eicher.
1363. Alfred Brown.	John Davis.
Thomas Seman.	1879. James A. Laughead.
1364. John Snyder.	Isaac A. Brownfield.
Robert Hagan.	Robert T. Sutton.
1365. Mahlon Fell.	Alfred Brown.
Joseph Johnson.	1880. Jacob M. Johnson.
1366. John C. Johnson.	1881. Elijah Hutchinson.
Samuel Hatfield.	Addison C. Brant.
Calvin Mosier.	

THE REDSTONE COKE-WORKS.

These works, owned and operated by J. W. Moore & Co., are situated about three miles south of Uniontown, near the railroad leading from that town to Fairchance. The property embraces about six hundred acres of land, with a frontage of nearly two miles along the line of the railroad. A part of this land was purchased in 1880, and the construction of ovens then commenced. On the 1st of May, 1881, seventy-five were completed, and ninety-five have since been added. It is the intention of the owners to increase the number to three hundred.

The mine is entered by a slope or "dip-heading," with a grade of one foot in twelve, and has been extended to six hundred feet. Three hundred feet from the entrance is the first flat-heading, which extends southward, and from this another runs parallel with the slope-heading.

44

Several blocks of houses, each containing eight rooms, and intended for use of the miners, have been built at the works. A large brick store building has also been erected. Two stone-quarries have been opened on the property near the oven-beds. The location of the works is near the head of a mountain stream, which furnishes an abundant supply of pure water. The coke manufactured here is contracted for by J. D. Spearman Iron Company, in Mercer County, Pa.

CHICAGO AND CONNELLSVILLE COKE COMPANY'S WORKS.

The land on which the works of this company are located (being a part of the McCoy tract, taken up in 1769) lies on the line of the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad, about three-fourths of a mile south of Uniontown. About four hundred acres of coal right and twenty-one acres of surface was purchased of Greenbury Crossland and William Hopwood by Jasper M. Thompson, Alpheus E. Willson, Dr. Smith Fuller, William H. Playford, Daniel Kaine, John Snyder, Charles E. Boyle, and Thomas B. Schnatterly, and on the 14th of February, 1880, these gentlemen sold to Robert Montgomery, of Pittsburgh, the twenty-one acres of surface, and the right to all coal and minerals underlying three hundred and twenty-six acres of their lands. Thereupon the Chicago and Conneltsville Coke Company was formed, consisting of Robert Montgomery, Mr. McNair, of St. Louis, and Alexander J. Leith, of Chicago, the last-named gentleman being its president. In the month following the purchase they commenced the sinking of the shaft and the construction of ovens, of which one hundred and six had been completed by the 1st of May, 1881, and one hundred and seventy-eight have been added since that time. The shaft has been sunk two hundred and seventy-eight feet, and a derrick one hundred feet in height erected over it. From the base of the shaft six entries (including the air-course) radiate in different directions. The main entry of flat-heading was in July, 1881, two hundred and twenty feet in length, and the one of the other two hundred feet, rising towards the surface. The company have erected at the works a large brick store and thirty blocks of tenements for the use of the miners and other employes.

The coal mined by this company is all manufactured into coke, and the product of the ovens is sold under contract to the Joliet Steel Company, of Joliet, Ill., of which company Mr. Leith is also the president.

MONROE.

This town, located on the line between North and South Union, was laid out by John Hopwood, Nov. 8, 1791, and by him then named Woodstock. The tract of land upon which the town was erected was patented by John Hopwood from Richard Penn, Governor of Pennsylvania, April 1, 1786. The patent

granted four hundred and fifty acres lying in the valley along Redstone Creek. Prior to this, viz., Nov. 23, 1785, he had purchased a tract of land from James McClean, brother of Alexander McClean. In addition to these valuable possessions, John Hopwood acquired by purchase from Moses Sutton two other tracts of land bounding his other property on the West. John Hopwood readily discerned that his location was advantageous in many respects, being on the old Braddock road, over which passed the travelers from the East to the land of Boone, and being at the base of the Laurel Hill, where the profuse water-power coming from the hills and flowing through his possessions might be readily utilized for driving mills and factories. The traveling traffic had so increased that it became imperative to afford the new-comers public-house accommodations. With all these, and doubtless many additional views, John Hopwood founded the town, and for the accomplishment of this design he set apart two hundred acres of the land he had received by patent, and divided these two hundred acres into four hundred lots.

The charter of the town guaranteed the following benefits and general advantages, viz.: Each purchaser of a lot was to have the privilege to enter upon a three-hundred-acre tract lying contiguous to the town, and take therefrom any stone or timber necessary for the erection of their buildings free of charge, also any timber for the purpose of improving their lots in said town, for the period of ten years from the date of their respective purchases. The terms of sale required the purchaser to pay an annual ground-rent of one-half a Spanish milled dollar or a bushel of wheat. The founder of the town further stipulated that unless the purchasers of these lots or their heirs or assigns should improve their lots by building thereon a good dwelling-house at least twenty-four feet front and sixteen feet in depth, with sufficient stone or brick chimney thereto, at or before the expiration of five years from the date of the purchase, then the said lot or lots should be forfeited to the grantor.

John Hopwood was a thorough scholar, and desiring that the inhabitants of the town might have facilities for acquiring education, he set apart for the building and furnishing of an "Academy of Learning" all ground-rent which should become due and be paid on the lots for the period of twenty years from the date of the charter, together with all the moneys arising from the sale of any lot or lots forfeited as aforesaid for the space of twenty years, also one-fifth part of the first purchase money of all lots in said town for the same period, and to further the object Alexander McClean, Dennis Springer, and Joseph Huston, Esqs., or their successors in office, were to act as trustees, to collect, receive, and hold the fund for building and endowing the "Academy of Learning" in the said town, to be built whenever a majority of the inhabitants residing in and holding lots in fee simple in the town, and proprietors of improved

lots although non-residents, should think the said fund sufficiently large to warrant the undertaking of erecting such buildings as would be proper for an academy. As a suitable location for the academy, he deeded lots Nos. 1 and 2 to the inhabitants of the town and their heirs and assigns forever, to be used for this and for no other intent or purpose whatever. This academy was afterwards built, and in the minutes of the Great Bethel Baptist Church are found resolutions looking to their patronizing the "Union Academy of Woodstock" as a denomination. This was July 19, 1794, and was doubtless one of the first academies in this part of the State.

In the general plan of his town, lots Nos. 80 and 81 were reserved for a market-house, and "for the erection of said Academy and Market-House" the inhabitants were to have the privilege of using all the stone and timber from the aforementioned three-hundred-acre tract, free. The proprietor of the town had granted so many privileges that the town grew rapidly. Among the earliest settlers and citizens of the town were Nicholas Sperry, Moses Hunter, John Haymaker, Nathaniel Wills, Edward Slater, John Sockman, Joseph Chambers, Philip Kcontz, Adam Albert, Frederick Snyder, Richard Holliday, Luke D. Reddecoard, John Morrow, John Fessler, Richard Bowen, Peter Lauch, Caleb Hall, Patrick Byrne, Ann Barnholdt, Simon Lauck, John Formwalt, William Tyler, William Thorn, Jacob Storm, George Tilley, Johnston Smith, John Rhea, John Shietz, Jacob Clowser, John Schley, Alexander Smith, Alexander Doyle, Joseph Semmes, Henry Walker, William Deakins, Jr., George Gilpin, Robert Peters, John Leese, John C. Sneider, John Ritchie, Josiah Starberry, Isaac Sutton, Sr., Peter Deast, Sr., Zacheus Morgan, Christian Street, Archibald McClean, Margaret Reynolds, Isaac Sutton, Jr., Daniel Roberdean, David Russell, William M. Lemmon, William Lemmon, Sr., Samuel Sutton, Christopher Sowers, and William Lucas.

In 1793 the occupations of some of the lot-owners and residents of the town were as follows, viz.: Patrick Byrn, merchant; George Tilley, merchant; Christian Street, minister; Isaac Sutton, Sr., minister; John C. Sneider, physician; Hanson & Bond, printers; Richard Bowen, printer; Nathaniel Willis, printer; Simon Lauck, gunsmith; John Foomwalt, baker; William Tyler, bookbinder; John Shietz, gunsmith; John Clowser, blacksmith; John Schley, coppersmith; John Haymaker, blacksmith; Edward Slater, cabinet-maker; Adam Albert, blacksmith; John Fessler, clock-maker; Joseph Chambers, blacksmith; Peter Lauck, tavern-keeper; Caleb Hall, cabinet-maker; Philip Koontz, butcher.

Thus the town grew and prospered. In 1802, John Hopwood, the proprietor, died. In 1816, Moses Hopwood, the only son of the founder, who by will had inherited all the wealth of his father, decided to lay out an addition to the town. At that time the Na-

tional road was rapidly approaching Monroe, and as it was completed from point to point supplanted the old "Braddock road." During the Presidential campaign of 1816, James Monroe came through here on his trip westward, and was the guest of Moses Hopwood, who informed the Presidential candidate of his intention to enlarge and rename the town, and asked Mr. Monroe what he should call it. The future President requested that it be named for him, and accordingly when the town had been completed in plan in May, 1818, it was so named,—Monroe. Prior to this (in 1817) he had christened one of his sons for the President. The new town was laid out so as to conform to the original Woodstock plat. It consisted of eighty-eight lots. The front or main street received the name of Franklin, and afterwards became the National road. The other principal streets were Perry, Findlay, Washington, Jefferson, and Madison.

Among the first lot-owners may be mentioned William Hart, Isaac Beeson, James Watkins, Jesse Barnes, John Farr, John Farr, Jr., James Barnes, Rachel Bebout, Robert Cooper, Reuben Mockabee, Rebecca Allen, John Custead, William Morris, Julian Wood, Hannah M. Wood, Samuel Hall, Zachariah White, Patrick Bradley, Thomas Hopwood, James Hopwood, Gaddis Hopwood, Elisha Hyatt, James McLucas, Jacob Harbaugh, Henry Barber, Hiram Miller, David Davis, William Hopwood, Enoch W. Clement, Rice G. Hopwood, William Beattie, and Joseph Fisher.

From 1818 until the opening of the railway system the National road was the great thoroughfare of travel between the East and West, and during all this period of more than thirty years this town enjoyed a prosperity that few towns of equal size participated in to such an extent. To illustrate the business which was done in the town during its prosperous years, it need but be mentioned that acres of covered wagons could be seen every night in the week in Monroe, and from five to ten thousand head of hogs and cattle were centred at this point every evening, so that the drovers might get an early start over the mountains before daylight in the morning. Then, in addition to these caravans and trains of covered wagons, there were numerous gangs of slaves on their way from Virginia to Kentucky. The town of Monroe was the place which all travelers aimed to reach at night, so that they might be fresh for the task of passing over the mountains in the early morning. As further indicative of the prominence and importance of the town, the proposition to change the county-seat from Uniontown to Monroe was at one time considered. Gaddis Hopwood, Esq., made the argument in favor of the change, but the larger town continued the county-seat.

TAVERNS.

One of the first requisites in a town is accommodation for the traveling public; this necessity brings public-houses into existence. Soon after the found-

ing of Woodstock, in 1791, tavern-houses were opened there by John De Ford, James McLucas, Jesse Barnes, Lewis Williams, and Benjamin Minton. At that time it was considered a good day's travel to drive from Woodstock to John Slack's, only four miles distant, but that was prior to the existence of the National road, when the old Braddock road was too rough for vehicles. When the addition had been made other tavern stands sprung up in rapid succession on the new Main Street.

The John De Ford tavern was the first in the new town. His stone building was erected in 1818. The persons who did the stone-work were John Sutton, Matthias Chipps, and his son, David Chipps; the carpenter-work was done by Gabriel Getzendiner, John Farr, and Elias Freeman. Mr. John De Ford kept it as a hotel for a number of years, and then removed to Carrollton, Ohio. Matthias Frey succeeded him in the business, and then Henry Fisher. It is now used as a residence.

The German D. Hair tavern-house was built in 1818, by William Morris. He sold it to Thomas Brownfield, March 13, 1822, after which it was completed, the stone-work being done by Benjamin Goodin, Robert Cooper, John Sutton, and John Harvey, Sr., and the carpenter-work by Gabriel Getzendiner and Enos West. After William Morris retired from it, Joseph Noble, Andrew McMasters, and German D. Hair occupied it as a tavern.

The Morris tavern was built by William Morris in 1823, on an elevated site west of the town. This building was of brick. The mason-work was done by Benjamin Goodin and Matthias Chipps, and the carpenter-work by Elias Freeman, Gabriel Getzendiner, and John Farr. William Morris kept this, his second public-house, for a number of years, and was succeeded by Calvin Morris and Matthias Frey. May 22, 1846, it was sold to Moses Hopwood, James Hopwood, Gaddis Hopwood, and John N. Freeman. Since that time the house has been occupied as a residence by the person operating the coal farm, which was sold with the house.

The Andrew McMasters tavern was built in 1825. The stone-work was done by Abraham Beagle, John Harvey, and William Harvey. The carpenters were James Thirlwell, Enos West, Gabriel Getzendiner, and Lawrence Griffith. The following persons occupied it as a public-house: Andrew McMasters, Lott Clawson, Enos W. Clement, Thomas Acklin, Matthias Frey, James Shaffer, and John Worthington, after which it passed into the possession of Benjamin Hayden, and has since been used as a residence.

The Clement House, since known as the Shipley Hotel, was erected by Enoch Wilson Clement in 1839. John Harvey, Jr., did the stone-work. Mr.

Clement kept it five years, at the expiration of which time it was sold to Col. Benjamin Brownfield, whose son, Elijah Brownfield, kept it as a tavern two years. It then went into the following hands successively: Benjamin Brownfield, Jr., Archibald Skiles, John Worthington, John Wallace, Matthias Frey. Aaron Wyatt then bought the property, and after keeping hotel one year sold it in 1858 to Samuel Shipley, who sold it to his son Julius, after which it was rented to Ezra Burke, Redding Bunting, and Lindsay Messmore. The property is at present in the possession of A. C. Brant, and is by him used as a dwelling-house.

The Miller Hotel, a large stone building, was erected by Moses Hopwood, Jr., as a residence. He disposed of it to Elisha Hyatt, who in a few years resold it to Hiram Miller. The latter gentleman kept a public-house for some twenty years. Since then it has been used as a private residence by Mrs. M. M. Beeson.

The Frame Tavern building was originally intended as a dwelling-house when erected by William Ellis. He afterwards disposed of it to Matthias Frey, and that gentleman enlarged it and converted it into a tavern. He was succeeded in business by James Dennison and Thomas Acklin.

STORES.

The first store in the town was opened by Reuben Mockabee. In it was kept a general assortment of dry-goods and groceries. He kept in Woodstock, and when Monroe was laid out removed to Franklin Street, and built a store and residence where the dwelling of Mrs. Elizabeth Hays is at present. Mr. Mockabee afterwards removed to Brownsville. Benjamin Hayden was the next to follow the mercantile business in the town, and he was soon followed by Gaddis Hopwood, Thomas Hopwood, James Hopwood, and Monroe Hopwood. These brothers were not in partnership, but kept the store in succession. The last one, Monroe Hopwood, carried on the business for twenty-five years. Coming on down through the history of the town, the following persons are found engaged in store-keeping, viz.: James Canan, Joseph Peach, William Shipley (who in 1865 bought the store of Benjamin Hayden), Jacob Llewellyn, and A. S. Ingles, who in 1868 sold out to Frank M. Semans, but in 1870 embarked in the business again. In thirteen years Mr. Ingles sold one hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods in Monroe. F. M. Semans has carried on the business successfully for thirteen years past in the old store occupied by the Hopwood brothers in former days. Other merchants have been James E. Goff, N. H. Black, W. H. Cottom, Morgan Canan, A. Shipley, and Benjamin Kissinger.

MANUFACTORIES.

As early as 1810, David Wilcox made shoes, boots, and moccasins in this town, and Hezekiah Reinier

and Thomas Barnes tanned and dressed deerskins for leather breeches, which were at that time considered necessary to an aristocratic dress.

Among the earliest industries of the town was that of wagon-making. The needs of the times when all the travel was overland brought these shops into existence. John Farr and John Hannah were the first wagon-makers in the town. They carried on the business for a number of years, and were succeeded in 1830 by Lott Clawson, who has carried on the business for fifty years. In the mean time others have established themselves here, among whom were Horatio Griffith, who carried on the business some ten years, and then John Custead, who is yet engaged in it.

The first to engage in blacksmithing in the town were Dennis Bryan and Lewis Williams. These were followed by Zachariah White, John Johnson, Philip Horner, Fogg Jenkins, William Amos, Jonas Pratt, Joseph and David Fisher, William Wallace, Bryson Devan, Samuel Hickie, and O. Devan.

At one time there was an extensive comb manufactory in Monroe, the business being carried on by Thomas Nesmith. From 1828 until 1855 he conducted the business, and most of the time had peddlers on the road selling the product of his horn-comb manufactory.

About 1840, William Graham opened a chair- and wheelwright-factory, and this remained in operation until 1847, at which time the works were removed to Waynesburg, Pa.

In 1832-33, Thomas Hopwood, now of Oregon, had built the Monroe Flouring-Mill, which has been successfully carried on ever since. Jacob Dutton was the contractor and millwright.

For the past twenty years John Ingles has been carrying on the business of broom-making in the town.

Isaac Barkley has followed the harness- and saddle-making business a great number of years, and thousands of specimens of his workmanship are in the country.

A carding-machine was put in operation here about 1820 by George Gregg and William Stumph. They carried on the business for a number of years.

TRIP-HAMMER FORGE.

Soon after 1800 there was a trip-hammer forge constructed in the town of Monroe (then Woodstock) by the Hopwoods. This was called Vulcan Forge, and in 1800 John Hopwood had all of the materials in readiness for its construction. Soon after (in 1802) he died, and his son Moses completed the work. This forge and trip-hammer was in operation some fifteen years. It is said that Nathaniel Mitchell had charge of it for a time, and in 1815 Lewis Williams bought it from Moses Hopwood, and the consideration was payable in a good assortment of hoes, axes, mattocks, plow-irons, and shovels before April 1, 1818. The cupola and trip-hammer

were operated by the stream of water which flows through "Lick Hollow."

DISTILLERY.

There was a distillery in the southern limits of Monroe. It was owned by Joseph Frazier, and then by James Calhoun. Long since it was removed from the stream of water where it was located, and a residence was made of it on the front street in Monroe.

THE PROFESSIONS.

These have been well represented from Monroe. Among the lawyers of the place we have Rice G. Hopwood, for many years one of the foremost members of the Fayette County bar, and Albert Hayden, an active practitioner at Fairmount, W. Va.

Among the physicians of Monroe may be mentioned Jordan Morris, son of William Morris, who is now practicing in the West; Thomas Hudson Hopwood, son of William Hopwood, Esq., who was a promising young physician at the breaking out of the Rebellion, and allowing his patriotism to overcome his other desires, he enlisted, passed through the war, and came home in 1867 a major in the United States army, to die from injuries and wounds received on the battle-field.

Moses Hopwood, son of Rev. James Hopwood, removed to Iowa, where he practiced medicine a number of years, and finally yielded to that fell destroyer consumption.

Dr. Alonzo Hopwood, now of Vinton, Iowa, was born in this town, and removed to his new home in 1861.

Dr. William H. Hopwood, son of William Hopwood, Esq., now located at Upper Middletown, Fayette Co., is a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., class of 1876.

Among the clergymen who have labored in Monroe may be mentioned the following:

James Hopwood, son of Moses Hopwood, Sr., began his ministerial career in 1827, and was for many years an efficient preacher in the Methodist Church. He died March 4, 1881, at his home in Vinton, Iowa.

William Ellis commenced preaching at the same time James Hopwood did. Subsequently he united with the Baptist Church, but has now ceased labor on account of age.

James Brown, pastor of the Baptist Church at Confluence, Pa., commenced his ministry in the Monroe Methodist Protestant Church.

William Wallace was formerly a blacksmith in the town. Having been converted, he left the forge and anvil to preach the glad tidings to the world of sinners. He is now a successful preacher in the Pittsburgh Conference, Methodist Protestant Church.

Moses Hopwood, Sr., Gaddis Hopwood, and Thomas Nesmith were all useful as local ministers.

CHURCHES.

The earliest church organization in the town was the Methodist Episcopal. This society was formed as early as 1825, at which time, and for several subsequent years, they had preaching at the residence of Moses Hopwood, Sr., when such eloquent divines as John H. Fielding, Charles Elliot, Henry B. Bascom, John A. Waterman, James G. Sansom, and Thomas M. Hudson preached to this society. In 1830 the Methodist Protestant Church was organized, and many seceded from the Methodist Episcopal Church and united with the new organization. The early members of the church prior to the formation of the new society were Joseph Frazier, Stephen Brown, Hannah Hopwood, Moses Hopwood, Gaddis Hopwood, Thomas Farr, Lucy Farr, Mrs. Brown, John De Ford, Lydia De Ford, James Hopwood, William Hopwood, Thomas J. Nesmith, and William Ellis.

In 1833 the Methodist Episcopal Church, under the pastorate of Rev. J. K. Miller, built the stone church in which they still worship. The succeeding ministers who have cared for the spiritual welfare of this society and congregation are as follows, viz.: Revs. John White, David L. Dempsey, David Hess, William Tipton, Hamilton Cree, Warner Long, Ebenezer Hays, Henry Kerns, Richard Jordan, John L. Irwin, Samuel Wakefield, R. Gordon, Martin Stewart, — Ruter, — McClaig, John S. Lemon, L. R. Beacom, Joseph Horner, Henry Long, William K. Foutch, William C. P. Hamilton, Walter K. Brown, H. Snyder, S. Show, Isaac P. Sadler, John McIntire, E. B. Griffin, T. H. Wilkinson, Homer J. Smith, W. D. Stevens, H. L. Chapman, J. L. Stiffy, Charles McCaslin, J. Momeyer, D. J. Davis, Sylvanus Lane, M. D. Lichliter, R. J. White, John T. Stiffy, and the present pastor, Rev. W. L. McGrew.

When this circuit was first organized the charge was in the Uniontown Circuit, afterwards changed to Fayette Circuit. It has since received the name of Smithfield Circuit. Since its organization this society has had the following persons as class-leaders, viz.: Moses Hopwood, Gaddis Hopwood, Jesse Sacket Perry G. White, Monroe Hopwood, George Hopwood, Jesse Reed.

In 1828 and 1829, under Charles Elliot, there was a great revival, which lasted through the summer and winter, and there were about one hundred and fifty accessions to the church. This revival, under the same preacher, swept all Uniontown and Madison College, and hundreds were there converted. This is said to have been the most remarkable revival of religion ever known in this part of the country.

THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

As has been previously stated, there was a division in the church in 1829. In 1833, soon after the Methodist Episcopal Church had succeeded in building a house of worship, the Methodist Protestant Church also erected a church edifice. Their first class con-

sisted of the following persons, viz.: Joseph Frazier, John De Ford, Sr. (who afterwards removed to Ohio and died there, aged one hundred and four years), Samuel Littell, Stephen Brown, Sr., James Hopwood, Louisa Hopwood, Thomas Hopwood, Elizabeth Hopwood, Thomas Brownfield, Obadiah Ellis, Thomas Nesmith, Lydia De Ford, Harriet De Ford, William De Ford, Elizabeth De Ford, Hannah Brownfield, Margaret Rankin, Margaret Frazier, William Ellis, Margaret Devan, and Moses Farr. James Hopwood was the first class-leader. His successors in that office were Thomas J. Nesmith, William De Ford, Moses Farr, Stephen K. Brown, John Bennington, Sr.

The first preacher for this church was Moses Scott, who was followed by the following-named ministers: Thomas Stynchicum (who afterwards intermarried with the family of "Stonewall" Jackson), John Huntsman, James Robinson, John Burrs, William College, — Porter, — Piper, D. B. Dorsey, James Hopwood, John Scott (now editor of the *Methodist Recorder*), John Woodruff, Valentine Lucas, Joseph Burns, — Ross, John Stillion, Denton Hughes, P. T. Laishley, Amos Hutton, William Betts, F. H. Davis, Isaac Francis, — Boulton, Henry Palmer, Joel Woods, Jesse Hull, James Phipps, John Tygert, John Patton, John Rutledge, M. Stillwell, P. T. Conaway, Henry Lucas, Geo. G. Conaway, William Wallace, and E. A. Brindley.

Prior to 1833 this church held their services in an old log house which had been fitted up as a school-house.

SABBATH-SCHOOLS.

For a great many years the Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Protestant congregations have had Sabbath-schools here in connection with the churches. The Methodist Episcopal Sabbath-school has been very prosperous during the term of its existence. The present superintendent is Mr. George Hopwood, under whose management it has taken front rank among the live schools of the county; and from the report made at the late county convention of Sabbath-school workers we glean the fact that there were sixty conversions in this school during the year 1880. At present the number of officers, teachers, and scholars on the roll is about two hundred and ninety. Other superintendents and prominent workers have been John Custead, N. H. Black, John S. Dawson, James Reed, O. Devan, J. E. Goff, Monroe Hopwood, Simon Matson, James Williams, A. Hayden, A. Shipley, Daniel Crawford, M. Silbaugh.

THE METHODIST PROTESTANT SABBATH-SCHOOL

is at present in excellent condition, and in the past it has done good work. Among the superintendents may be mentioned William Barnes, Thomas G. Barnes, Jacob D. Moore, and Abram Hayden. Prominent among the workers have been Moses Farr, Rhinaldo Farr, Mrs. L. W. Clawson, Mrs. W. N. Canan, and

Mrs. Priscilla White. This school has the names of about one hundred and fifty teachers, officers, and scholars upon its roll.

SCHOOLS.

After the death of John Hopwood his academy was discontinued, yet the desire for knowledge had received such an impetus that it never ceased to exist, and to the teachers and the schools the town owes much of its prosperity. One of the earliest teachers was Alexander Clear, a lame man, who had some thirty pupils, and boarded at the home of Moses Hopwood, Sr. Following him were William Downer, J. Muckadoo, Samuel Lathrop, Mr. Rolin, William Hart (a surveyor and teacher), Mr. Sproul, Mr. Canby, John I. Dorsey, Benjamin Hayden, William Ellis, Calvin Watson, Abram Hayden, Messrs. Vandenburg, and — Morton. After this time the common school law of Pennsylvania came into effect, and a stone school-house was built on the site of the present frame building. William Ellis was the first teacher after the enactment of the new school law. At that time Col. Samuel Evans and William Bryson were directors in Union township.

In 1851 the township was divided for school purposes, and the old brick school-house was erected in South Union. The first teacher in this school was J. P. Blair. The school-house was torn down a few years since, and a new brick building erected in its place.

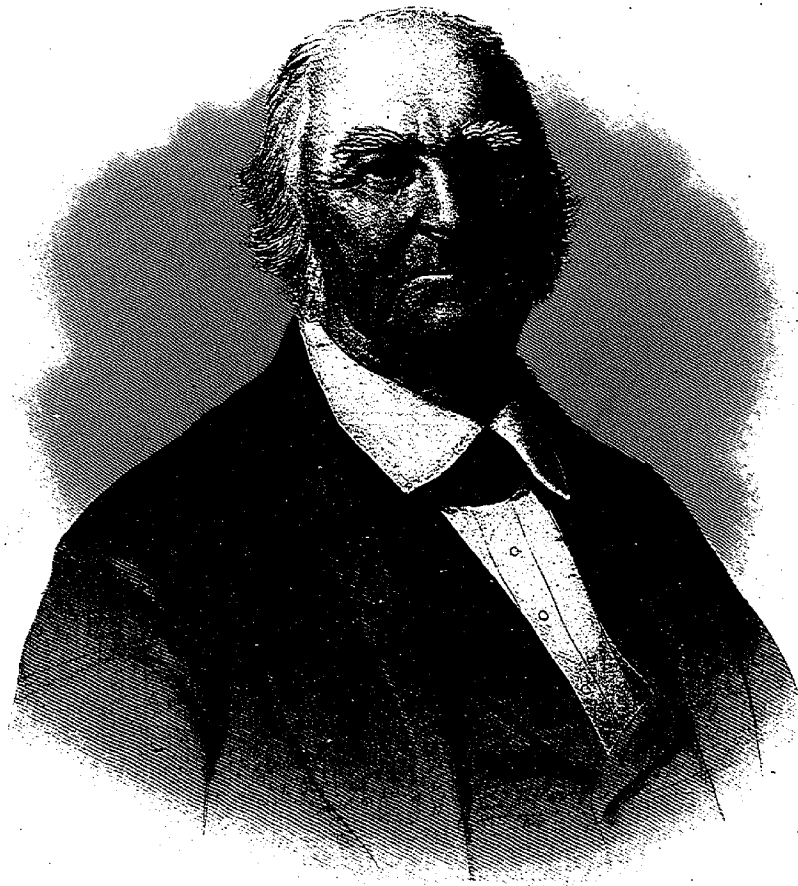
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

LEVI SPRINGER.¹

Levi Springer, a notable and characterful man of his times, was born in North Uniontown, Aug. 14, 1777, and died Feb. 15, 1862. His ancestors came to America from Sweden, but his stock was remotely German. The name "Springer" was given, in sport, by an emperor of Germany, in the eleventh century, to a relation of his, in consequence of an adventurous leap by the latter into the river Saale from the castle of Geibichenstein, where he had been imprisoned for an alleged crime. This original Springer was pardoned by the emperor, and his estates and powers also increased.

Dennis Springer, the grandfather of Levi Springer, lived in early life in New Jersey, where he married at Burlington, in 1736, Ann Prickett, where, it is said to be without doubt, Josiah, Levi, Sr., and other children were born to him. Levi, born 1744, married, about 1768, Annie Gaddis, by whom he had seven children,—Drusilla, Abner, Ruth, Annie, William,

¹ For the "etymology" of the name Springer, and above-mentioned facts concerning Dennis Springer, the writer is indebted to the "Genealogical Table and History of the Springer Family, by M. C. Springer, of Lincoln, Kan."



Engr. by A. H. R. 1850.

Levi Springer



By H. H. P. 1874

Samuel M. Clemens,



John Jones

Zadoc, and Levi, Jr. His wife died in 1778, and in 1780 he married the widow Sarah Duke (whose maiden name was Shephard), by whom he had eight children,—Sarah, Hannah, Elizabeth, Lydia, Rachel, David, Dennis, and Job. Levi, Sr., died March 26, 1823, and his second wife, Sarah, Oct. 25, 1832. Dennis eventually moved to Virginia, and purchased and settled upon land surveyed to him on Apple-Pie Ridge by George Washington. It was obtained from Fairfax, who resided in the neighborhood. Levi Springer, Sr., lived for a time with his father, Dennis, in Virginia, where he married, and where were born two of his children, with whom and their mother he removed into Fayette County about 1773, and here the younger Levi, as noted above, was born, and here raised, being instructed in childhood, according to the manner of the times, in domestic private schools. Early in life he engaged in boating from Brownsville to New Orleans, La., and frequently made return trips home from that far-off point on horseback through the wilderness, though sometimes coming back by vessel as far as New York. His active life-time home was within a quarter of a mile of his birth-place, which is now in possession of the family of Dennis Springer (deceased), having never been sold since first taken possession of by the elder Levi under the law of "tomahawk improvement."

Mr. Springer after his boating days led the life of a farmer mainly, but occasionally dealt in real estate, and withal became a man of wealth. His judgment of the value of lands and other property was excellent, and leading operators in his vicinity were wont to consult him when proposing to invest their money. He bore an unsullied character for integrity, was a man of large stature, very energetic, of strong will, and, it is said, never failed to accomplish what he undertook. He was an old-line Whig, and afterwards a Republican, taking earnest interest in politics.

In the spring of 1828 he married Catharine Todd, a widow (whose maiden name was Condon), and who had one child, John O. Todd, who resides in North Union township. Mr. and Mrs. Springer (who died in March, 1859) were the parents of three daughters,—Ruth Ann, who married Henry W. Gaddis; Kate, married to John Fuller; and Priscilla G., wife of D. O. Cunningham, of Pittsburgh.

JOHN JONES.

Mr. John Jones is the grandson of one of the first settlers of Hummeltown, near Reading, Pa., and the son of John Jones (Sr.), who migrated, with his wife, from Berks County to Fayette County, and settled in Union township in 1792. His mother was Sarah Lincoln, of Quaker ancestry, the daughter of Mordecai Lincoln, born in the neighborhood of Hummeltown, and of the same stock as Abraham Lincoln, the martyred President. Mr. Jones was born near where

he now lives, Oct. 8, 1802, the youngest child of his parents, who had two sons and three daughters. In childhood Mr. Jones went to the common schools, and enjoyed the instructions of a gentleman who afterwards became the distinguished Judge James Todd, and at sixteen years of age attended a select school for a while. In 1819 he was apprenticed to learn the trade of cabinet-making, at which, as apprentice and journeyman, he continued for five years, during which he took a course of book-keeping. Thereafter for two summers he was occupied with the civil engineers who made the United States surveys for the then contemplated extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal westward from Cumberland, under Capt. Shriver. He next engaged for a while in stock-driving, wherein he obtained an experience which has since in life availed him profitably as a stock-raiser and dealer. In 1826 he betook himself to the life of a farmer, stock-raiser, etc., which he has since pursued. In 1835 he bought a farm, which he now occupies, and to which he has added until it now covers about two hundred and forty acres of excellent land, one hundred and twenty acres of which are underlaid with the celebrated nine feet stratum of Connelville coking coal. On July 26, 1851, he suffered a notable disaster in the destruction of his house and farm buildings, near midnight, through a violent tornado, being then obliged to retreat from his house with a family of thirteen persons. He rebuilt the house and barns in the same year.

Mr. Jones is a life-long Democrat, but not a politician, always averring that he would not accept political office on any condition. He is, and has been for forty-seven years, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having been steward nearly all that time. During his long life of eighty years he has borne himself with unquestioned fidelity to duty, and enjoys among his neighbors a high character for probity and honorable business dealing.

He was in June, 1826, united in marriage with Jane Van Horn, of Fayette County, who died Feb. 10, 1879, in her seventy-seventh year, and by whom he had five sons and six daughters, all of whom reached majority, and eight of whom are now living.

SAMUEL M. CLEMENT.

Mr. Samuel M. Clement, of English descent and Quaker stock, was born at Camden, N. J., Aug. 8, 1798, and emigrated thence with his father and family to Fayette County at the age of twelve years. He was educated at the schools of Uniontown, and resided on a farm in North Union township for a number of years. About 1834 he kept a hotel in the mountains at the old Inks stand, half a mile east of Farmington; and about 1835 he and a partner took and prosecuted a valuable contract for macadamizing on the National road, a few miles east of Wheeling,

W. Va. Leaving the mountains he removed to his farm in North Union township, where he conducted for several years, and very successfully, a woolen-mill, which he subsequently converted into a grist-mill that is still in operation. Mr. Clement died Jan. 8, 1876.

He was a gentleman of genial temperament, jovial, possessed of much humor, and of course was very social. Honest in all his business transactions, he was held in high esteem by his neighbors. He was especially remarkable for the purity of his life, and despised all such vices as profanity. Although not a communicant, he attended and aided in the support of the Baptist Church. In politics he was an earnest Republican, and the very last time he left his house it was for the purpose of going to the polls, as a matter of duty to his country as he regarded it. During the war of the Rebellion he was, though too old to go into the field, one of the most ardent of patriots, giving all his moral influence and much of his time and money to the furtherance of the cause of the Union.

In 1823, Mr. Clement married Miss Rebecca Springer, daughter of Jacob Springer, of Uniontown. His wife died only a few months before him, on the 20th of September, 1875. They had nine children, only one of whom is now living, Miss Elizabeth Clement, who resides on the old homestead and skillfully manages the farm.

ISAAC BROWN.

Among the active, practical men who have contributed to the prosperity of Fayette County is the now venerable Isaac Brown, of South Union township, who was born Jan. 4, 1802, in Georges township, less than a mile from his present home. Mr. Brown's grandfather, Emanuel Brown, came from Germany, and was one of the earliest settlers of Fayette County, whose son Abraham, the father of Isaac, settled upon a tract of land lying near Uniontown, on which Isaac Brown now lives, and one of the most valuable tracts of the region. Abraham, the father, was born on the same spot on which Isaac first saw the light. Isaac was married first to Sarah Hutchinson, Aug. 23, 1829. Sarah died July 30, 1834. By this marriage there were three children,—Mary A., who died in infancy; Sarah, who died April 6, 1876; and Phebe A., who married Robert Brownfield. They have one living child, Robert. Isaac was married again Jan. 6, 1839, to Mrs. Mary Jane Grier. To them were born four children,—Caroline, Clarissa, Elizabeth, and Isaac Skiles Brown, who married Helen Moore, and resides upon his father's farm. They have two children,—Carrie May and Isaac. Mary Jane died Sept. 19, 1875.

The rule of Mr. Brown's life has been, "Owe no man anything." He is an acute business man, is

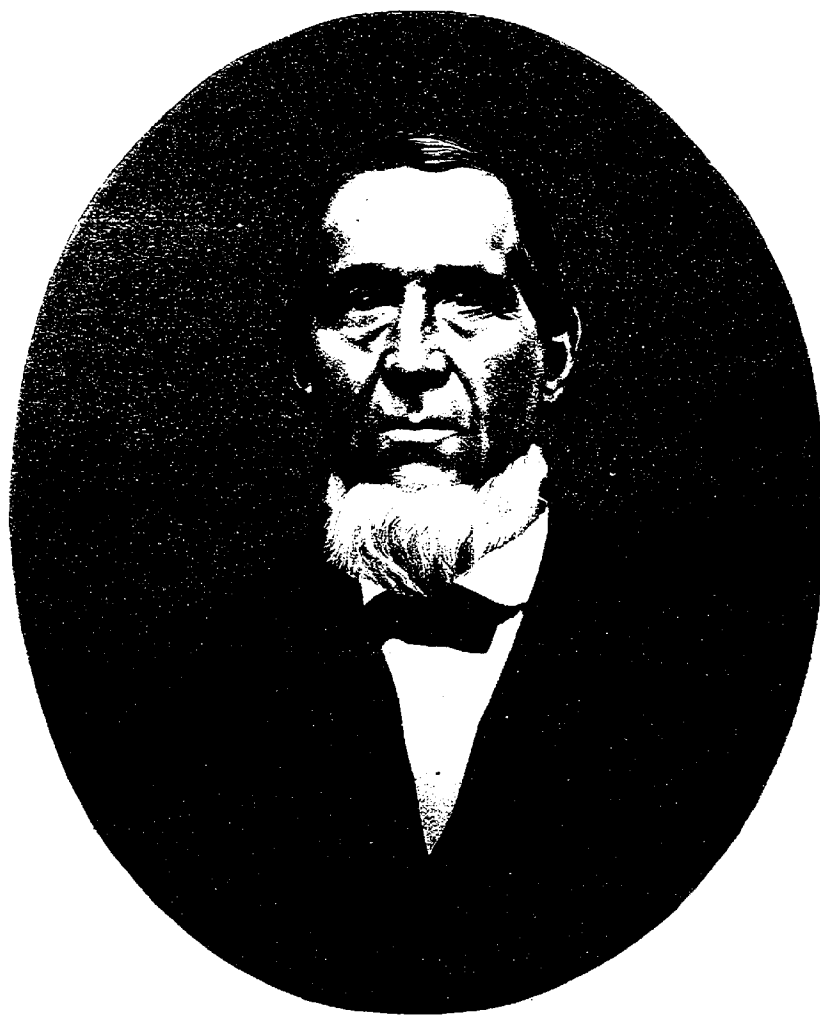
hospitable, and respected by his neighbors for his honesty and charity. He has always been an ardent Democrat, casting his first Presidential vote for Andrew Jackson. His memory is retentive, and he delights in relating incidents in the early history of the county. His race is nearly run, and he realizes the truth of the proverbial saying, "Once a man twice a child."

BASIL BROWNFIELD.

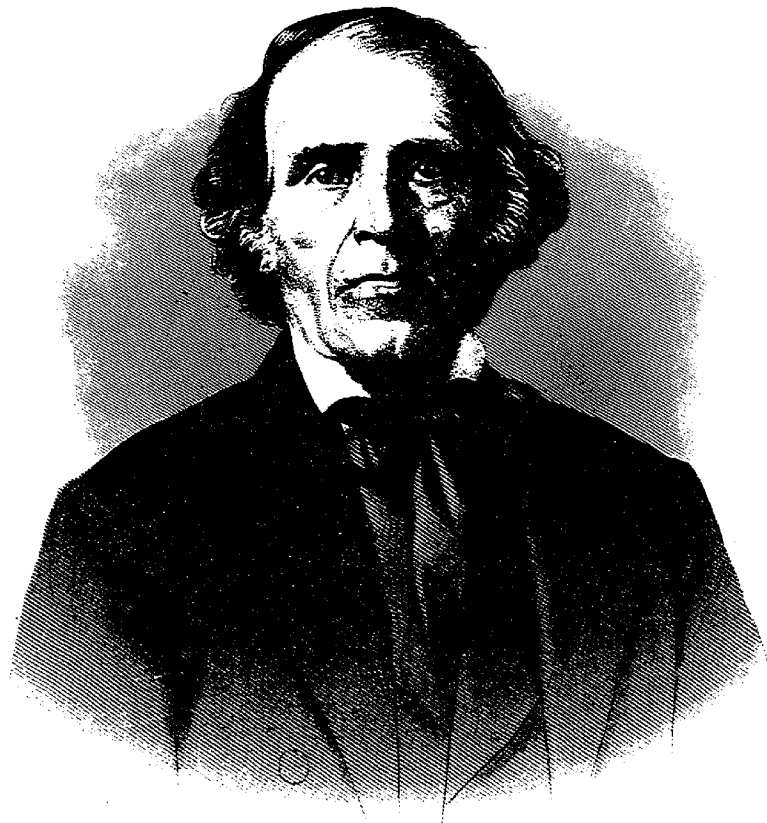
Basil Brownfield, one of the most remarkable men who ever lived in Fayette County, or any other part of the world, died at his residence in South Union township, Aug. 21, 1881, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. It is a matter of but little importance from what stock was descended, or where was born and reared, or what special business in life was followed by such a man as he; for nature gave him stature and intellect of such large proportions as to derelate or distinguish him from almost any special race of men,—made him a giant, a symmetrical anomaly, who might properly look with contempt down upon whatever ancestral line led up to him, as well as upon his fellow-beings generally. But since Mr. Brownfield left a brief record of what he was pleased to declare his lineage, it is well enough to say here that according to that record he was of Brito-Scotch-Irish stock, and was the great-grandson of Charles Brownfield, who emigrated to America from Ireland before the Revolutionary war, but whose parents were Scotch Presbyterians, who left their native land and settled in Ireland, and who traced their line back to one George Brownfield, a native Briton, who belonged to Cromwell's horse, and went over to Scotland with the great Protector and his army.

Charles, with other members of his family, settled near Winchester, Va., and finally came into Fayette County through the persuasion of the husband of a sister of his, Col. Burd, the builder of Redstone Old Fort, at the mouth of Redstone Creek. Charles remained in the region now known as Fayette County, built a cabin near where stands the present Brownfield Station, on the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad; was several times dislodged and driven away by the Indians, but at last succeeded in fixing his abode. The first fee simple deed on the records of Fayette County is that of Charles Brownfield, granted to George Troutman, and dated Nov. 29, 1783.

Charles married and became the father of Robert Brownfield, who in his turn had a son, Robert Brownfield, Jr., and this latter Robert was the father of Basil Brownfield, our hero, who was born March 2, 1796, on the Brownfield homestead farm, near Smithfield, Georges township. At the age of twenty-four, March 2, 1820, he married Sarah Collins, daughter of Joseph and Margaret Collins, of Union township. She died Oct. 1, 1870, aged sixty-eight years. They had eleven children,—Joseph C., Robert, Margaret C., who married Jehu, son of Col. Benjamin Brown-



Isaac Brown



Barclay Brounfield

field; Mary, who married Isaac Hutchinson, a son of Isaac H., of Union township, but a native of Trenton, N. J., and died Feb. 3, 1857; Eliza, who died unmarried July 20, 1853, in the twenty-fourth year of her age; Sarah N., who married Wm. F. Core; Ruth, who married Joseph Barton, son of the late William Barton, Esq.; William N., who for his first wife married Elizabeth James, and after her death married Elizabeth Sackett; Isaac Allen, who married Sarah Burchfield, of Pittsburgh; Lydia C., wife of Thomas McClelland; and Harriet Helen, who died March 22, 1870, in her twenty-fourth year.

Basil Brownfield enjoyed some, but little, opportunities of early education in the subscription schools, and though quite generally understood by his acquaintances throughout life to be, as they expressed it, "unlettered," in the sense of ignorant of books, investigation discovers that he read books extensively, was particularly well versed in ancient history and in the history of his country, and read the Bible so carefully and appreciatively as to be able to quote it fluently and pertinently upon occasion of warm discussion.

Mr. Brownfield commenced his active business life (dating from about twenty years of age) equipped with little "book-learning," but with extraordinary native intellect, a marvelously retentive memory, and an herculean body. By industry, rare tact, with which from the beginning he was gifted, and by economy, he made his way steadily on to fortune, so that at the age of about thirty-five he was accounted wealthy in the local sense. But at about forty or forty-five years of age, burdened through unfortunate free-hand indorsements and universal bail-giving for others, prompted by his great benevolence, he became financially embarrassed, and mortgaged much of his real estate, but finally managed to lift his burdens. But during this period of financial difficulty his business complications became numerous and vexatious, and a career of litigation in his history was inaugurated which won for him a remarkable distinction in the courts, and which continued till the day of his death,—a career in which he was for the most part the victor, by one means and another. Litigation became a recreation to him, obviously a necessity to his happiness. Strong-willed, aggressive, evidently feeling that great intellect, massive muscles, and tireless endurance are "gifts of God" to men with which to fight the battles of life, and the assertion of a powerful manhood a very duty, Mr. Brownfield made of course hosts of enemies to himself, but he had an army of friends; and there was another body of people, neither friends nor foes, who stood aloof, admired the prowess and diplomacy of the man, however much they might have questioned the propriety of some of the weapons with which he fought. These were wont to descant about what a throne this provincial demi-god might have occupied in the world if his education in literature and the sciences had only been

fitting to his superb natural gifts. He was doubtless much misunderstood by even those who thought they knew him best; for underlings and the commonality possess no means of measuring the mental capacity or weighing the moral worth, or, for this matter, touching the bottom of the ingenious diabolism, it may be, of the giants about the outskirts of whose being they hang.

But want of space forbids our enlarging on this head. Many legends and stories of more or less truth and some fancy are current regarding Mr. Brownfield's peculiarities, his methods of operation, his eccentricities, his heroic struggles against his foes, his victories, his sagacious demeanor under defeat, turning it often into victory, etc.;—such tales, as everywhere, cluster about the memory of extraordinary men; but they mostly lack verity in details, and can hardly be crystallized into permanent history.

Mr. Brownfield's great experience as a litigant made him conversant with the arts of the practice of the law, and gave him very considerable knowledge of common law principles and of the statutes of the State, and his fine intellect was not slow to take the measure of the attorneys who swarmed about the Fayette County courts. He held the most of them in royal contempt. To his mind they were pigmies, and he was wont to say, among other things, of those attorneys and pettifoggers that they were "not fit to feed stock," a declaration which had its great weight with his acquaintances, and probably its effect upon the career of the luckless attorneys, for such men as Brownfield make "public opinion," and, it may be said, the law too. And here a well-authenticated tale regarding him, a peculiar fact in his history, such as possibly never had place in the history of any other man, may be pertinently narrated. The gist of it is this, that Brownfield, in his large-hearted good nature and consummate adroitness, as well as dominating wisdom, was accustomed to freely feed and shelter in his own house his most active, belligerent foes, harboring and nursing them while they were bitterly "lawing" him (to use the provincialism of the county) in the courts. These men were mostly "savages," too, from the mountains, who not only accepted his courtesies when extended, but, knowing his good nature, often quartered themselves unceremoniously upon him, turning their horses into his pastures, and betaking themselves to his table and fireside, when they came down to town to wage legal war upon him. He at one time owned many thousands of acres of land in the mountains, and here and there made clearings therein, put up cabins, and got tenants to occupy them. Almost invariably these fellows quarreled with him, launched suits at law for one cause or other against him, and in the midst of their bitterest legal fights camped at his fireside, as above related.

The reader who admires the tender Christian kindness, the forbearance, the benevolence, and other virtues which Mr. Brownfield surely evinced under such

extraordinary circumstances must not suspect him of having indulged in childlike simplicity and imbecility in all this. He knew not only how, with the Christian graces, to draw the temper and dull the edge of his adversary's sword or turn the point of his stiletto, but how as well to catch him at fault, put him in repose, and woo from him the details of his plot and circumvent him. He understood, in short, that it is better to have a legal foe at your fireside and quietly study his weapons than to keep him at bay and be unconscious all the while whether or not he carries dynamite torpedoes in the shape of "testimony" of peculiar coinage, etc., which he may cast and explode under your feet at any time. Mr. Brownfield's great benevolence was not of the crude, undisciplined, indiscriminating kind, though it was often spontaneous and hearty; but his great brain was ever supreme, and probably even his occasional religious zeal was never so hot-tempered as to set his good sense agog.

If Mr. Brownfield at times forgot his great virtues of benevolence, great social virtues, and rigid sense of justice and stooped to the use of questionable arts in his life warfare, it must be said in his defense that he was surrounded by a corrupt set of men, some of them, too, men of comparatively good education, able jurists, for example, who when off the bench kept the ermine spotless by hanging it away out of sight while they systematically wallowed in the mire of business hypocrisies, and attempted to, and sometimes did, plunder Brownfield himself,—in short, surrounded by pious knaves of all kinds, and of a high degree of "respectability," and who, like Basil himself, belonged to churches which were for the most part cages for unclean birds; and Brownfield was, in a sense, compelled to fight these wretches with their own weapons, and learned of them what may have been bad in his life and ways. It is safe to say that with his large nature he was always better than his surroundings.

That the poor, who through his whole life enjoyed his largesses, sorely felt his loss and tenderly mourned him dead, speaks volumes for the man. And it should be added regarding him that he so profited by the iniquities which he discovered hidden under the cloaks of his fellow church-members and members of communions other than his as to be aroused to strong suspicion that church membership is not necessarily a sure road to "glory." Indeed, he was bitter in denunciation of some church-members, and as he had doubts at last about the existence of an orthodox "hell," he seemed to think that there could be no suitable home for them in the future.

But even Basil Brownfield, who potently "lives after he is dead," the favorite public sobriquet of whom, "Black Hawk," a name which when associated with his will and brawn bore terror to evil-doers, living and to live on forever in history, even this "Black Hawk" Basil must not be allowed too much space in this history, though eventful and wonderful

was his life, and this sketch must come to a close. Perhaps nothing more fitting in its ending could be added than the following extract from an obituary notice of him, published editorially in the *Genius of Liberty* of Uniontown, Aug. 25, 1881, four days after Mr. Brownfield's death:

"His neighbors bear testimony that he was a man of good impulses, and was always ready to forgive an injury when he was approached in a proper way.

* * * * *

"His physiognomy had the impress of greatness strongly marked in every lineament, and we venture to say that no man ever lived and died in Fayette County with a stronger cast of expression. Mr. Brownfield was a pleasant and agreeable gentleman, and his home was always open for the reception of his friends and neighbors, and whilst he was always able to impart correct knowledge of the secular things that had transpired around and about him for more than threescore and ten years, he was notable as a good listener, which is a sure indication of a well-balanced mind."

This was written of the wonderful man when near the close of a life of eighty-six years, in far-lengthened old age, when most men of like years would be passing through second childhood into the nursed infancy of drivelling dotage. Brownfield had no peer in his domain, and nature's monarchs, unclassified, spring from and found no races. Their histories, like their lives, are grandly individuate, and other men record but cannot imitate them.

J. W. MOORE.

Mr. J. W. Moore, a portrait of whom appears in this work, is a resident of Greensburg, Westmoreland County, in which county he owns extensive tracts of coal lands, and has other possessions, but he is also largely interested in the manufacture of coke in Fayette County, especially at the coke-works of J. W. Moore & Co., in South Union township.

WILLIAM BARTON.

William Barton, who was born in New Jersey, Sept. 13, 1795, of Quaker stock, and of English ancestry, came into Fayette County with his parents at about twelve years of age. He enjoyed good advantages of education for the times, and in early life was occupied for some years as clerk and manager of a furnace in Uniontown.

On Nov. 28, 1824, he married Mrs. Hannah Collins Foster (born Oct. 28, 1795), widow of John Foster, a captain in the regular army in the war of 1812, and daughter of Thomas Collins, of Uniontown, who was a colonel in the same war, and at one time sheriff of Fayette County, a man of great business capacity. Soon after marriage Mr. Barton settled with his wife



J. W. Moore.



WILLIAM BARTON.

on the old Collins farm, which eventually became by inheritance the property of Mrs. Barton, in South Union township, where he prosecuted farming all his life, adding to the farm by the purchase in 1830 of an adjoining tract equal to it in size. Mr. Barton became a considerable stock-raiser withal, and for twenty years or more ran a distillery, the products of which had a great reputation all along the line of the National road when that thoroughfare was at the height of its glory.

He was an old-line Whig, afterwards a Republican, and took great interest in national politics particularly, and though confined to his house mainly for the last eighteen years of his life, he always caused himself to be carried into town to deposit his vote. He died Nov. 6, 1865, while the war of the Rebellion can be said to have been hardly settled, and during that struggle watched its course with intense anxiety, but with full confidence from the first in the ultimate success of the cause of the Union. He was a genial

man and noted for his thorough integrity in business, his word being all the "bond" his neighbors needed of him. He took great interest in the public schools, and was a director for a number of years. Mr. Barton was a great reader and an independent thinker, and was never attached to any religious organizations; in fact, was distrustful of if not opposed to such organizations.

Mr. Barton died leaving four children, one daughter and three sons, all now dead save one son, Mr. Joseph Barton, who served as a private in the First West Virginia Cavalry during the war of the Rebellion, and who owns the old homestead, in which with his family resides his aged mother, an intelligent woman, still hearty and active, occasionally walking to town even in coldest weather, a distance of two miles, over a road too rough at times for horses to travel with safety to limb, and one of the wretchedly bad roads too common in the county and a disgrace to the people of Uniontown.

"That a new township should be made within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of Georges Creek; thence up the same to Robert Long's fulling-mill; thence along the Morgantown road to a point at or near Rev. A. G. Fairchild's; thence by a road as far as Bonaparte Hardin's; thence by a straight line to the northwest branch of York's Run to a stone-pile near a white-oak; thence [by various courses and distances] to a stone in Catt's Run, westwardly of Jacob Emley's, and on land of George Defenbaugh, about three perches from a spring-house; thence down Catt's Run to the land or farm of John Poundstone, where the road crosses said run; thence by