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20TH CENTURY HISTORY
OF THE CITY OF
Washington and Washington County
Pennsylvania

AND
Representative Citizens

BY
JOSEPH F. McFARLAND

"HISTORY IS PHILOSOPHY TEACHING BY EXAMPLES"

PUBLISHED BY
RICHMOND-ARNOLD PUBLISHING CO.
E. J. RICHMOND, PRES.; C. R. ARNOLD, SEC'Y AND TREAS.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1910



P R E F A C E

The aim of the publishers of this volume and of the author of the history has been to secure for the historical portion thereof full and accurate data respecting the history of the county from the time of its early settlement, and to condense it into a clear and interesting narrative. All topics and occurrences have been included that were essential to this object.

The reviews of resolute and strenuous lives that make up the biographical part of the volume, and the authorship of which is, for the most part, independent of that of the history, are admirably calculated to foster local ties, to inculcate patriotism, and to emphasize the rewards of industry dominated by intelligent purpose. They constitute a most appropriate medium for perpetuating personal annals, and will be of incalculable value to the descendants of those commemorated. These sketches are replete with stirring incidents and intense experiences, and are flavored with a strong human interest that will naturally prove to a large portion of the readers of the book its most attractive feature. In the aggregate of personal memoirs thus collected will be found a vivid epitome of the growth of Washington County, which will fitly supplement the historical statement for its development is identified with the men and women to whom it is attributable. Sketches unrevised by subscribers are indicated by a small asterisk, placed after the name of the subject.

Special prominence has been given to the portraits of representative citizens which appear throughout the volume, and we believe that they will prove not its least interesting feature. We have sought in this department to illustrate the different spheres of industrial and professional achievement as conspicuously as possible.

The publishers have endeavored to avoid slighting any part of the work, to fittingly supplement the editor's labors by exercising care over the minutest details of publication, and to give to the volume the three-fold value of a readable narrative, a useful work of reference, and a tasteful ornament to the library. We believe the result has justified the care thus exercised.

In preparing the historical part of the work the editor has relied upon facts stated in previous historical and biographical works pertaining to this county, Fayette, and Westmoreland, and to the following books and histories, among others: The histories of Beaver County, by Bausman; Allegheny County, by Warner & Co.; and Old Westmoreland County, by Hassler; Washington County Biographies, by Beers & Co.; Washington and the West, by Hurlburt; The Scotch-Irish in America, by Dinsmore; Canonsburg, by Ewing; The Sherrard Family, by Thos. J. Sherrard; Steubenville Association, by M. A. Cooper; Monongahela City Anniversary; Monongahela City Old Home Week; Recollections of Seventy Years, by Jemmings; Presbyterianism, by Hays; and History of the Presbytery of Washington. Among those who assisted with material and otherwise are John W. Boileau, Hon. E. F. Acheson, Hon. C. E. Crothers, Frank R. Hall, L. W. Morgan, M. Riddle Allen, Isaac Yohe, James E. Barnett, and editors of papers throughout the county who furnished special or industrial issues of their publications.

THE PUBLISHERS AND EDITOR.

Chicago, March, 1910.

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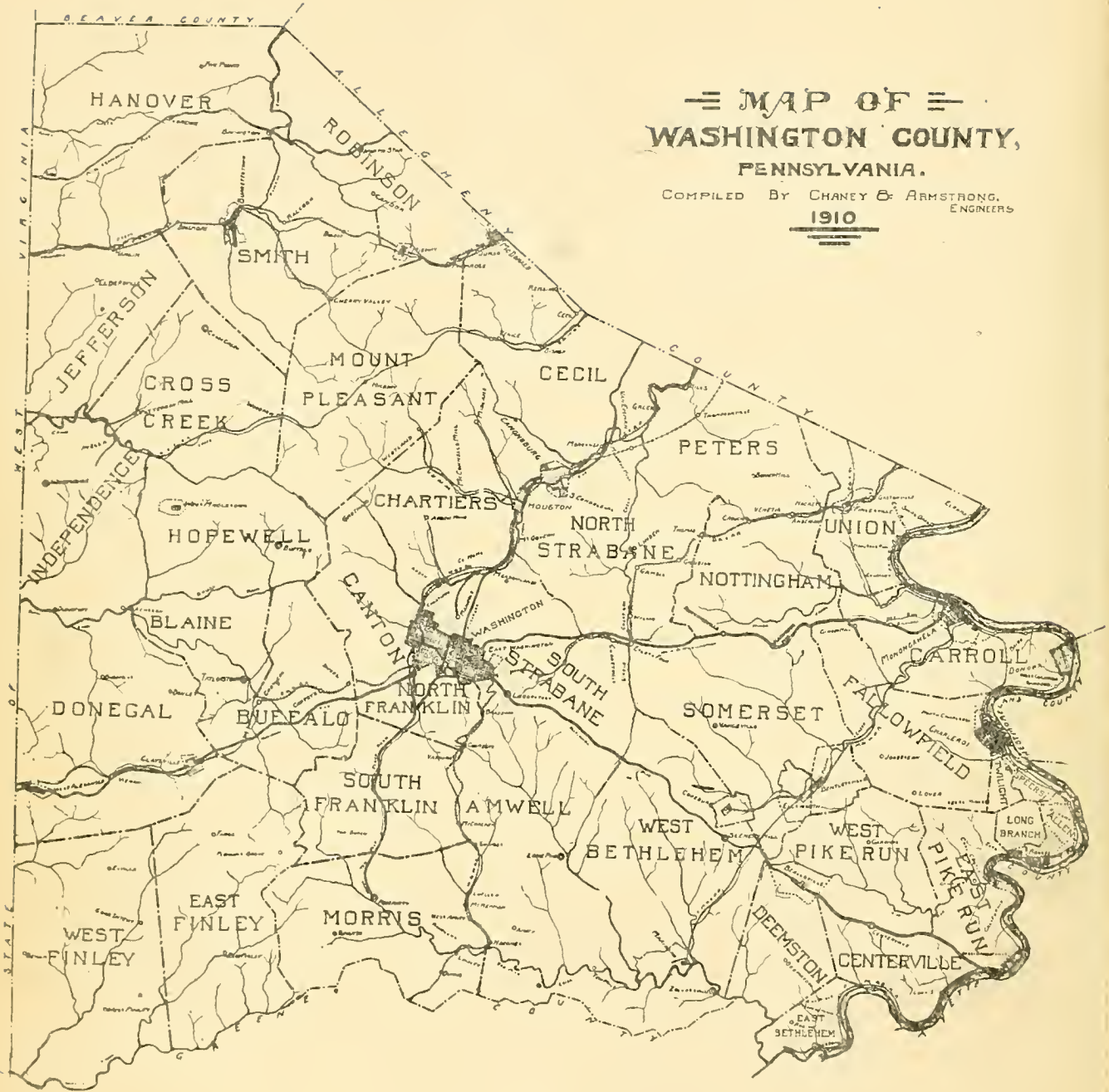
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MAP OF
WASHINGTON COUNTY,
PENNSYLVANIA.

COMPILED BY CHANEY & ARMSTRONG,
ENGINEERS

1910



History of Washington County

CHAPTER I

GENESIS OF THE COUNTY

Washington County Established 1781—Its Strata—Location of County Seat—In the Forest—Indians—Banditti—Wars and Complications—The First Academy.

Washington County, so called because it was the first county erected in the State of Pennsylvania after George Washington became illustrious, lies southwest of the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, its nearest boundary line being about ten miles from that city. A circle of 50 miles in diameter, drawn around the city of Pittsburg, it is said, would include the richest part of the earth, and Washington County is by nature the most richly endowed portion of that circle. Whether or not this be an exaggeration, it will be difficult to disprove the statement.

A study of its history and resources, its hundreds of thousands of acres of finest pasture and agricultural lands, its millions of tons of bituminous and coking coal, its great lakes of golden, flowing, amber oil, its brilliant lighting and wonderful heating natural gas, its salubrious atmosphere filled with mysterious, powerful, dangerous electricity, all ready waiting to be used in its multitude of mills and factories, should be interesting. It is reasonable to believe that no other small portion of the United States has been such a cause of turmoil because of complications and overlapping of titles and supposed titles as the original territory of this county and the region of Pennsylvania adjoining it. No other county has had two courts and two sets of State officials managing its affairs at the same time, with their manifold conflict of jurisdiction, and probably no other county in the State has a judicial bench better qualified to settle disputes about lands and chattels, than has this county at this present writing.

The Secretary of Internal Affairs in Pennsylvania says (Report for 1895, Section A, pp. 208, 212): "Today, within the territory so long a matter of

contention, land titles are so well settled that there is probably no section of the State, unless in the three original and a few others of the older counties, in which there is less land litigation than in the counties formed out of the disputed district."

Washington County was erected from Westmoreland County by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed the 28th day of March, 1781, for the reason, as stated in the preamble of the act, that the inhabitants of that part of Westmoreland County which lies west of the Monongahela River had represented to the Assembly of the State the great inconvenience and hardships they were under from being so far remote from the seat of justice and the records of titles in Westmoreland County. Therefore, to accommodate the people with more convenient courts and public county offices, Washington County was established to include all the land in the southwest corner of Pennsylvania.

It was bounded on the north by the Ohio River, on the east by the Monongahela River, and on the south and west by lines uncertain in location and description, supposed to divide Pennsylvania from Virginia.

By the same breath and ink that created Washington County, the present location of the county seat was designated as the place where the courts would be held, for the said act of March 28, 1781, directs the electors to meet at the house of David Hoge, at the place called *Catfish's Camp*,* to hold their elections, "And courts shall sit and be held in said county at the house of David Hoge aforesaid" . . . "until a court house shall be built." The present borough of Washington is located

* Named after a famous Indian chief and called by some "Catfish Camp."

on the ground then occupied by Catfish's Camp. David Hoge claimed, under paper, title from Joseph Hunter and his three children, Abraham, Joseph and Martha, but the Indian warrior, "Catfish," whose Indian name was Tingooqua (sometimes spelled Tingooqua), was, and probably had been residing on this land for many years prior to 1781. He had his camp not far from the present location of Main street depot of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Afterward he moved it to Shirl's Woods, now in the Eighth Ward, and northwest of the Chestnut street depot of the Pittsburg, Columbus, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway, and from thence he went to Ohio, moved and removed no doubt by the offensive encroachments of the pale-faced race. Apparently neither Hoge nor the Hunters ever resided in Washington County.

Thus was established the county of Washington and its county seat, within a mile of the center of said county as it was originally, and almost in the center of the county as it now exists. As will be shown hereafter the present boundaries of Washington County do not now reach the Ohio River on the north nor the Virginia line on the south, the north part having been contributed to help erect Beaver and Allegheny Counties, and the southern part to help erect Green County. Neither was David Hoge nor were the Hunters the first owners or occupants of this land, nor the courts established by the Act of 1781 the first courts that were provided for and held within the boundaries of Washington County.

The Indian nations were here as owners, for they were nations, many nations, or tribes if you prefer, with tribal relations and government, and subject to tribal councils and decisions, just as certainly as a resident in Pennsylvania or Virginia is subject to the laws and decisions of his State. There was this difference, however. Their titles to their lands were not recorded in writing, and the Pennsylvanian and Virginian being able to survey and procure written evidence and description of land, contested most bitterly for many years with the Indians and the French and the English, as well as among themselves, over the ownership and for the possession of the land now known and definitely designated in written records as Washington County. But wampum belts transferred by the red man were not as good evidence of title as the written book of the pale-face.

What kind of a land is this and was this, that caused these bitter disputes legal, legislative and with implements of war, bringing often swift death, by stealth and open battle, and also imprisonment and oppression through the conflict of laws and jurisdiction? The same streams of water running here now, ran then. The Big Raccoon Creek, running north, and emptying into

the Ohio, a few miles below Beaver River; the Chartiers Creek (named for a Frenchman), running northeast and emptying into the Ohio a few miles below the junction of the Allegheny with the Monongahela; Peters, Mingo, Pigeon, Maple, Pike Run, and Big Ten Mile Creeks, flowing east to help swell the Monongahela River; Wheeling Creek, Middle Wheeling Creek, Buffalo Creek, Cross Creek, Harmon's and King's Creeks, hurrying west out through the Panhandle of Virginia, to join the Ohio, all good-sized creeks, with their headwaters well in toward the center of the county, are fed by an innumerable number of rippling streams, which all seem to point toward Washington as the very center and heart of that wonderful horseshoe formed by the Monongahela and the Ohio Rivers. (Examination of Vanhook's map of Washington County, published in 1903, will surprise those who have never studied this watershed.)

This county was then, in 1781, a dense forest, only broken by small patches, with dead trees, made so by the early pioneer or burnt for a clearing by the Indians. The site where Washington now stands, then known as Catfish Camp and Bassettown, was a vast thicket of black hawthorn, wild plums, hazel bushes, shrub oaks and briars. Trees were here in abundance, for the stumps were standing in the one street of Washington seven years after the county was erected and the plot of Bassettown laid out. Fully 100 years afterward the trunks of some of these trees, still in sound condition, were taken out of North Main street in front of Phoenix Row when excavation was being made to lay the first sewer pipes some 12 feet below the street surface.

Those who resided here were in a wild state of mind also because of Indians and banditti. The Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania, on October 11, 1781, assembled in Philadelphia, ordered the lieutenant of militia in Washington County to call forth, agreeable to law, upon his requisition, such militia as may be necessary for the post and protection of the county, and on November 24, after a free conference being held, it appeared to be the sentiment of the council and of the committee "that an additional company is necessary for the defence of Washington County, and to complete the four companies now established, and that it might be proper to make application to Congress for such assistance from the United States as would render an incursion into the Indian country prudent and practicable. The following mentioned depredations, and no doubt many similar cases, were known to the council at that time.

Col. Daniel Broadhead, of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, had written to Washington on the 31st of July, 1779: "I have just learned that two soldiers have lately been killed at Fort Laurens, two boys at Wheeling Creek, and one man slightly wounded, and a soldier last

evening at Fort McIntosh (Beaver), and a soldier slightly wounded."

They had been informed by letter, March 18, 1780, that, "Last Sunday morning, at a sugar camp upon Raccoon Creek, five men were killed and three lads and three girls taken prisoners."

A year before this date, says Bausman, in his history of Beaver County (1904), "Between 40 and 50 men, women and children had been killed and taken from this region in less than two months."

Raccoon Church in Smith Township was located close to Beilor's Fort, and the first person buried in its cemetery, Mrs. Martha Bigger, died May 20th, 1780, in a fort located on Miller's Run, where the family had fled for safety. Shortly afterward, nearby, were buried Mr. McCaules and two Shearer brothers, who had been scalped by the Indians while gathering in their harvest. (History of Raccoon Church, by Miss Margaret S. Sturgeon (1899).

On December 11, 1781, Col. Lewis Farmer was directed by council to purchase for the company of rangers to be raised in Washington County, 50 coats, 50 waistcoats, 50 pairs of overalls, 50 hats, 100 shirts, 100 pairs of shoes and 50 blaukets. On December 19, Captain Joseph Stiles, commissary of military stores, was directed to deliver to Hon. Dorsey Penticost, Esq., five hundred-weight of gun powder, and one thousand-weight of lead, 1,000 flints,* to be forwarded to Col. James Marshall, lieutenant of the County of Washington, for the defence of the frontiers of said county.

December 29, John Canou, Esq. (for whom Canonsburg Borough was named), was given an order for supplying the militia and rangers of Washington County, which may be employed for the defence of the frontier, with one pound of bread, one pound of beef or three-quarters of a pound of pork, 1 gill of whiskey per day and 1 quart of salt and 2 quarts of vinegar for every 100 rations, also soap and candles. John Canon was to receive twelve pence per ration, and on February 15, 1783, his bill was approved for £98, 6s, a balance for rations, furnished to militia and rangers in Washington County from February, 1782, to February, 1783.

On January 5, 1782, Henry Taylor was entrusted with the sum of £250 specie, to be by him delivered to Capt. John Hughes, Lieutenant Peterson and Ensign Morrison, for the purpose of recruiting the company of rangers for the County of Washington. Henry Taylor, Esq., was the first judge of Washington County, and great-grandfather of our present judge, J. F. Taylor.

April 2, 1782, an order on the state funds was drawn, to pay Adam Poe £12, 10s, "for taking an Indian scalp

* Flints were pieces of flinty rock which were fastened in the hammer of the guns to produce sparks when struck against iron close to the powder-pan in the gun. They had no other known way of firing the powder.

in the County of Washington, agreeably to the order of the board."

July 4, 1782, Col. James Marshall, lieutenant, or military commander in Washington, wrote from Catfish to Gen. William Irvine, commanding at Fort Pitt, as follows: "Repeated application has been made to me by the inhabitants on the south line of this county, namely from Jackson's Fort to Buffalo Creek and I am at a loss to know what to do. The people declare they must immediately abandon their habitations unless a few men are sent to them during harvest."

Petitions were also sent in to Irvine at Fort Pitt from many parts of Washington and Westmoreland Counties, setting forth the distress of the inhabitants, and requesting him to furnish men to protect them during harvest time and at their mills.

It is doubtful whether any help was sent to Washington County from Fort Pitt at that time, for the troops there had great difficulty in obtaining supplies and "went a truly deplorable and at the same time despicable figure." "It is difficult to determine whether they were white men." They were in such a state of insubordination that more than one was court martialed and sentenced for execution, and at least one was executed.

September 28, 1782, the Council directed the lieutenant of Washington County to call out no more militia after the expiration of the time of those now in service; his Excellency, George Washington, having received intelligence that the British have called in all the savages, and that no more parties are to be permitted to be sent out against the frontiers. The Council, taking into consideration the proclamation of the 22d day of April, 1780, offering a reward for Indian scalps, and the reasons upon which the same was found no longer continuing, resolved March 21, 1783, that the same be made null and void, and ordered that notice of the revocation of this Indian scalp bounty be sent to the lieutenant of the County of Washington.

Revoking the scalp bounty, and "calling in," or calling off, the savages by the British, did not put a stop to the massacres, for many more heart-rending scenes are described in the histories and traditions of this region. Dr. John W. Dinsmore, in his "Scotch-Irish in America" (page 39), writes:

"Even after they had been driven across the Ohio, the Indians made frequent forays, burning cabins, laying waste the settlements, and massacring the people. I have heard my grandfather tell of such an invasion as late as 1874, when within a few miles of the present city of Pittsburg, the whole county was devastated by a sudden incursion of savages. He was a little fellow of five, and, with his two elder sisters and three little consins, was playing in the edge of the clearing, while the parents were scutching flax across the ravine. The Indians broke from the woods, barbarously tomahawked

two of his little cousins, and took their eister, a girl of fifteen, prisoner, while he and his sisters by swift flight escaped."

A man was killed, in 1783, within a mile of the new county seat (Washington), on Chartiers Creek, and a dozen persons captured. Two of these, Mrs. Walker and a boy, regained their liberty, but the others were carried to the Shawnee towns on Big Miami River. (2 Penna. Archives, Vol. 10, p. 167. Old Westmoreland, by E. W. Hassler, p. 189; 1900.)

These are a few of the very many things which happened suddenly, and are mentioned here in order to impress on the reader the dreadful insecurity among these lovely hills at the time when the court was erected for the purpose of bringing order out of confusion. They are best expressed by Dr. Doddridge, as quoted by Blaine Ewing, Esq., at the Canonsburg Centennial. (See Canonsburg Centennial, by Blaine Ewing, Esq., pp. 129, 130; 1902.)

"Dr. Doddridge tells us that in his lifetime he had noticed marked changes in climate. When he first ventured into this section the snow lay long and deep amid the unbroken forests, and the summers were short and hot. With the first breath of spring, the season that brings such joy to the hearts of all in this day, the fathers and mothers of that day looked with a kind of terror on the trees, as they clothed themselves in verdure, and deepened the gathering shadows of pathless woods. Then it was that the Indian chose his season of warfare and rapine. Then was the season of their scanty harvests, planted in fear, and worked in parties large enough to afford a respectable fighting force, while the families huddled together in the stockades and forts, watched and waited for the return of the men. Not a single time did they open the gates of their forts in the morning, without the fear that the savages were lying in ambush. Then the adventurous pioneer, who refused to listen to warnings, boasted that his crop of corn was better worked than that of his more circumspect neighbor, who retired within the fort at the first call of spring. If the savages had been seen in the neighborhood, runners were sent out in all directions. At night he came stealthily to the window or door, and gently rapped to awaken the sleepers. Constant fear taught our forefathers to sleep lightly. A few whispered words exchanged, and he disappeared in the forest to warn the next cabin. All was then quick and silent preparation. No light dare be struck, not even to stir the fire, but dressing the children as quickly as possible, and praying that the baby would continue to sleep,—for his cry might mean destruction,—they caught up a few articles in the dark, and taking the rifle from the peg, feared every shadow, while they stole off to the fort. The

older children were so imbued with fear, that the name Indian, whispered in their ears, made them mute."

In May, 1784, three years after the county was organized, a letter written from Uniontown, says:

"The Banditti have established themselves in some part of this country, not certainly known, but thought to be the deserted part of Washington County, whence they make frequent incursions into the settlements, under cover of night, terrifying the inhabitants, sometimes beat them unmercifully, and always rob them of such property as they think proper, and then retire to their lurking places."

On June 28, 1784, the county commissioner of Washington County wrote to his Excellency President Dickinson, of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, stating, that,

"This county, as well as Fayette, has for some time past been greatly affected by a troop of robbers from the lower parts of the state, namely the Doanes and others, who by frequent burglaries and robberies, under the protection and countenance of divers evil disposed persons amongst ourselves, have reduced us to the necessity of calling out parties of the militia and making general search for the burglars and their accomplices, whereupon the said burglars, with numbers of horses, negroes and other valuable property, of which they had robbed the inhabitants (in the most daring and insolent manner), set off for Detroit. After one hundred miles of pursuit, Abraham Doane, one who called himself *Thomas Richardson*, and two women who professed to be wives to some of the party, were captured, and the greatest part of the property recovered, but the others escaped."

These and several others, held as accomplices, were confined in the jail, although it was by the county commissioners declared to be insufficient, and this same Abraham Doane had been rescued from it once before by an armed party. A strong armed guard was kept constantly over them, and the commissioners were at a loss to know what to do with them.

The commissioners apparently forgot that they had a three-year-old court just at hand which could dispose of them, and which did afterward dispose of such as could not escape, as is shown by the record and conviction of Thomas Richardson, for burglary, and his execution on *Gallows Hill*, near the present residence of Mr. Joseph C. Baird, in the Thornycroft plan of lots, on October 2, 1784.

The year 1781 stands very prominent in history. Pennsylvania was on the verge of a war with the colony of Virginia over the state line, and the right of government and authority in Washington County, and also in Pittsburg. No landowner knew whether his holdings of land were in Virginia or in Pennsylvania. So great was the opposition to the control of this region by Pennsylvania, that a number of prominent men endeavored to prevent the first judges of our courts from obtaining

their commissious. Virginia was pursuing, among others, some of the very persons who had recently been elected justices under the act organizing this county, seeking to arrest them, and many persons were refusing to aid the military commanders in their effort to protect this county from the Indian marauders. The war between England and her thirteen colonies, covering from 1776 to 1783, had already been exhausting the people for five years, and she had the savage tribes for her allies, with but a few exceptions. The frontiers were left largely to themselves, without much aid from the colonial government, to act as buffers against the Indian.

The very month Washington County had its birth, the Articles of Federation between the colonies, "to be forever free and independent," were adopted by all the states. After this, and before our first court convened, the Rev. Thaddeus Dodd, having been two years at Ten

Mile Church, wrote upon his church book that communion services could not be held prior to that time "because of the incursions of the savages." For the same reason Redstone Presbytery failed to meet in September, as had been appointed. The very month when the Washington County Court first met, Lord Cornwallis surrendered his British troops at Yorktown, which virtually closed the war. One little ray of light begins to glimmer in this gloom. Thaddeus Dodd and his neighbors that year built a cabin near his house, and here began "the first classical and mathematical school or academy west of the mountains," the beginning of Washington College, now the far-famed Washington and Jefferson College.

In the midst of all these "fightings within and wars without," Washington County was set upon its feet, and largely left to shape its own destiny.

CHAPTER II

DISCOVERY AND SETTLEMENT.

Early Explorations—Early Claims of England and France—Washington County Included in Both—Conflicting Grants—George Washington the Envoy—His First Sight of This County—His First Battle—His First Entry on Washington County Soil is with Foreign Troops—Braddock's Defeat—Effect Upon Pennsylvania and Virginia—Extends to South Carolina—Fort Pitt Established—Success and Peace of Paris.

No one can understand the history of Washington County without going far back of its origin; therefore, it is necessary to take a brief review of the early history of Virginia and of the Colony and State of Pennsylvania. Redstone—Old Fort, Fort Bird, both now known as Brownsville; Pittsburg, called Fort Duquesne by the French, Fort Pitt by the English and Pennsylvanians and Fort Dunmore by the Virginians, Logans-town, (Logstown), on the Ohio River, 17½ miles and 57 perches from Fort Pitt (Bausman's Hist. of Beaver County, pp. 972, 976); Beaver, formerly Fort McIntosh; Mingo Bottom, 2½ miles below Steubenville; Fort Henry, now Wheeling—all have a history linked very closely with Washington County. They were just across the river from Washington County, and the wars and disputes between the French and English, the Pennsylvanians and Virginians, the Indians and the individuals and governments of intruders, the farmer distiller and exciseman, which affected the one, affected the other just as seriously.

Who were the Indians? How did they come to give up their possession and right of possession? Why was this region not settled by the Scandinavians, the Spanish, or French-speaking peoples, instead of by the English? Why was the settlement not made by the "Virginian gentlemen," as they were pleased to call themselves, or by released convicts, as was attempted by the French near Montreal a few hundred miles north of us, instead of being made by the sturdy Scotch-Irish, Quakers, and Germans?

People differing very much from those who were in Washington County when our county government was established, were the first to discover the ocean shores east of us, and to make settlements there which would give them claims to all lands extending back westward. The Scandinavians from the north found our coasts several times just before and just after the year 1000, made some weak settlements, and explored along the

Atlantic Coast perhaps as far south as eastern Virginia. They called this coast line Vinland, a name suggested no doubt by the sight and taste of wild fruit. Although the land was pleasing and beautiful to their eyes, and they had as good a title to it as either the English or French obtained 400 years afterward, yet they abandoned it. During three centuries the Norsemen visited this Vinland, if traditions are correct, and from the same kind of authority came news of a visit from Prince Madoc of Wales in 1170. (Official Reference Library of U. S., p. 37; 1901.)

John Cabot, a Venetian by birth but with his home in England, seeking for the northwest passage to the East Indies, discovered North America by reaching the cold and uninviting coast of Labrador in the year 1497, and planting the flag of England, took possession in the name of King Henry the Eighth, who had sent him. This was fifteen years before the aged Ponce de Leon, while seeking for the fountain of perpetual youth, the first Spaniard to see North America, planted the Spanish banner in Florida, and two years before Amerigo Vespucci saw America. The following year his son, Sebastian Cabot, returned and sailed from Labrador along the coast through more than twenty degrees of latitude, until he had passed the entrance to the Chesapeake Bay, below the site of our national capital.

It was in this manner that the right of England to the better part of North America was first declared, and this included Washington County, which lies 220 miles back from the Atlantic Coast. The "right" in question may be strongly criticised by posterity, as it rested wholly upon the fact of *first view* by a company of English sailors looking shoreward from their vessels, in the summer of 1498. But this first view was called discovery, and the Christian nations of Europe had agreed among themselves that discovery should hold, that it should constitute a right which they would mutually respect and defend. This right of coast line discovery

carried with it the right, or at least, the claim to all land extending back from the coast discovered.

In this compact not the slightest attention was paid to the rights of possession and occupancy enjoyed for unknown generations by the native peoples of the new lauds. All the claims of the original races were brushed aside as of not the slightest consequence or validity.

It took more than 100 years for the English to effect any permanent settlement, although during this period they had found courage to sail directly across the ocean instead of by the islands of the south, or Labrador in the north, and had fallen in love with the sunny country around Roanoke, which has ever since been called Virginia, in honor of the virgin queen Elizabeth. During this delay the French had, in the year 1524, traveled along the coast line, from what is now New Jersey, northward, to Newfoundland; and the king called this discovery New France. They had given name to the town Montreal, destined to be a strategic fort and base of French operations, and in 1603 had granted the sovereignty of the land *from the latitude of Philadelphia* to one degree north of Montreal (in Canada), to the French count, Gaust or de Mont, with the right to monopolize the trade in furs.

Three years after France assumed to grant ownership to this vast area, England's king, James I, issued two great patents to men of his kingdom, authorizing them to possess and colonize that portion of America lying between the 34th and 45th parallels of latitude. Geographically, the great territory thus granted extended from Wilmington, north Carolina, to northward of Bangor, Maine, and westward to the Pacific Ocean.

The reader will notice that the French and English grants of title overlapped, thus interfering with each other as well as with the Indian possessions, and that the lands of Washington County were included in both the French and English claims of discovery, and close to the latitude of Philadelphia. The French claimed all the land drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries, because one from their nation, La Salle, had explored it and discovered its mouth. This claim also included Washington County, because it was drained by the Ohio, a tributary of the Mississippi.

The discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi was in 1681, the same year in which William Penn obtained a charter for his possessions, now known as Pennsylvania, and just one hundred years before the organization of Washington County. A Virginian, Colonel Wood, is alleged to have explored several branches of the Meschabea (Mississippi) from 1654 to 1664. (Western Annals, p. 94.)

The result of these claims was war between France and Great Britain, extending from the year 1753 to the year 1760, for the control of the upper Ohio River region, the

forks of the Ohio River, with the little unnamed fort then being erected by Ensign Ward, as the first point for contest. This was known as the French and Indian War, a general "mixup" between the French and their Indian allies on the one side, and the British and their Indian allies on the other. The question fought out was, who should possess this region where the Ohio gathers its waters.

The English people who came early to America came for homes or for peace and liberty, and were not so much inclined to roving as the French, who had settlements at Montreal, Canada, Detroit, and other cold regions not so well adapted to early agriculture.

The former were held together in self-centered settlements because of some religious or selfish principle, for which they had left the Mother Country, while the latter moved about and explored more readily, intermingled more easily with the Indians and intermarried with them. If it had not been that the Iriquois Indians, known as the Six Nations, had their headquarters in central New York, between the English and the French, and if the Iriquois had not harbored an ancient grudge against the latter, the French might have held the headwaters of the Ohio, embracing the whole of Washington County. An intimation of conditions, differing from what we now enjoy, is hinted at in the language of a recent writer, when he says: "The intermarrying policy of the Latin nations had in the main been productive of peace, while the civilizing policy of the European settlers has led to many difficulties, but the civilizing policy has saved the white race from a serious degradation."

This war is here very briefly reviewed because the first messenger between the two races was our hero and namesake, and because the little cannon at the little unnamed fort may have been heard and the smoke from the fire at the same place when Fort Duquesne was abandoned, may have been seen afar off by our oldest inhabitant, Catfish, here in his camp, twenty-five miles away.

George Washington, one of the adjutants-general of troops in Virginia Colony, hurried along the Indian paths, in the late of fall of 1753, through "heavy rains and vast quantities of snow," in search of the French, to deliver them a letter from his colonial governor, Dinwiddie, demanding of them in the name of his Britannic Majesty, what they meant by building forts up along the Allegheny River, at Venango and elsewhere, in disregard of the rights and claims of England

The young traveler, 21 years of age, following around the big streams Monogahela and Ohio, from the mouths of Turtle Creek to Logstown (from above Homestead nearly to Beaver), little thought that all the wooded land, across the river to his left, would soon proudly bear his name. (The land he saw became Washington County

but is now part of Allegheny.) His wildest dreams could not have imagined the great cities which now cover his trail nor the great free bridges across the river where he swam his horses and in which he floundered a few days later. He called upon Shingiss, the Delaware Indian sachem, or chief, then living at the mouth of Chartiers Creek, who safely guided him to his superior, Tanacharison, known also as Half-King, the Iroquois sachem, whose home was then at Logstown. From him he took counsel, guidance and safe escort for the 150 miles yet to go before facing the French. Governor Dinwiddie had sent Captain Trent on the same errand six months before, and in a letter says: "He went no farther than Logstown on the Ohio. He reports the French were then 150 miles farther up the river, and I believe was afraid to go to them." (Washington's Journal. By the Ohio he meant the Allegheny River. Early travelers thought the Monongahela was only a branch of the Ohio, and the Allegheny was the continuation of the Ohio.)

The Indians were pleased to know that the young pale face and his Virginia backers were taking up the hatchet, because Tanacharison and others had gone up to the French at different times, remonstrating against the building of the same forts in the Indian's country, and had been called "old women" by the French, and so insulted, threatened and intimidated, that they were not only frightened on their own account, but for the life of their friends, the English traders, who for years had been trading trinkets for their beaver, deer, bear, wolf, and other furs, perhaps including that of the buffalo.

But the wily and fluent Frenchmen had assumed their most pleasing manners and set out their best drinks, in hopes of separating the Indians from their traveling companion; which separation took place on their return trip, at old Venango, which, as the young messenger noted down, "was an old Indian town situate at the mouth of French Creek on Ohio, and lies near north about sixty miles from Logstown, but more than seventy miles the way we were obliged to go." The energetic youth was too impatient to delay with the worn down horses in the heavy snows and freezing roads or foot-paths, so with gun in hand and a pack on his back containing his papers and provisions, he struck out to tramp it entirely alone, except for one companion, Christopher Gist. After some hairbreadth escapes and chilling experiences in walking from near the center of the present County of Beaver to Gist's cabin near the center of Fayette County, where he bought a horse and saddle, he reported to Governor Dinwiddie at Williamsburg, Va.

Two months and a half after reporting, or on April 2, 1754, he was starting on his way back from Alex-

andria, Va., commissioned as a lieutenant-colonel, chief in command of about 150 men, to aid in establishing a fort at the Forks, and to help repel the French.

He was not quite soon enough, for the little fort at the mouth of the Monongahela was surrendered before it had been completed, and he was met by Ensign Ward hurrying back to tell the governor how it had happened, how that the Captain Trent, who last summer seemed to be afraid to carry the Governor's letter to the French, and who had been sent recently in command of soldiers and builders to erect this fort, had sent General Washington word that he was hourly expecting a body of about 800 French, had quietly left for old Virginia; and Lieutenant Frazier had gone home to Turtle Creek just before a body of 1,000 French and Indians had silently dropped down the Allegheny and suddenly called for surrender. He would report that the faithful Iroquois sachem Tanacharison, was with him as his only counsellor and that no words of delay suited the polite Frenchmen. Therefore Ward, with his three or four dozen men, vacated the Forks on April 17, 1754.

This bloodless and smokeless victory gave the French the control of the Ohio and the little unfinished fort became Fort Duquesne, in honor of the noted Frenchman, then governor-general of Canada.

The Indian allies of the French on this occasion were largely from the Ottawas and Chippewas and bands from the upper Allegheny.

Washington then being near Wills Creek (now Cumberland, Md.), called a council there and it was decided, so he writes, "to advance as far as Redstone Creek, on Monongahela" (the edge of Washington County again), "about 37 miles this side the fort, there to raise a fortification, clearing a road broad enough to pass with all our artillery and baggage, and there to wait fresh orders." I thought it proper also to acquaint the governors of Maryland and Pennsylvania of the news."

He kept sending out reconnoitering parties, to hunt for the French on every side through the woods, along the roads and Indian trails an several times got the information that the French army was hunting his forces and were near at hand. Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, reports the result by letter to Governor Hamilton of Pennsylvania, on June 21, 1754, that:

"On the 27th of May the Half King sent Col. Washington Notice that a Party of the French Army were hankering about his Camp; if he would march some of his People to join them, he did not doubt of cutting them off. Col. Washington marched that Night and came up with the Indians; one of the Indian Runners tracked the Frenchmen's Feet and came up to their Lodgment; they discovered our People about one hundred yards distant, flew to their Arms, and a small engagement ensued. We lost one Man and another wounded; the

French had Twelve killed and Twenty-one taken Prisoners, who are now in our Prison; the Indians scalped many of the dead French, took up the Hatchet against them, sent their Scalps and a string of black Wampum to several other tribes of Indians, with a desire that they should also take up the Hatchet against the French, which they have done." (Colonial Records, Vol. 6, p. 55.)

This was Washington's first battle, the first skirmish between the French and the troops of Virginia, the opening of war between England and France. The French had been warning English traders and others against locating near the Ohio for two or three years, claiming the land against all comers, but explaining to the Indians that this was being done to preserve that land to the Indian and to protect him against the English. They claim to this day that the Jumonville party, which Washington and the Iroquois sachem attacked, was only another little warning-out party. Of course, if Jumonville's party had been as large as the warning-out party which a few days prior had confronted the unfinished fort at the Forks, our Virginia probably would have fallen, as Jumonville did, and there never would have been a Washington County.

Washington kept cutting his road through the woods toward the mouth of Redstone Creek at the rate of about a mile per day. Arriving at Gist's, the news of the approaching French caused him to retrace his steps as far as possible. Owing to bad road and shortage of supplies he was obliged to stop at the Great Meadows in the eastern part of what is now Fayette County, and strengthen a little fort which he then or afterward called Fort Necessity. Here occurred the battle known in history as the Great Meadows, where Washington with about 400 men surrendered to De Villiers with a force of about 500 French and 400 Indians on July 3, 1754. He had fought most of the day and had only three days' rations and was 70 miles, as he estimated, from supplies at Wills Creek (now Cumberland, Md.)

The French having driven the Virginians over the mountains and away from the headwaters of the Ohio and Monongahela, returned and burned the "Haugard" storehouse formerly erected by the Ohio company of Virginians, and burned all the settlements they found while going down the Monongahela. Washington County was not yet settled by the pale-face, so the settlements then destroyed must all have been just across the Monongahela from us. (The reader will be interested in examining Thomas Carlyle's review of this conflict in "Frederick the Great," Vol. 5, p. 417; copied in Bausman's History of Beaver County, p. 54.)

Virginia had no assistance in that battle from any other colony nor from the sachem representative of the Six Nations (or Iroquois Indians), who must have taken a separate trail through the woods to the Susquehanna

River when the retreat began and provisions ran low. Three months after this surrender Tanacharison died at Fort Harris on the Susquehanna.

England had given instructions but very little aid. The British Government, aroused now by the defeat of the colony and imagining something of the value of the country being lost to that nation, sent over his Majesty's troops in charge of Gen. Braddock, and a conference between him and the governors of several colonies, including Gov. Morris, of Pennsylvania, was held April 14, 1755, at the capitol of Virginia. The military movements which followed did not receive much support from Pennsylvania, other than that colony furnishing some horses and wagons, purchased through the assistance of Dr. Benjamin Franklin and paid for by England. The slow-blooded eastern Pennsylvanians had not yet become aroused, or perhaps were averse to a contest for land not yet known to belong to Pennsylvania.

Gen. Braddock's forces, without any Indian scouts or allies, followed the military road opened by Washington the previous summer, passed Fort Necessity and Gist's, and crossed over into what afterward became Washington County, (now Allegheny) three miles above Turtle Creek, then recrossed the river at Frazer's, just below the mouth of Turtle Creek.

Washington, although not an officer, was with the 1,400 and 1,500 soldiers, and we may with reason assert that this fateful 9th day of July, 1755 was the first day he ever set foot in the country afterward called for him. These were the *only foreign troops* that ever set foot on Washington County soil.

Historian Sparks writes:

"Washington, just recovering from fever, overtook the forces at the mouth of the Youghiogheny, fifteen miles from Fort Duquesne. * * * The whole train passed through the river a little below the mouth of the Youghiogheny and proceeded in perfect order along the southern margin of the Monongahela. Washington was often heard to say during his lifetime that the most beautiful spectacle he ever beheld was the display of the British troops on this eventful morning. Every man was neatly dressed in full uniform, the soldiers were arranged in columns and marched in exact order, the sun gleamed from their burnished arms, the river flowed tranquilly on their right, and the deep forest overshadowed them with solemn grandeur on their left. In this manner they marched until noon, when they arrived at the second crossing place, ten miles from Fort Duquesne."

The effect of Braddock's dreadful defeat that afternoon upon Pennsylvania was anticipated by Sir John Sinclair, the English quartermaster general, in April of the same year, when he raved at George Croghan and five other road viewers because they had not sooner viewed and reported a road over the mountains so it could have been prepared before the march of the troops.

That these fears were justified is briefly shown by the following quotation from a letter of a Frenchman, Reverent Clocquard:

"I communicated to you last fall the news from this country much abridged. I could have enlarged more on the victory we gained on the Ohio over General Braddock's army, but sufficient for you to know that with his life he lost more than 1,800 men and immense booty, with scarcely any loss on our side. * * * You will learn first that our Indians have waged the most cruel war against the English; that they continued it throughout the spring and are still so exasperated as to be beyond control; Georgia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, are wholly laid waste. The farmers have been forced to quit their abodes and to return into the towns. They have neither plowed nor planted. * * * The Indians do not make any prisoners; they will kill all they meet, men women and children. * * * On the 29th of January we received letters from M. Dumas, Commandant at Fort Duquesne on the Ohio, stating that the Indians, in December, had more than 500 English scalps and he had more than 200 prisoners." (Penna. Archives, 2d Series, Vol. C, p. 459.)

It is impossible situated as we are after a century and a half to comprehend the dire results. Bands of heathen savages, with modern arms and ammunition furnished by the French, who aided and sometimes personally commanded their expeditions, roamed eastward through mountain and valley day and night, killing, capturing, burning and carrying off without opposition, even to within twenty miles of the eastern boundary of

Pennsylvania and to the east of Cumberland, Md. Shingiss, chief of the Delawares, had moved from the mouth of Chartiers Creek in Washington County to Kittaning up the Allegheny, and was most ferocious and vindictive. The helpless Virginians fought fire with fire by obtaining Cherokees from South Carolina and soon the scalps of French officers and soldiers were being carried eastward. War arose in South Carolina over an alleged massacre of some Cherokees by some Virginians, and this being encouraged by the French sending powder and ball and Frenchmen to aid the Indians there, it became necessary for South Carolina to call for assistance from North Carolina, Virginia and the British forces in America. That war, with similar scenes being enacted in Pennsylvania and Maryland, was carried on for five years, ending in 1761.

In the meantime Fort Duquesne had been vacated by the French to avoid a fight, on the 28th of November, 1758, and became the English Fort Pitt.

From this time forward fortune favored the English and colonists, who carried the war to the north and west until this region and the Province of Canada became English acquisition by the Treaty of Paris in 1763.

Our young general had taken a very active part in the preparations and campaigns which had led to the dislodgment of the French and the following patched-up peace of submission entered into by the Delaware and Shawanese, which secured for us the rich but unoccupied lands west of the Monongahela.

CHAPTER III

EVENTS OF 1763-1768.

Might makes Right—Iroquois Indians, the Conquerors—Their Landed Claims—Their Standards—Peace Treaty with English—Wars with France—Councils—Description of Aborigines and their Disposition—Pontiac's Organized War 1763—Nations Engaged—Simultaneous Attack—Their Football Game—Ft. Pitt Beset—Settlers Flee—Relief—Treaty—Descriptions in Indian Grants Indefinite—Encroachments by Whites—Remonstrance by Indians—Fruitless Proclamations by Governments of Pennsylvania and Virginia—Sermon at Redstone—Council at Ft. Pitt—Treaty of 1763 Including Washington County—Indefinite Boundary—Opening of Land Office.

The much-talked claim of "right of discovery" having thus been fought out and decided on the principal that "might makes right," it remained to be seen whether the right of first-possession could withstand the claims of "might." The French could withdraw to their homeland, but the Indians had no other land. The latter perceived that he could no longer gratify his warrior instincts by assisting either one of the foreign nations against the other, and by so doing gain rewards and scalp-bounties which were given by both the so-called Christian nations; nor could he reap rich spoils of all kinds from the settlers. It became now a war of patriotism, and for subsistence in their native land which the pale face was beginning to overcrowd.

The greatest nation of the Middle States was the Iroquois, sometimes called Mingoes, Five Nations, Six Nations, or the United People. Although their home settlements were in central New York, where there are many most beautiful lakes, and where there is at present the "Onondago Indian Reservation," they had rapidly grown to be the leading tribe of the whole North, and finally of the whole continent. (Thatcher's Indian Biography, Vol. 2, p. 38.) During a career of victory which began with the fall of the Adirondacks, they became entitled, or at least *laid claim* to all the territory not sold by the English from the north side of Lakes Erie and Ontario, until it falls into the Mississippi. Their territory was estimated at 1,200 miles in length by 700 to 800 miles in breadth. The combination of government embraced the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagos, Cayugas and Senecas. The Tuscaroras were included in 1812, making the Six Nations. Their power was made effective by bands of the United People remaining with the subjugated tribes. They claimed that the Delawares,

Shawanese and other tribes were a conquered people, living within Iroquois lands by sufferance only.

Every nation had its peculiar ensign or standard. Those among the Five Nations were the bear, otter, wolf, tortoise and eagle, and by those names the tribes were usually distinguished. (History of North and South America by Richard Snowden, Esq., Vol. 2, p. 11; see also Life and Writings of De Witt Clinton, p. 215.)

The Iroquois made a peace treaty in early days with the English and kept the obligation for more than a century during all the revolution and machinations of the French and English governments, on either side. With the former of these people they were often at war. At one time 1,200 of their warriors besieged Montreal, Canada, sacked all the surrounding plantations, killed more than 1,000 French, carried away many others with a loss to the Indian army of but three men.

Their national affairs were conducted by a great annual council held at Onondago, the central canton, composed of the chiefs of each republic. It took cognizance of the great questions of war and peace, of the affairs of the tributary nations, and of their negotiations with the French and English colonies. They held many serious council meetings at Albany, N. Y., with the governor, whom they called Corlear, and no doubt it cost the English a goodly sum from time to time to hold unbroken the chain which bound the Iroquois to that peace which kept them from joining in the French and Indian war. Had they broken faith the French would have reigned triumphant.

Those who read this book will never see the Indian in his prime, and it is fitting here to preserve a description of that early people as given by William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, in the following words:

“They are generally tall, straight, well built, and of singular proportion; they tread strong and clever, and mostly walk with a lofty chin; of complexion, brown as the gypsies in England. They grease themselves with bear’s fat clarified; and using no defence against the sun or weather, their skins must needs be swarthy. Their eyes are little and black, not unlike a straight-looking Jew. I have seen as comely, European-like faces among them, as on your side of the sea. An Italian complexion hath not much more of the white; and the noses of them have as much of the Roman. Their language is lofty, yet narrow, hut, like the Hebrew, in signification, full; like shorthand in writing, one word serveth in the place of three, and the rest are supplied by the understanding of the hearer. Imperfect in their tenses, wanting in their moods, participles, adverbs, conjunctions, and interjections, I have made it my business to understand it, that I might not want an interpreter on any occasion; and I must say, that I know not a language spoken in Europe that hath words of more sweetness or greatness in accent and emphasis than theirs.” (History of North and South America, by Richard Snowden, Esq., Vol. II, p. 25, 1811).

The same author (in Vol. 2, p. 11) speaking of their disposition says: “There are no people who carry their friendships or resentments as far as they do; this naturally results from their peculiar circumstances. The Americans live in small societies, accustomed to see but few objects, and few persons; to be deprived of their objects to which they are closely attached, renders them miserable. Their ideas are too confined to enable them to entertain just sentiments of humanity, or universal benevolence. But this very circumstance, while it makes them cruel and savage to an incredible degree toward those with whom they are at war, adds a new force to their particular friendships, and to the common tie which unites the members of the same tribe, or those in alliance with them.

The well organized attempt of the Indians in 1763 to hold possession of their lands, has been, improperly we think, called the conspiracy of Pontiac. It should be called the Supreme Savage Campaign. It was the “prosecution of one of the mightiest projects ever conceived in the brain of an American savage.”

The transfer of forts and power along the lakes from the French to the English in 1761 was a great cause of dissatisfaction to the lake Indians. The English and their language were not so agreeable as the French. One chief said, “When the French arrived at these falls they came and kissed us. They called us children and we found them fathers. We lived like brethren in the same lodge.” The English were too austere, formal and business-like. Pontiac, a leader of the Ottawas, who was a great assistance at Braddock’s defeat, gets the credit of the greatest organization ever made of independent Indian nations or tribes. In order that the reader may have more comprehension of the magnitude of that organization we name the combination as given

by Thatcher as follows: “The Ottawas, the Chippewas, and the Pottawatamies were among the most active. The two former of these had sent 600 warriors in one body to the defence of Fort Duquesne. The Ottawas of L’Arhre Croche, alone, mustered 250 fighting men, The Miamies were engaged; so were the Sacs, the Ottagamies (or foxes), the Menoninies, the Wyandots, the Mississagas, the Shawanese; and, what was still more to the purpose, a large number of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Delawares and of the Six Nations of New York. The alliance of the two last named parties—in itself the result of a masterpiece of policy—was necessary to complete that vast system of attack which comprehended all the British positions from Niagara to Green Bay and the Potomac.”

In a paper prepared by Sir William Johnson in the fall of 1763, he gives the number of the northern Indians, not including the Illinois, Sioux and some other western tribes at 11,980, and an inventory amounting to 10,060 (warriors alone) was made by Indian Agent, Col. George Morgan, about ten years later at the beginning of the Revolution. (History of Beaver County, p. 21.) Morgan sets down the Iroquois warriors at 1,600. Thatcher says the most moderate account of the population of the Five Nations he had seen was by an agent of Virginia who held a conference at Alhany with their chiefs in 1677 and their warriors were given at 2,150. It may be that a great part of these were not actively engaged in the war led by Pontiac.

The grand simultaneous attack on all the string of British forts from Niagara to Green Bay and the Potomac, from May to July, in 1763, was carried out with a very fair degree of success. Fort Pitt, with the smaller forts Ligonier, Bedford and others in Pennsylvania were closely beset, and Fort Pitt was entirely cut off from communication but successfully defended until relieved in August by Col. Bouquet and British troops.

A game, a mixture of tennis and football was used by the Indians as a crafty scheme to get possession of a northern fort. “The game, *baggatway*, was played with a hat and ball, the former being about four feet long, curved and terminating in a sort of racket. Two posts were placed in the ground a half mile or mile from each other and the ball placed half way between them. Each party has its post, and the game consists in getting the ball to the adversary’s post. The game is necessarily attended with much violence and noise. Not less than 400 players were engaged on both sides.” The scheme was a success, and the result was fiendish destruction to the English at Fort Michilimackinac. The French looked on undisturbed. The savages made amends for their failures by a series of the most horrible devastations in detail, particularly in New York, Pennsylvania and northern Virginia, which have ever

been committed upon the continent. A few passages from periodical publications of that date will give a better conception of conditions.

“Fort Pitt, May 31st.

“There is melancholy news here. The Indians have broken out in divers places and have murdered Colonel Clapham and his family. (This is probably the same William Clapham who made a list of the inhabitants of Pittsburg, April 15, 1761: Inhabitants, 332, including 95 officers, soldiers, and their families, and 104 houses. Hist. of Beaver Co., Bausman, p. 148, note 3.) . . . Last night eight or ten men were killed on Beaver Creek. We hear of scalping every hour. Messrs. Craig and Allison’s horses, 25, loaded with skins, are all taken. . . .”

“Fort Pitt, Jnno 16th.

“Every morning, an hour before day, the whole garrison are at their alarm posts. Capt. Callender’s people are all killed and their goods taken. There is no account of Mr. Welch, etc. Mr. Crawford is made prisoner and his family all murdered. Our small posts I am afraid are gone. . . .”

“Philadelphia, June 23.

“By an express just now from Fort Pitt we learn the Indians are continually about that place; that out of 120 traders but two or three escaped. . . .”

“Philadelphia, July 27.

“Shippensburg and Carlisle are now our frontiers, none living at their plantations but such as have their houses stockaded. Upwards of two hundred women and children are living in Fort Loudon, a spot not more than one hundred feet square. Col. S—, of a Virginia regiment, reports upwards of three hundred persons killed or taken prisoners; that for 100 miles in breadth and 300 in length, not one family is to be found in their plantation, by which means there are 20,000 people left destitute of their habitations. From the neighborhood of Fort Cumberland (Maryland) near 500 families have run away within this week (June 22nd). It was a melancholy sight to see such numbers of poor people who had abandoned their settlements in such consternation and hurry that they had scarcely anything with them but their children.” (Thatcher, pp. 111, 112.)

Relief came on August 5 and 6, by Col. Bouquet’s ambush of the Indians at Bushy Run, east of but near Pittsburg, and was a bloody revenge to his Scotch Highlanders for the slaughter of their fellow countrymen under young Maj. William Grant five years before, near the present location of the court house at Pittsburg.

The Indian forces not having sufficient supplies to hold any ground gained, were obliged to retire still further westward to the unsettled lands in Ohio and on the Great Lakes. The following year, 1764, they were overawed by English forces. Col. Bradstreet’s forces went toward Niagara, where during the summer he held a grand council, which nearly 2,000 Indians attended. Bouquet’s division went from Carlisle by way of Fort Pitt and along the north side of the Ohio River to the

Muskingum, the region near the new location of the hostile Delawares and murderous Shawanese. A treaty and surrender of prisoners to the number of 300 by the Indians was effected and finally concluded in the spring of 1765.*

This ended the second great remonstrance and demonstration by the Indians, who had been taught little else besides war by their white associates, but who were now forced into a sullen peace which lasted about ten years.

The Delawares and Shawanese had been assigned to this region west of the Allegheny Mountains by the Iroquois, it to be reserved for them as a hunting ground according to the statement made by some Iroquois chiefs. (Old Records, Vol. 4, p. 580.) There had been much friction among these subordinate nations because of several treaties or sales of land in Pennsylvania made by the Iroquois to the agents of William Penn and of Pennsylvania Colony. The effect of such treaties was to force these unconsulted, subordinate tribes gradually back from the Delaware River to the wilderness of Ohio. Nearly all early titles in any land lack certainty in description. The early deeds above indicated were peculiarly indefinite and had such expressions as the following: (See Creigh’s History, p. 29.) “Lands between two creeks” and “back as far as a man can go in two days;” “backward from the Delaware (River) as far as a man could ride in two days with a horse;” “as far back as a horse can travel in two summer days.”

A deed in 1737 known as the *walking* purchase, “as far as a man can go in a day and a half from the westerly branch of Neshaming up the Delaware” was complained of by the Delawares, and this caused a council meeting in 1742 to which they were invited and at which a great chief of the Iroquois clutched a Delaware chief by the hair, pushed him out of the door with violent, threatening words, saying: “We conquered you and made women of you, and you can no more sell lands than women. We charge you to remove instantly; we do not give you liberty to think about it. Don’t deliberate but remove away.” (Bausman’s History of Beaver County, p. 20.)

This with other disturbances ended the possession of that nation near their namesake river—the Delaware—and led up to their location west of the Alleghenies, from which they were again driven off, as has been stated.

This last removal was necessary in spite of the fact that Pennsylvania had not yet purchased any Indian titles west of the Allegheny Mountains. His Majesty, the King of England, had by royal proclamation on

* Does it not strike the reader with surprise that no accounts are given of deliveries of prisoners by the pale face to the red man? This suggests the old saying: the only good Indian is a dead Indian.

October 7, 1763, forbidden any settlements west of the Alleghenies. On October 24, 1765, he again instructed John Penn, lieutenant governor of Pennsylvania in the following terms:

“It hath been represented unto us that several persons from Pennsylvania and the hack settlements of Virginia have immigrated to the westward of the Allegheny Mountains, and there have seated themselves on lands contiguous to the river Ohio, in express disobedience to our royal proclamation of October 7, 1763. It is therefore our will and pleasure and you are enjoined and required to put a stop to all these and all other like *encroachments* for the future by causing all persons who have irregularly seated themselves westward of the Allegheny Mountains immediately to evacuate these premises.”

On May 24, 1766, the Six Nations (or Iroquois) at a council at Fort Pitt complained of the white people settling at Redstone Creek and upon the Monongahela immediately after the peace of 1765, and contrary to the treaties. The English Gen. Gage complained to Penn in July, offered to send English troops from Fort Pitt to drive off the settlers near Brownsville, and Francis Farquier, lieutenant governor of Virginia, also wrote to Penn on this subject in December. The General Assembly of Pennsylvania passed resolutions and the governors of both the colonies issued proclamations, (Virginia issuing as many as three) calling upon all settlers to remove; threatening them with what the Indians might do to them, and also with military executions.

All these admitted that the land westward of the mountains was the *property of the Indian* and showed much fear, evidently of the Iroquois.

The Assembly passed a warning-off law on the subject and Penn issued a proclamation and appointed Rev. John Steele (the Presbyterian minister at Carlisle) and three others of Cumberland County—this western county still extending to the western line of Pennsylvania, wherever that might be—a commission to visit the Monongahela River region, to read the proclamation and induce settlers to remove. This proclamation speaks of these as “unpurchased lands,” declares that all settlers who do not remove within thirty days with their families shall suffer *death without the benefit of clergy*, except those who are settled on the main roads through the Province of Fort Pitt under permission of the commander-in-chief of his Majesty’s forces, or of the chief officer commanding in the western district to the Ohio, for the convenient accommodation of soldiers and others, and persons settled in the neighborhood of Fort Pitt under permission, or those on a settlement made by George Crogan, deputy of Indian affairs on the Ohio River above said fort. (For the full text of proclamation see Creigh’s History, Appendix, p. 7-8.) Under no

pretense was any one to remain after thirty days from May 1. Rev. John Steele preached a sermon on March 27, 1768, to the settlers at Redstone settlement (Brownsville) after a journey of twenty-one days from Carlisle to the river. A number of Indians, principally from the Mingo villages, were at Indian Peter’s just across the Monongahela. They seem not to have been invited to the sermon but were only at the business conference held after the sermon, in which it was agreed between the settlers and these Indians present that the settlers could remain until the conclusion of the treaty between them and George Crogan, deputy superintendent of Indian affairs.

These early settlers were a stubborn, determined people who had come to stay, and were ready to take the risks. Associating with the most friendly of the Indians, they did not fear the distant rulers, whether they were white or red men. These were stern times and it was a stern and nery people who were seeking, and believed they had found, rich lands for homes. To appreciate them one must read “The Scotch Irish in America,” by John W. Dinsmore. They were the advance guard of civilization, were resolved to maintain the position they had gained for themselves by their courage and determination. Rev. Steele writes July 11, 1768, that there were about 150 families in the different settlements of Redstone, Youghiogheny and Cheat Rivers, eight or ten of which were in a place called Turkey Foot, and it was the opinion of the visiting commissioners that some would move off in obedience to law, and that the greater part will wait the early expected treaty. He further stated to the governor of Pennsylvania that “the people of Redstone alleged that the removing of them from the unpurchased lands” . . . “was a contrivance of the Gentlemen and merchants of Philadelphia, that they might take Rights for their improvements when a Purchase was made.” No doubt the “contrivance” of having these settlers removed would have been in accord with the wishes of many eastern Pennsylvanians.

The Indians as well as the officials of Pennsylvania knew the impending treaty would result in purchasing more land from the Iroquois, which purchase would extend at least to the Monongahela River. The Indian knew he must sell out for whatever the white man would give, or war in a deadly, losing contest. The colonial officials knew, after five years’ effort, that it was impossible to keep the settlers off these goodly lands, and they must either purchase or do hattle. Everybody—homesteader and business man—knew there would soon be a rush for land at the land office far off in the eastern part of the State.

The seat of power and courts of justice being all east of the Alleghenies, the eastern people had great advantage in knowing when the land office would be thrown

open and how to obtain a legal title. The only hope of the westerner was to "squat" to hold down his claim. He was ready to claim by discovery and occupancy as indicated in his tomahawk blazing on his corner and line trees, and also to resort again, if need be, to the principle that might makes right.

They did not have long to wait. Deputy George Crogan,* John Alleu and Joseph Shippen, Jr., commissioners representing Pennsylvania, were attended in council at Fort Pitt by 1,103 Indians, not counting many women and children. The council began April 26, and lasted fourteen days. The complaint of murders which the whites had committed were satisfied by presents or payments in nature of damages. This was a frequent method of settlement among the Indian nations themselves, either a life for a life, or compensation in damages by blankets or other common currency.

The question of trespass was not so easily settled, as the white men were in an apologetic state of mind and a helpless condition. They did some special pleading by setting forth the acts of the few Mingoes at Rev. Steele's conference within the last sixty days which had induced the trespassers to hold their guard; the several proclamations of the colonies and alleged warning-out visits by soldiers under Gen. Page, the authority of His Majesty of England; and that, anyhow, the majority of these trespassers were from Virginia.

During this council the Delawares gave notice again of their title, by their chief, claiming that "The country lying between this River and the Allegheny Mountains has always been our hunting ground, but the White People who have scattered themselves over it have, by their hunting, deprived us of the Game, which we look upon ourselves to have the only right to, and we desire you

will acquaint our Brother, the Governor, of this, and prevent their hunting there for the future." This claim should be remembered, for while it seems to have been ignored then, it may have been the underlying cause of many depredations years afterward, until the Delaware and other subordinate titles were finally recognized by a purchase twenty years later.

This attempt at Fort Pitt was only preliminary, for the great treaty and purchase including the land of Washington County took place at Fort Stanwix, now Rome, N. Y., for the convenience and in the home land of the ever-feared Iroquois or United People.

The deed made November 5, 1768, frequently called the new purchase, was for all the land on the east side of a boundary "beginning where the northern state line crosses the north branch of the Susquehanna River, and running a circuitous course by the west branch of that river to the Ohio (Allegheny) at Kittanning; thence down that river to where the western boundary of Pennsylvania crosses the Main Ohio; then southward and eastward by the westward and southward boundaries of the State, to the east side of the Allegheny Mountains." The deed was made by the Six Nations alone.

What could be more indefinite than such a description? Nobody knew where the western boundary of Pennsylvania was, nor where it crossed the Ohio; yet intelligent men made that imaginary and undetermined line a boundary between their trespassing people and the incensed and belligerent savages.

To emphasize and illustrate this uncertainty, we must in the following chapter examine the contest then brewing between Pennsylvania and Virginia over this same boundary question. The wisdom and foresight of the settlers is demonstrated by the fact that on April 3, of the following spring their lands were thrown open to public settlement by Pennsylvania, after only thirty-five days' notice given by the advertisements of the eastern land office.

* An Irishman from Dublin, who had lived on the north side of the Ohio below the Forks in 1748. He and Conrad Welsler, a German by birth, both had much influence with the Indians, and were frequently called upon by Pennsylvanians to represent that colony in adjusting Indian affairs.

CHAPTER IV

EVENTS OF 1763-1769.

Boundary Complications Affecting Washington County—Mason's and Dixon's Line—Agreement between Lord Baltimore and the Penns—Troublesome Titles—Penn's Boundary—American Surveyors Fail to Complete—Indians Stop the Imported Surveyors—English Surveyors Fail to Complete—Uncertainty—The Virginia Controversy—An Aggressive People—Handicapped.

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.

In 1763, when the hosts of Pontiac from the northwest, were making the existence of the pioneer settler extremely precarious an important event was taking place at the southeastern corner of Pennsylvania. All the adjoining colonies were interested in the little segment of a circle which always looks so odd on the map of our State. And the Indians were vitally interested also, for upon that circle, drawn twelve miles out from the court house at New Castle, Delaware, and the line to start west from it, would depend not only the lines of four provinces, but also the western boundary of the Indian land soon to be purchased in 1768—the western boundary of Pennsylvania.

Lord Baltimore of Maryland and the Penns of Pennsylvania agreed in August, 1763, to have the dividing line measured and located by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon of England, and in November hurried them across the ocean to Philadelphia to begin work with the most approved instruments, among them a four-foot zenith sector. These two provinces and Delaware had become weary of over eighty years of litigation concerning their lines, and had one of the parties been Indians, bloodshed would have been resorted to instead of courts. The great grants of the English Kings were as prolific of disputes and trouble as the Indian titles, but the troubles were fought out in a legal form until the principal was established, which many litigants miss, that adjustment is better than contention.

The land grant to William Penn by England's King in 1681, was not only a puzzle to him and his successors, but to all his adjoiners. The portion of the description which concerns Washington County is:

"All of that tract or part of land in America, . . . as the same is bounded on the east by Delaware River, from twelve miles distant northwards of New Castle. . . . The said land to extend westwards five degrees

in longitude to be computed from the said eastern bounds; and the said lands to be bounded on the . . . south by a circle drawn at twelve miles distance from New Castle northwards unto the beginning of the fortieth degree of northern latitude, and then by a straight line westwards to the limit of longitude above mentioned."

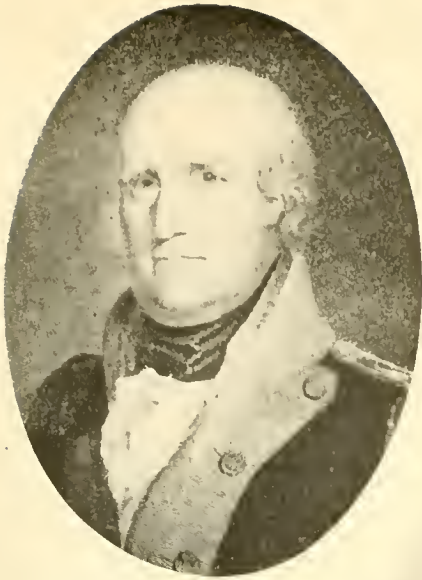
William Penn never knew where his western line was, nor whether it was straight or crooked. Indeed it is stated that his successors supposed his western boundary line was as crooked as the Delaware River on the east. It is possible he may have thought his five degrees measured westward would carry his possessions to the Pacific Ocean, for at this time the Pacific Ocean or South Sea was supposed to be much closer than it is to the Atlantic.*

The location of the western line of Washington County being dependent entirely upon the little bow around New Castle and on the Mason and Dixon line, one of the most noted boundary lines in history, some attention must be given to this most noted survey and to the effects upon our country had there been some different interpretation given the words used in the King's Charter.

Mason and Dixon broke ground immediately upon reaching Philadelphia and in two months after their arrival had completed what is said to be the first astronomical observatory in America and began to look at the moons of Jupiter. (Veech's History of Mason and Dixon Line.)

They found their work under headway, for they based their calculations upon certain peninsular lines established by Delaware authorities thirteen years before, and

* In 1608 an expedition was organized to find a passage to the South Sea by sailing up the James River, and Captain John Smith was once commissioned to seek a new route to China by ascending the Chichominy. A map of 1651 represents Virginia as a narrow strip of land between the two oceans.



GEN. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK



GEN. ANTHONY WAYNE



GEN. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON



GEN. ARTHUR ST. CLAIR



GEN. JOSIAH HARMAR

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ASTOR
LENOX
TILDEN

upon the little segment of the circle so carefully marked out by the three years' effort of John Lukens and other American surveyors and commissioners. These had been appointed by Pennsylvania and Maryland in 1760, with instructions to complete and mark the line to the western end of Maryland by Christmas of 1763. But the contract was greater than had been anticipated. The extreme carefulness of the American surveyors brought about their release and gave the English surveyors and astronomers a task *which they never completed*, although they worked diligently with all needed assistants during the years 1763-4-5-6-7 and took another year to make their final report before being discharged. They did complete the line of division between the three colonies, but Penn's representative must have engaged them to go to the western extremity of his lands, for they seem never to have stopped at the western end of Maryland, but cut their way on westward until abruptly halted by an authority higher than the colonial governors', the feared Iroquois. Virginia does not appear to have been consulted about the extension of Penn's lines, but the Indians must be.

None but a star-gazing mathematician can understand why so much time was consumed by Mason and Dixon in assuring themselves that the earlier surveyors had located correctly an apparently short circular line, and in fixing the course for the westward line at 39° , $43'$, $26''$, instead of latitude 40° as expressed in Penn's original charter. One explanation of the change is that the 40° line would have left Penn's Philadelphia town in Maryland, which was never intended by Penn or his King, and this change was one of the many made necessary between the lords of the soil. Suppose if you will, that Lord Baltimore had insisted and succeeded in establishing that line at 40° . He would not only have owned Philadelphia, but Greene County, a southerly part of Washington and nearly all of Fayette with their riches of coal, oil and gas, would be in Virginia.

At last, in June, 1765, the skilled engineers started in our direction, making a 24-foot line-way or course, by cutting the timber and setting boundary stones every mile, those at the end of every fifth mile (before entering the mountains) were engraved with the English coat of arms of each of the proprietors. They make a point 95 miles west of the Susquehanna River that summer, to the end of a temporary line which seems to have been run in 1739.

Pushing on next spring, by June 5, 1766, they arrived on the first chain of the Allegheny Mountains about directly south of Johnstown. The Indians had not yet granted the lands farther than the east side of the mountains, and these must have used the same expression which the celebrated Pontiac used near Detroit to Maj.

Heury when his English sailors were taking possession of the country vacated for them by the French: "I shall stand in your path until morning." Everybody stops. The natives have spoiled a good summer's work by this stand, and it cost the Quaker owners and their adjoining English lords £500 to hold an Indian Six Nation pow-wow away up in New York State the following winter.

A whole year is lost before the "morning" in June, 1767, arrives, and the tree cutting and star gazing party is permitted to proceed, but under control and protection of fourteen warriors, headed by a chief of the Iroquois with his interpreter. By the 25th of August they cross the Braddock road. Here the Six Nation chief and his nephew leave. The Shawanese and Delawares, tenants of the hunting grounds, look so dangerous and threatening that twenty-six laborers desert and the axe-men dwindle to fifteen. Being so near the southwest corner, the surveyors run the risks by moving on while they send back for aid. The final stand is taken a month later, "where the state line crosses the Warrior branch of the old Catawba war-path, at the second crossing of the Dunkard Creek, close to the village of Mt. Morris, now in Green County and almost directly south of Zollarsville, Scenery Hill, and Thomas Station in Washington County, and Carnegie in Allegheny County. Here the surveyors pack up their instruments, for the decree had gone forth from the great Indian council: "Thus far shalt thou come but no farther." The line has made immortal the name of Mason and Dixon, but the uncompleted work is stopped for fifteen years.

The reader will observe that this ending would have thrown the western part of Washington County, including Canonsburg and Washington, in Virginia. It left all claimants, red or white, to *guess* whether or not Fort Pitt was in Pennsylvania. The engineer's map, and report made to the employers *November 9, 1768*, show *they had been stopped 23 miles and 33 perches short of the southwest corner of Pennsylvania.* (Creigh's History, Appendix, p. 29.) But Mr. Latrobe says 36 miles.

A surveyor of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, (Cumberland County then extending to the western boundary), when written to, about a year after this report was filed, replied that he could not tell precisely where the western boundary crossed the Monongahela, but he "inclined to the belief that Chartiers' Creek must be in the province of Pennsylvania, as its junction with the Ohio is but four miles from Fort Pitt, about northwest, and on going to Redstone Old Fort (Brownsville) you cross it several times, and Redstone Old Fort is several degrees to the westward of south of Fort Pitt." Col. William Crawford three years later says: "It was the opinion of some of the best judges that

the line of the province would not extend so far (as that of Mr. Hendricks) as it would be settled at 48 miles to a degree of longitude, which was the distance of a degree of longitude allowed at the time the charter was granted to William Penn. (The width of a degree of longitude decreases from the equator to the poles. Mason and Dixon had figured on 53 miles and 167 1-10 perches to one degree.) Lord Dnmore wanted the five degree line measured along the northern side of Pennsylvania and this would have thrown the western line of Pennsylvania fifty miles east of Pittsburg. Michael Cresap, a trader at Redstone, diligently proclaimed that Pennsylvania did not extend west of the mountains. One of his letters argues that if any objections be made to the collection of taxes and laws of Pennsylvania it will be entirely owing to her failure in not ascertaining the true limits of her jurisdiction, *and publishing it to the people.*

This "standing in the path" by the Indians must have hastened the "new purchase" of their lands by the deed *November 5, 1768*, preceded by the two great council meetings mentioned in our last chapter. The wonder now is, why the engineering work was not immediately prosecuted to completion from the above date, for it certainly would have been a great satisfaction and probably a saving of life to settlers, as well as to Indians, to have known where Penn's line ended. Was it because no settlement had been made with the Delawares (and possibly the Shawanese), the hunting tribes, then tenants in possession of our native heath? No doubt there was dissatisfaction, and even if paid, some would express themselves in the language of Chief White Face after the final purchase of lands in 1784-85: "The price is not one pair of moccasins apiece."

Bausman's History of Beaver County (p. 181), speaking of Penn's dealing with the Indians, says: "Through a long term of years treaties were made with them, for the purchase of their lands. Payments were made in blankets and other wearing apparel, in pins, needles, scissors, knives, axes and guns. For some of their lands they were paid twice, on account of dissatisfaction with the purchase price, so anxious were the proprietaries to keep on friendly terms with them." No doubt the intentions of the authorities were honest enough, but when we consider the vast extent of the territory surrendered by the Indians, and the purchase price, a few thousand dollars worth of "goods, merchandise and trinkets," the justice of the transactions is not striking. And despite the formal acceptance of the terms made in the treaties, the Indians were wise enough to see that they were being very poorly compensated for their lands.

However, it was not the savages who stopped the next company of surveyors on this south boundary line. It was the belligerent pale-face people claiming to be from

a sister colony, and it occurred in the year following the erection of Washington County.

THE VIRGINIAN CONTROVERSY.

Not far from the location of that great canal the United States is now completing, a noted English traveler stood on a mountain top and saw both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. No doubt this reported fact bewildered their Majesties of England and led to granting dominion privileges "from sea to sea." Such expansive expressions and others even more vague in ancient grants relating to Virginia, coupled with a burning desire for control, led that colony through its appointed rulers to contest with Pennsylvania for all land west of the Alleghenies.

The charter obtained by William Penn in 1681 was in settlement of an ancient claim against the English government. Having thus paid a consideration for his grant he was treated as a purchaser for the value, and he and the other Penns who took title from him were called proprietors. The Virginia governors, Dinwiddie and the last of all, Lord Dnmore, (in office from 1772 until the Virginians on account of his oppressions drove him away in 1775), were royal governors appointed by England. They did not claim to own the land, as Penn did, but as representing the King they desired to lord it over all lands adjoining Pennsylvania and on the south and west. Whatever land Pennsylvania failed to occupy, or could be inveigled into conceding from or into conceding to the King, would come under Virginian domination. This led the Virginian officials to deny Pennsylvania's boundary claims, and, as far as possible, to diminish Penn's land area. It accounts for the Christopher Gist settlement near the eastern line of the present Fayette County by a Virginian corporation so early as 1753, and for the efforts of the young Virginian, George Washington, as envoy, as lieutenant colonel, and as aid to Gen. Braddock.

The Virginians were an aggressive people. When the British passed the Stamp Act in 1765, introducing internal taxation in the colonies, Franklin, of Pennsylvania saw no other course but submission, but Virginia was the first to formally deny the right of Parliament to meddle with internal taxation, and to demand the repeal of the law. She had a Patrick Henry, and many such, whose proud independent spirits were so admired by the illustrious Pitt that he was impelled to exclaim in the very face of Parliament, "In my opinion this kingdom has no right to lay a tax on the colonies. America is obstinate! America is almost in open rebellion! Sir, I rejoice that America has resisted." It was the instinct and energy of the Virginians which first opposed the French aggressions along the rivers in western Pennsylvania, and opened the way to defeat the French project

of cutting off the English colonies from all access to the west. These alone started the armed opposition "which unconsciously changed the history of the world."

Had this region been left entirely to the watchfulness of Pennsylvania we might now be upon French soil. The Quaker influence had left her people unprotected, without militia, and non-combatant. Her legislative body refused money to resist the French encroachments of 1753 and '54, and indicated their indifference by doubting whether the Forks of the Ohio was within Penn's purchase. The governor of Pennsylvania, who seemed to be more aggressive than his State Council, weakly suggested that it "appeared" or "there was great reason to believe" that the French forts and The Forks were really within the limits of Pennsylvania. The correspondence between the two governors, Dinwiddie and Hamilton, indicates fear of French possession by one and distrust of the Virginia possession by the other. The latter seemed more interested in locating a boundary line, while the former closed the fruitless correspondence on April 27, 1754, by sarcastically commenting on the failure of the Proprietary Government in not contributing its assistance to hold the Ohio, especially when there is "doubt if the land we go to possess is not in your grant."

The French possession of this land and the war which followed occupied the attention and seems to have prevented further correspondence about the boundary for twenty years, but in the meantime both governors became active for possession. Pennsylvania gained a great advantage by the "new purchase" from the Indians, extending to her western boundary, and opening at Philadelphia on April 3, 1769 her land office for sale and settlement of lands west of the mountains. In this move toward locating actual settlers Virginia was greatly handicapped. When Canada was ceded to England by

the French at the close of the French and Indian war, it became necessary to make a royal decree relating to Indian rights and limiting the governmental authority to be exercised by her. The proclamation dated October 10, 1763, stated that, "Whereas it is just and reasonable, and essential to our interest and the serenity of our colonies that the several nations or tribes of Indians, with whom we are connected and who live under our protection, should not be molested or disturbed in the possession of such parts of our dominions and territories, as not having been ceded to, or purchased by us, are reserved to them or any of them as their hunting grounds; We do therefore, with the advice of our privy council, declare it to be our royal will and pleasure that . . . no governor or commander-in-chief of our colonies or plantations in America, do presume, for the present, and until our further pleasure be known, to grant warrants of survey, or pass patents for any lands beyond the heads or sources of any of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean from the west or northwest, or upon any land whatever, which not having been ceded to or purchased by us, as aforesaid, are reserved unto the said Indians."

The restraining hand of his Majesty was upon Virginia never to be removed until shaken off by the War of the Revolution some seventeen years later. Even under so great a restraint the Virginians made a bitter contest for this land and were a most valuable assistance to the settlers at the time of the later Indian invasions. The weakness of Pennsylvania's defence of her settlers, coupled with an undefined and limited boundary and a higher price for her land, made many friends for her opponent.

The effect of these uncertainties produced conduct and complications without a parallel in history.

CHAPTER V

EVENTS OF 1768-1773.

Chief Justice Agnew's Remarks on Complicated Titles—Land Office Opened—Two Roads to the East—Nearest County Seat Carlisle—Some Entries in 1769—John Gibson's Land Opposite Logstown—Entered in Virginia—Indian Peter's Entry—Catfish's Camp—Hunter—Hoge—Shirtee Creek—McKee's Land at its Mouth—Morganza—George Washington's Lands in Fayette and Washington Counties—His Banquet at Pittsburg—Croghan's Claim—Rankin Settlement in 1770—Lund Washington Land—Bedford County Erected—Objections to Paying Tax—Sheriff Waylaid—Ft. Pitt Abandoned by the English.

The Hon. Daniel Agnew in his "Settlements and Land Titles," page 182, uses the following language which applies to all of Washington County: "The variety of the original land titles in Beaver County exceeds that of any other county in the State. On the south side of the Ohio" (which was originally in Washington County), "we have all the various titles under warrants, improvements and licenses, both of the Proprietary and the State governments applicable to the purchase under the treaty of 1768; to which may be added Virginia entries by settlement under the 'corn' law of the State of 1778 and by special grants, recognized by Pennsylvania in her settlement of boundaries with Virginia." We will not attempt to explain these titles except incidentally and briefly in showing how our people lived through these troubles.

Pennsylvania having made her "new purchase" by the treaty at Fort Stanwix, proceeded to open her land office at Philadelphia April 3, 1769, when there was a great rush to secure claim or title to some of the rich Indian lands. The stubborn little band of "about 150 families" about Redstone and Turkeyfoot, and those settlers and traders about Fort Pitt, had previous to this time been deterred from settling west of the Monongahela River, and now they can only sit still and await results. The only two roads opened west of the mountains did not extend into Washington County. The one opened by the Virginians and extended by Lieut. Col. Washington and later by Gen. Braddock (in 1755) let the travel from Virginia and Maryland into Fort Pitt from the southeast by way of Cumberland, and also from eastern Pennsylvania by way of Carlisle. The other road, known as the Forbes Road, was cut through by Gen. Forbes directly from the east to relieve Fort Pitt in 1758, and let in through Carlisle, Bedford and Fort Ligonier the Pennsylvania and New Jersey immigrants. Col. Burd and a detachment of soldiers had in 1759

opened a road across the Braddock Road on top of the mountains to Redstone, and built Fort Burd where Brownsville now stands. This opened the way to Fort Pitt by river. At the junction of the two roads on the mountain is yet to be seen the large rock engraved with the Indian name for the Half-King.

The nearest county seat in Pennsylvania was at that time Carlisle, *our county seat*, although 21 days distant according to the time occupied by Rev. Steele when he came to induce our settlers to leave. Carlisle was about two-thirds of the distance to Philadelphia where the advertisements were made of the proposed land sale. Of course not many of the actual settlers could be at that sale to point out their locations and make application for survey.

On that opening day there were 3,200 applications filed for lands, most of which no doubt were in the "new purchase." The selection of lands was allowed by lot, and the first choice seems to have fallen to John Gibson, who although an early fur-trader, was among the very first to locate in what was once Washington County.

The land he obtained is in that part of Washington County which now lies in Beaver County, and is mentioned in Bausman's History of that county in a quotation from what seems to be the affidavit of said Gibson as follows:

"In 1769 at the opening of the Land Office in the Province of Pennsylvania, an entry was made of 300 acres of land to include the old Indian corn field opposite Logstown, for the use of John Gibson, Sen., he having drawn at a lottery the earliest number, and the land was surveyed for him in the same year by James Hendricks, Esq., District Surveyor; that in 1771 he, John Gibson, settled upon the land, built a home, and cleared and fenced 30 acres of ground, and in 1778 sold his claim to Mathias Slough of Lancaster, Pa."

This land was about six miles above Beaver River and

in this house the year after it was built, the Rev. David McClure could not sleep well (he wrote) on account of the "howling of the wolves." This same minister was made very nervous near the same place by the sudden appearance of John Logan, the peaceful Indian, who then had a camp at Logstown opposite John Gibson's choice land, and had a dwelling place or "cabin" also at the mouth of Beaver River, where the white travelers were accustomed to stop for lodging and entertainment.

In 1770 George Washington probably took breakfast with John Gibson on this land or at his trading post across the river; or he may have breakfasted with Logan, the friend of the white man, either here or at the mouth of the Beaver, for as late as 1772, the village at Beaver River was commonly called Logan's Town. This same Logan a few years later brought terror to every family in Washington County.

The word "entry" meant filing a claim in the land office to prevent any other person from settling upon the land thus claimed. To the claimant a "warrant" is issued which entitles him to have a survey made of his lands. Gibson's entry indicates that the white men preferred the corn fields or such land as the Indians had cleared, and that the claim would be made without regard to the Indian occupation. To illustrate the uncertainty of the times and of the public mind we may be pardoned for anticipating events by stating, that *eleven years* later John Gibson "entered" 400 acres of land at Logstown, apparently the same land as above mentioned.

This later entry dated June 23, 1780, was filed at Redstone or at Cox's Fort within the bounds of our county, and with a board of commissioners acting *under the laws of Virginia*. His action shows lack of faith in his former Pennsylvania entry. Born at Lancaster, Pa., educated to the extent of some classical studies; a soldier with Gen. Forbes' expedition against Fort Duquesne; settled at Fort Pitt and at Logstown as a trader; captured in the Indian war of 1763 but saved, although his two companions were burned at the stake; adopted by a squaw to be a son and hunter for her support, instead of her dead son (a life for a life) but surrendered a year later; a commissioner to make peace with the Shawanese; a colonel during the Revolution in command at Fort Pitt, Fort McIntosh and Fort Laurens in Ohio—if any one had opportunity to learn which State had jurisdiction Col. Gibson was the man.

His action in acknowledging the land office authorities of Virginia was not treasured up against him, for he later was a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of Pennsylvania, a judge of the Court of Allegheny County, Major General of Militia, and Secretary of the Territory of Indiana until it became a State, and for a time acted as its Governor.

There may have been a number of Indians residing here or having a "lodge in the wilderness," but so far as history tells us, only one obtained a Pennsylvania title for land within our limits. This was William Peters, a friendly Indian who attempted to live a peaceful life. We quote the following from the surveyor's record in Washington County Recorder's office:

"In pursuance of an order, No. 2844, dated 5th of April, 1769, the above is a Draught of a tract of land called Indian Hill, containing 339 acres and the usual allowance of 6 per cent for roads etc., situate on the west side Monongahela, surveyed 7th of Oct., 1769, for William Peters alias Indian Peter,

by
JAMES HENDRICKS, D. S.

"To John Lukens, Esq.,
Surveyor General."

This land was bounded on the south and east by a curve of the river, and on land by two straight lines almost at right angles to each other, running west and south. It was afterward purchased by Neal Gillespie, great-grandfather of the Hon. James G. Blaine, and the town of West Brownsville is on a part of this ground. Here is where the Indians were assembled opposite Fort Burd, when the Rev. Steele, in the previous fall, urged the settlers to remove from the eastern side of the river, to prevent, as he argued, an Indian uprising.

History is silent as to the origin or the end of Indian Peter, but the name Peters had some importance in those days. Peters Creek empties into the Monongahela in this county. Henry Peters and Abraham Peters, chiefs or sachams of the Mohawk Nation, were the first signers to the treaty, July 6, 1754, by which Thomas and Richard Penn obtained land lying east and west of the Alleghenies for £400. (Penna. Laws, Vol. 2, p. 120.) And Richard Peters, with Conrad Weiser, Esq., were appointed commissioners in 1758 to release to the Six Nations that portion of said lands lying to the northward and westward of the Allegheny Hills, because the Indians insisted they had been misled and overreached in that transaction.

Another Indian's improved land was "entered" the same year. Catfish occupied the land "on the path from Fort Burd to Mingo Town," where is now the town of Washington, and no doubt he raised corn and beans, as was done by many others of that tribe. Someone saw the goodly land, and on June 19th, three claims were filed in the names of three children of Joseph Hunter of Carlisle, in County of Cumberland. November 11, 1769, a survey was made on warrants Nos. 3516-7-8, for over 300 acres each, adjoining each other.

Joseph Hunter, after using the names of his children to get for himself three times as much as the laws would have allowed him alone, sold his claim, April 23,

1771, to David Hoge, of the same place, by deed describing the land as:

“All that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being on the Head Forks or Branches of Shirtee Creek and Taking Both sides thereof about Thirty miles from where Shirtee empties into the Ohio, known by the name of Cat Fishes Camp, containing twelve hundred acres, be the same more or less. The said tract of land was surveyed by a Pennsylvania Right. . . . To be held under the purchase money, interest yearly quit rents now due and to become due for the same to the Chief Lord or Lords of the Fee thereof. We warrant against every person whomsoever the proprietors only excepted.”

His wife joined in this deed (signing by her mark), and three days later their three children, Abraham, Joseph and Martha (the first signing by mark), made a similar conveyance to Hoge for the same lands. The consideration in the father's deed was £100 and that of the children was five shillings.

It does not appear that any of the above parties ever lived upon these lands, but the rights of David Hoge were transferred to his two sons, and they purchased the rights of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1788, seven years after the town of Washington (then Bassettown) had been laid out and our County Court put in operation.

Shirtee Creek, mentioned in these deeds, is a nickname for Chartier's Creek. It rises southwest of Washington and flows into the Ohio at McKees Rocks, about four miles below the center of Pittsburg. Another name for it, in many of the early documents, is Shurtee. These names were no doubt used by the early settlers in a sarcastic way, indicating contempt for Peter Chartier, from whom the creek received its name on account of his having a trading-post near its mouth. He had been licensed by Pennsylvania courts to trade with the Indians, but had afterward sided with the French. Before the French and Indian war, he had removed from this region, where he was not held in good repute by the English. Shingiss, the fierce Delaware chief, headed a village about the same place prior to said war, and no doubt these clearings, abandoned in 1756, were on the ground which Alexander McKee, in 1768 or 1769, located upon and improved, and which he was obliged to abandon as a renegade ten years later. The town of McKees Rocks is on or near the Shingiss clearings.

Another interesting property was obtained this same year by Dr. John Morgan, of Philadelphia, and was soon afterward called Morganza. The four applications, entered the day the land office opened, were made in the names of persons unknown in this community, and these four conveyed their rights to Dr. Morgan May 1, not 30 days after entering claim. Dr. John may have been prompted to use these, his acquaintances, to get more

land than the law allowed him to take in his own name, and this perfectly legitimate plan may have been suggested by his brother George, who in 1789 became the owner of these lands as devisee of John. George was a member of the large trading firm of Wharton, Boynton & Morgan, organized in 1760, and he may have selected the Morganza tract, for he had been sent into this Ohio River region to establish trading posts, and had been somewhat of a traveler. He founded New Madrid, the first English colony in the Province of Louisiana, and was the first American to make the trip from the mouth of the Kaskaskia to the mouth of the Mississippi, which he did in 1766. He held the important position of Indian Agent for the middle Department with headquarters at Pittsburg, from 1766 to 1779, a most trying time in our history.

Morganza is about two-thirds of the distance from the mouth of Chartier's Creek to Catfish's Camp, in Cecil Township, and is now occupied by the Morganza Reform School. Maj. Andrew G. Happer, husband of a great-granddaughter of said Col. George Morgan, is a member of its board of managers, appointed by the governor of Pennsylvania.

George Washington obtained 1768 acres in what is now Fayette County by the above indicated method, on the opening day. His entries were filed April 3d in his own name and that of four others, by the celebrated William Crawford, who was afterward burned at the stake. The efforts to obtain title to that tract and also to 2,813 acres in our Mount Pleasant Township have been narrated by several historians and will be again referred to in the present history. Owing to the uncertainty of jurisdiction or for some other reason, Washington did not obtain patents for the Fayette County lands until 1782. His Fayette County titles were obtained under the laws of Pennsylvania, but those of Washington County lands he secured from Virginia. He and his agent Crawford were much hindered in obtaining lands in the latter county by Col. George Croghan, who formerly had traded at Logstown and at the mouth of the Beaver, but who at this date and for twenty years past, was one of the most important men about Pittsburg. Croghan had obtained in 1759 a deed from four chiefs of the Six Nations, for 100,000 acres of land on the south side of the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers, covering from the mouth of Turtle Creek to Raccoon Creek and extending 10 miles up that creek. He also claimed another 100,000 acres lying south of the above tract. From these lands he made conveyances by descriptions to extend as far south as Chartier's Creek, on the western side of which he conveyed 14,013 acres, and on Robinson's Run and Raccoon Creek north of that he conveyed 31,485½ acres.

In the beautiful October weather of 1770, when George

Washington was going down the Ohio looking for lauds, he was in the company of Col. Croghan, Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. Magee (probably the Alexander McKee above referred to, who soon after became an English Tory, causing the forfeiture of his lands). After leaving the village of Pittsburg they dined at Magee's (or McKee's) at two o'clock, and the next morning Washington breakfasted at Logstown above Beaver Creek, probably entertained by John Gibson or Indian Logan. Col. Croghan was explaining that he owned all the land between Raceoon Creek and the Monongahela River "and for 15 miles back," under a purchase from the Indians confirmed by his Majesty, King of England. He was offering as a specially attractive piece the land on Raceoon Creek, where the branches thereof interlock with the waters of Shurtees Creek, "as a body of fine, rich level land." He gives the visitor a special price, provided he can sell it in 10,000-acre lots. But Washington writes in his diary: "At present, the unsettled state of this country renders any purchase dangerous." The question of title confounded the wise as well as the most simple-minded. Croghan's title was never recognized by either Pennsylvania or Virginia, and these hundreds of thousands of acres were lost to him.

Washington on this trip purposed not only to look up about 3,000 acres of good "level land" for himself, but to find lauds to reward the officers and soldiers who had engaged in the expedition to drive out the French, under a proclamation of Virginia to give them 200,000 acres of land around the forks of the Ohio. That was the proclamation which had aroused the temper and been bitterly resented by Pennsylvania officials, and had caused them to be lukewarm in assisting Virginia to chastise the Indians.

Pittsburg in 1770 had about twenty houses, made of logs, ranged along the Monongahela shore, inhabited, as Washington writes, by Indian traders. These traders were nearly all Pennsylvanians, but most of the other inhabitants there, and those who came in soon after, were Virginians. Rev. David Jones, a Baptist minister, who visited the town in 1772, described it as "a small town, chiefly inhabited by Indian traders and some mechanics; part of the inhabitants are agreeable and worthy of regard, while others are lamentably dissolute in their morals."

On November 22d, Washington stayed in Pittsburg all day and gave a dinner party at Samuel Semples, who kept "a very good house of public entertainment" in the village which was about 300 yards from the fort. At this dinner were seated George Washington, then about 38 years old, the officers of the fort nearby, Dr. Craik, who had been in several battles with his host, Capt. William Crawford, whose most horrible fate is

to come in a few short years; Dr. John Conolly, who soon hereafter figures as the most domineering enemy of Pennsylvania jurisdiction; old Colonel Croghan, uncle of Conolly; and probably Alexander McKee, soon to become notorious. Our Virginia gentleman has at his table at least two guests who soon became English Tories and fought against him, and a third, Croghan, who was a strong Virginia sympathizer and for a time was suspected by the loyal Americans.

No doubt Washington spoke of his journey out to the Kanawha River in Ohio and of the lands he was interested in there. He probably told of the three deer and five buffalo killed and some others wounded on the Kanawha by himself, Dr. Craik and Capt. Crawford, his travelling companions on that trip; and possibly some of his guests would tell him that, far to the east of Pittsburg, there was a creek called Clearfield by the Indians, because, they said, the buffaloes formerly cleared large tracts of undergrowth there so as to give it the appearance of cleared fields. (Bausman's History of Beaver County.) Our host would more particularly describe his return journey from Mingo Town along the Indian trail from west to east across the goodly lands (now in Cross Creek, Smith and Mt. Pleasant Townships), "where the branches of Raceoon Creek interlocked with those of Shirtee, as stated to him last month by Croghan, the very lauds he afterward obtained, much to Croghan's dissatisfaction.

On this return trip they must have passed through the dense forest not far from Matthew Rankin's improvement on the edge of Mt. Pleasant Township, adjoining lands which afterwards became the location of Cherry's Fort. Rankin obtained 380 acres and had his survey made 15 years after this, based upon the Virginia authorities certifying that he was "entitled to 400 acres of land in the County of Youghiogheny to include *his settlement made in the year 1770*, also a right in prescription to 1,000 acres adjoining thereto." Others of this family located adjoining. This land is still occupied by some of the Rankin family, one of whom is S. Dallas Rankin. "Rankin" is marked on the map of Pennsylvania made by Reading Howell in 1792. There were other settlers at this early day scattered through the woods and those who were blazing trees, perhaps building a cabin and then selling their claim.

Of the early settlements along the Monongahela River, none were so prominent on the west side as the land now occupied by the only city in our county, Monongahela. Abram Decker and Paul Froman obtained warrants and surveys from Pennsylvania in the midsummer of 1769 for tracts called Southwark and Gloucester, which, with a small arm of a survey called Mount Pleasant, covered all the river front from the mouth of Pigeon Creek down to "Dry Run." Decker sold to

Joseph Parkinson, his rights extending from Pigeon Creek down the river, but Parkinson did not complete his title from Pennsylvania until 28 years later. A river ferry was started here and the locality became well known as Devoe's Ferry and Parkinson's Ferry. Joseph was the inn-keeper for many years at this point, and had several brothers, one of whom, Benjamin, figured prominently in the Whiskey Insurrection. William Parkinson Warne, Esq., and Boyd E. Warne, Esq., of the Washington County bar, are great-grandsons of Joseph. Paul Froman, next down the river, soon obtained other lands in the county, and his name is frequently used in connection with public roads and mills.

Beginning at Dry Run and extending on down the river, was the tract called Wood Park, surveyed in 1785 under authority of a Virginia certificate, which indicates that either Joseph Parkinson or his assigns, Brady and Brooks, had a settlement on it in the year 1770. The plau of lots now below Dry Run is called West Monongahela. It does not clearly appear whether Joseph Parkinson resided first on that tract just below Pigeon Creek or this tract just below Dry Run, neither is it easy to explain why he seemed to lose faith in Pennsylvania and obtained title to the last mentioned land from Virginia. His actions, however, illustrate the perplexities of the early settlers and of this well informed inn-keeper.

The county filled up so rapidly, that on April 20, 1771, Capt. William Crawford, referring to Col. Croghan's great tract of land, informed George Washington by letter that "what land is worth anything is already taken by somebody whose survey comes within the line we run." It was impossible, even at that early date, to get in one tract, as many acres as Washington desired, so his agent, Crawford, had settlements made on lands in Mount Pleasant lying near and east of Rankins. He finally succeeded in obtaining possession by driving out the actual settlers, the McBrides, Biggers, Reeds, Scotts and others, by action of ejectment in Washington County courts, in 1784. He based his action in this Pennsylvania court upon a patent describing the land as in Augusta County, Virginia, issued by Lord Dunmore, dated July 5th, 1775, although Lord Dunmore had become an English Tory and had been driven away from that state by its armed patriots, led by Patrick Henry, on the 8th day of June, preceding.

Lund Washington, a relative of George Washington, obtained a patent in 1779 for 1,000 acres adjoining the Rankin and Cherry lands on the northwest. A portion of this land lying in Cherry Valley in Smith Township was purchased in 1804 by Samuel McFarland, grandfather of the writer, and was his residence and that of his descendants until the year 1890, when it was sold to Maxwell Work, who still resides upon it. The ancient Indian trail from the forks of the Ohio to a point

between Steubenville and Wheeling, ran near or through the George Washington tract, within a few feet of Cherry's fort, through Lund Washington's tract and the Leech settlement. This was probably the by-path which led our illustrious land-hunter, in 1770, to the promised land for which he afterwards made his legal fight, and through the 1,000 acres of good land which Lund Washington patented after he had purchased a military warrant from Capt. William Crawford.

The methods of the Virginia gentlemen and the speculator differed from that of those who came to live on the 300 acres (if so much could be found unoccupied) then allowed to actual settlers. The following picture taken from the diary of Dr. Doddridge (p. 118), shows something of the hardship of the latter.

"April 24, 1773, Reached Ligonier. In this journey we overtook several families removing from the old settlements in the State, and from Maryland and New Jersey, to the western country. Their patience and perseverance in poverty and fatigue were wonderful. They were not only patient, but cheerful and pleased themselves with the expectation of seeing happy days beyond the mountains.

"I noticed, particularly, one family of about 12 in number. The man carried an ax and gun on his shoulder—the Wife, the rim of a spinning wheel in one hand, and a loaf of bread in the other. Several little boys and girls, each with a bundle, according to their size. Two poor horses, each heavily loaded with some poor necessaries. On the top of the baggage of one was an infant rocked to sleep in a kind of wicker cage, lashed securely to the horse. A cow formed one of the company, and she was destined to bear her portion of service; a bed cord was wound around her horns, and a bag of meal on her back. The above is a specimen of the greater part of the poor and enterprising people, who leave their old habitations and connections, and go in quest of land for themselves and children, and with the hope of the enjoyment of independence, in their worldly circumstances, where land is good and cheap."

We have heretofore spoken only of our land being embraced in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. In this year, 1771, Bedford County was erected "because of the great hardships the inhabitants of the western part of the County of Cumberland lie under from being so remote from the present seat of jurisdiction and the public offices." The former county seat, Carlisle, had been distant about 175 miles from Catfish's Camp, but now the county seat at Bedford is not more than 100 miles away. How convenient it must have been for litigants, witnesses and jurors, who must either go to court astride a horse, or walk. However, the earliest pioneers west of the river were not yet office-seekers. They were seeking farms and homes and were left largely to fight for them among themselves.

The dissatisfaction naturally arising in those residing far from the seat of county government was decreased but little by the new organization, and it extended over

our lands for only two years. There were but two townships in this great region west of the river, Pittsburg being north of Spring Hill Township, the dividing line between them running due west from the mouth of Redstone Creek to the (unknown) western line of the Province of Pennsylvania. The land of Greene County, and a strip of Washington County, lying a little north of Ten Mile Creek, was settled with more than five times as many men as the whole residue of old Washington County, including from the Ohio River south almost to Greene County. It is evident that the great influx of earliest pioneers was over the Braddock and Col. Burd roads, instead of over the Forbes road through Pittsburg. This southern part, or Springhill Township, was safer because nearer Virginia and farther from the forks of the Ohio and the Indian country.

Difficulties soon arose between the newly arrived and the provincial tax collector, and the sheriffs and other officers were no doubt often evaded, and no doubt often exercised, or seemed to exercise, great hardships on those who were haled into court, 100 miles away. Costs for long mileage and days' travel became enormous to those who had but little money, and the taxables thought it was "an imposition to oblige them to pay taxes for building court houses, etc., in Bedford County."

They looked forward to an early time when His Majesty the King would establish a new organization, a colony or state west of the mountains. A certain Col. Michael Cresap, a fur trader, who had been at Redstone for a year or two, was prominent in furnishing arguments against Pennsylvania, while Col. Croghan resisted the tax collector with threats of death. Combinations were attempted and papers signed to oppose, even to the risk of their lives, "every of Penn's laws," as they called them, "except felonious actions." A petition signed by 220 names of people living to the westward of Laurel Hill, was presented to court at Bedford in July, 1772, charging the government and officers of the court with great oppression and injustice, and prayed that directions be given to the sheriffs to serve no more process in that county, as they apprehended it was not in Pennsylvania."

The attorney who presented this petition, Mr. Brent, a Marylander, offered as argument in support of it "the uncertainty where Pennsylvania ends and the hardships on the people to live under authority that was perhaps usurped." We of the 20th century would not expect to attend court at so great a distance from home, yet Capt. Arthur St. Clair, prothonotary of Bedford County, whose letter reports this proceeding, says, that "many people from the doubtful part of the country

were present." These apparently were not the petitioners, for they seemed pleased with the conduct of the court in rejecting the petition.

The failure to get relief through court did not allay the irritation, and soon we hear of the sheriff and his deputy being waylaid by about a dozen armed men, who threatened to put them both to death and swore in the most dreadful manner, that if they returned to attempt to serve process, they would be sacrificed or followed to their own houses and be put to the most cruel death. The sheriff knew several of them and mentions as the ringleaders the two Teagardens, Abraham and William, Jr. This intimidation must have been on or near Washington County soil, as the Teagardens were assessed in 1772 in Springhill Township, above mentioned, and were located on lands near the mouth of Ten-Milo Creek.

It does not appear that our inhabitants were much benefited by being almost two years under the control of Bedford County. They were left to travel the old single-file Indian trails and to go across the Monongahela River to find any active justice of the peace or constable. The horrid savage, with his unintelligible grunt, frequently appeared, startling the laborer in the clearing or the dwellers in the little cabin with his stealthy actions or his demand for food, although professing friendship. The sense of insecurity was increased when, by orders of Gen. Gage, the garrison at Fort Pitt was abandoned in the fall of 1772, and the British, who had been guarding this frontier since the fort was built in 1759, marched off, leaving this region entirely in the hands of a civil government whose efforts, as they appeared to the frontiersman, were limited to the collection of taxes.

What became of the early settlers who refused to remove from Redstone has not been recorded, but years afterward the courts decided that settlements on land prior to the opening of the land office gave no priority of title whatever, and that to obtain a title to lands lately sold by the natives it was absolutely necessary to apply to the land office in the usual and accustomed method. Indeed, "for a few years after the American Revolution, the sentiment of some of the judges were unfriendly to settlers and improvers, but a change of opinion took place about the year 1793, and the courts of *nisi prius*, held in the spring of 1795 in Washington County, gave preference to an actual settler over a subsequent right expressly created by the laws of Virginia." (Per Yeates, judge, in 3 *Binney*, p. 175; decided in the year 1810.)

We are now entering into a long period when titles, jurisdictions, lives and liberty, are all uncertain.

CHAPTER VI

CONFLICTING CLAIMS OF PENNSYLVANIA AND VIRGINIA

Westmoreland County Established—Western Boundary Uncertain—Lord Dunmore Visits Pittsburg—Westmoreland County Judge becomes an Adherent of Virginia—Dr. John Conolly Takes Possession of Fort Pitt—Dissatisfaction with the Location of the County Seat—Virginia also appoints Magistrates at Pittsburg—Conolly Arrested—Intimidates the Court—Arrests of Justices and Others—Attempts to Compromise on State Line—Cresap and Other Traders and Speculators declare War of Annihilation—Indian Massacres—Logan Retaliates—Dunmore's War—Peace Treaty.

We come now to the establishment of Westmoreland County. Two years previously Bedford County had been organized upon petition of the frontier people, but it is clear the government by courts must be brought closer. The violent evidences of dissatisfaction and the determined effort to avoid taxation and process was no doubt the chief incentive inducing those loyal to Pennsylvania to again petition the Legislature early in 1773. The first petition from a number of Freeholders and inhabitants on the west side of Laurel Hill in the County of Bedford, praying the governor and Council "to erect said part of the County of Bedford, west of Laurel Hill, into a separate County," did not arouse that slow acting body. But another petition being presented a few days later, and the information coming from the governor, Richard Penn, that he was ready to act, a bill was passed February 26th, erecting a county "henceforth to be called Westmoreland." Up to this date county names, with the exception of Philadelphia, had been exclusively English, but the names of the counties hereafter will show allegiance to a new idea. This was the last county erected under the Proprietary Government, and we remained in it eight years—years full of disputes, doubts, war and lurking danger.

The first doubt is the old uncertainty which had caused the riotous conduct during the two years we were in Bedford County. The line of Westmoreland followed the top of Laurel Hill or Ridge, so far as it can be traced, "thence along the ridge dividing the waters of Susquehanna and the Allegheny River to the purchase line, thence due west to the limits of the Province and by the same to the place of beginning." To state this boundary, with the map of Pennsylvania of today before us, we would say: "Westmoreland embraced the southwestern corner of the State. The line followed the

eastern line of Fayette, Westmoreland and Indiana to the corner of Clearfield County, thence across Indiana County westward to near Kittanning, thence due west to the western limits of the State, and thence by the unknown western and southwestern limits to the top of Laurel Ridge Mountains. The county seat was established at the house of Robert Hanna, in Hannastown, a little settlement on the Forbes road, 35 miles east of Pittsburg and about three miles northeast of the site of Greensburg. Arthur St. Clair, who had been prothonotary or chief clerk of courts, at Bedford, petitioned for the same official position in this new county and got it. This is the name we must not forget, and his appointment was an act of wisdom. He was a Scotchman, 38 years of age, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, and had been an English soldier and with Gen. Wolf in that decisive battle upon the Plains of Abraham. It was his pen that reported to the council in Philadelphia the lawless acts of the disaffected, and it is from his large correspondence we get the most interesting news from the early days. He held this office about two years, until he went into the American army in the Revolutionary War.

William Crawford, the friend of Washington, being first named in the general commission of justices of the peace issued for this country became its leading justice, or president judge of the courts. He held his office about two years, when his commission was revoked because he had accepted a similar commission from Virginia.

In the midsummer of 1773 the newly appointed governor of Virginia visited Capt. William Crawford, at his home, about 16 miles east of Brownsville on the Youghiegheny River, and passed on down the Braddock road to Pittsburg. This Lord Dunmore was full of the im-

portance of his office under the King, and the air* of royalty about him must have made quite a favorable impressioun upon the newly appointed president judge in the backwoods of Westmoreland County. Had he been attended on this trip by George Washington, who was only prevented from accompanying him by the death of his step-daughter, Crawford would probably have gone with them down to Pittsburg, where Lord Dunmore met Dr. John Connolly.

Governor Dunmore had come up from Virginia to arrange a scheme to secure Pittsburg, the Monongahela Valley and the land westward, for Virginia. It has been written by John Ormsby (or in a hand similar to his), that he came "to sound the inclinations of the inhabitants as well as the Indians. . . . When Lord Dunmore arrived in Pittsburg he lodged at my house and often closeted me, as he said, for information respecting the disposition of the inhabitants. He tbrew out some dark intimations as to my usefulness, in case I would be concerned, but as he found I kept aloof he divulged his plans to Connolly, and I suppose to John Campbell, else why give him the aforesaid grant of land which he enjoys and is very valuable." The same writing states that "Connolly, like a hungry wolf, closed with Dunmore a bargain that he would secure a considerable interest among the white inhabitants and the Indians on the frontier. In consequence of this agreement my lord made him a deed of gift of 2,000 acres of land at the Falls of the Ohio, and 2,000 more to Mr. John Campbell, late of Kentucky, botb of which grants are now owned by the heirs of Col. Campbell." (From 11 Olden Time, p. 93.)

Dunmore's influence is shown by Campbell's actions. It is reasonable to conclude that the governor's arguments and plans, revealed to Capt Crawford on that visit, led that president judge of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, to advise his friend, George Washington, to take out a patent from Virginia for his Westmoreland County (now Washington County land, the land mentioned in the preceding chapter), as in this way he would be sure to prevent future dispnte and trouble. This letter of advice was writteu January 10, 1774, and no time was wasted in getting a survey made by Crawford, followed by patent dated July 5, 1775, issued by Lord Dunmore, governor of Virginia, to George Washington, for the lands, describing them as "being in Augusta County, Virginia, on the waters of Miller's Run, one of the branches of Cbartier's Creek, a branch of the Ohio." Strange to say, this patent is dated 27 days after Dunmore was driven from Virginia by the enraged inhabitants of that colony.

On the 20th of June of that year Lord Dunmore wrote to Connolly at Pittsburg suggesting that he send Capt. William Crawford to fight the Indians, saying, "I know

him to be prudent, active and resolute, and therefore very fit to go on such an expedition." By the 1st of October Crawford is a major under Dunmore and one of his leading officers in what is known as Dunmore's War. On the following January 25th, Crawford's commission as justice or president judge was revoked by Pennsylvania, because he had accepted a commission as justice under Virginia and became a violent partisan.

It has been suggested by some writers that Lord Dunmore on his visit to Pittsburg had a deeper design than the mere holding of Pittsburg and old Washington County for the State of Virginia. That he expected to bind the disaffected in this region to Virginia, to stir the Indians into war, then make a peace treaty, by which means he would have control of the dissatisfied whites as well as the Indians, to use them in behalf of Great Britain in her war with the colonies, now about to break out. Thinking men were then forming opinions and making alliances for or against the mother country. A royal schooner anchored at a seaport in Rhode Island had been burned by a mob of so-called patriots in 1772, and the "Boston Tea Party," on December 16, 1773, had blackened the waters of the bay with tea chests upon which the colonists refused to pay inport duty. Such unlawful and violent acts did not receive the approval of some of the wisest men, and tended to make them royalists in sympathy.

Washington was a loyal Virginian, but not yet fully tested and known to be an American patriot. He could not then foresee that within two years he would be commander-in-chief of a continental army, fighting against the troops of Great Britain, under whose banner he had formerly marched; fighting against the imperious king whose subject he was. Had he traveled with his governor, the royal representative; had he been at the meeting at Capt. Crawford's and with Dr. John Connolly at Pittsburg—Connolly, of whom he had written two years ago that he was "a very seusable and intelligent man"; had he joined these men in their loyalty to the mother country and in their efforts to oppose the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, making their schemes his own—who can calculate the result and who can say what would have become of the War of the Revolution.

It is not surprising that Justice Crawford became disgusted with the weakness and lack of support he received from Penusylvania's chief officials. However, he did not go so far from his allegiance as some of his associate justices. At least two of the dozen or more appointed with him to nphold the laws in Westmoreland County soon became English Tories, influenced no doubt by their daily associations with Dr. Connolly at Pittsburg.

The Doctor had returned the visit of my lord and imbibed more fully of his ideas of vigorous government, so on January 1st, 1774, he proposed a New Year's

gift, and surprised the settlers by issuing a proclamation showing how he intended to aid the people in their government. He pasted up notices at Pittsburg to the effect that he was now "Captain Commandant of the militia of Pittsburg and its dependencies, under appointment from his excellency John, the Earl of Dunmore, Governor-in-Chief and Captain-General of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia, and Vice-Admiral of the same." After overwhelming our plain people with this high sounding introduction, he assures "His Majesty's subjects settled on the western waters, that, having the greatest regard to their prosperity and interest, and convinced from their repeated memorials of the grievances of which they complain," the governor proposes the erection of "a new County, to include Pittsburg, for the redress of your complaints, and to take every other step that may attend to afford you that Justice for which you solicit."

He required and commanded "All persons in the Dependency of Pittsburg, to assemble themselves there as a militia on the 25th instant, when other matters would be communicated."

Much adverse comment has been made on this move, by Virginia, but it was a most natural and reasonable action. The inhabitants at Pittsburg had been much disappointed when the trustees to select a county seat for Westmoreland ignored Pittsburg and selected Robert Hanna's house, 35 miles out in the country. Eneas Mackey, one of the justices at Pittsburg, complains seriously to the new prothonotary, St. Clair, about locating where there are "neither houses, tables or chairs. Certainly the people must sit at the roots of trees and stumps, and in case of rain the lawyers' hooks and papers must be exposed to the weather and they cannot be presumed to write. The whole inhabitants (of Pittsburg) exclaim against the steps already taken, to the injury of the county, yet in its infancy, and that too, before it got its eyes or tongue to speak for itself." George Wilson, another justice, who lived among a nest of Virginians at George's Creek above Redstone, shared the disappointment, for he, as one of the trustees to choose the location, had voted for Pittsburg, which was much easier reached by his neighbors.

The spirit of the Penns and their Councils east of the mountains was urging non-resistance. Sentiment east of the mountains was not alive to conditions in the west, and the west had largely lost interest in the faraway government in the east. Richard Penn, governor, urged the assembly to garrison Fort Pitt with enough soldiers for protection, but in vain. A quiet Quaker state was an uneasy abiding place for the self-reliant Scotch-Irish and those who had come up from Virginia, many of whom were of that descent. Virginia had made her claims years ago and some of the oldest inhabitants

of Pittsburg are reiterating the statement that this is Virginia soil, while Pennsylvania tacitly admits it and shows her fear by establishing her court out in the country under the trees, instead of boldly coming to Pittsburg, where several of her magistrates reside.

The truth is, the Virginia Colony was bold and vigorous and ready to fight "at the drop of the hat," and Penn's province knew it. It was stated in St. Clair's letters that when the petition was presented "last year" to Bedford Court for an order restraining the sheriff from executing process, etc., west of the mountains, it was done with the expectation that the court might throw into jail the young attorney (grandson of old Cresapa) and others who were favoring the petition, so as to give the Virginians an excuse for war. Now Connolly's act was tending in another way to give excuse for war between the two colonies, or to force the slow Pennsylvanians to recede from the Monongahela River by conceding a line eastward. The situation of having Pennsylvania claiming Pittsburg and the Monongahela Valley and authorizing surveys and settlements thereabouts, in that district which had been secured from the French by Virginia's promptness, was unhearable. The handicap must be removed, a solution of the problem of government must be forced, and Dunmore and Connolly were sufficiently aggressive to undertake the dangerous job, believing that an armed contest would result only in confining Pennsylvania to the east of the mountains and also in giving Virginia all the western fur trade.

As a weak checkmate to Connolly's move, Governor Penn appointed three more justices, on January 11, Alexander Ross, Andrew McFarlane, and Oliver Miller. The first two were traders at Pittsburg, of whom we may here state Ross soon became an English Tory and McFarlane endured three years of Indian captivity. (Old Westmoreland County, Hassler, p. 24.) McFarlane and Miller afterward resided in Washington County.

Penn's justices were expected to do more than hear cases. They were selected for the purpose of influencing the community and were expected to preserve the peace by hand to hand conflicts, if necessary. Yet letters from the chief authorities of the province warned against armed interference or open and organized opposition to Virginia's oppressions, calling attention to the fact that Virginia had an organized militia, which Pennsylvania lacked.

Connolly had also appointed six or seven magistrates, among whom were Major Smallman, John Campbell, and John Gihson. In the mind of Eneas Mackey, one of Penn's magistrates in Pittsburg, "There is no doubt but all the disaffected and vagabonds that before evaded law and justice with so much art, will now flock in numbers to the Captain's standard, if not prevented in

time, the consequences of which we have just cause to dread."

The war of wits is now begun in earnest. Connolly was arrested the day before the one he had set for the backwoodsmen to meet him in the capacity of militiamen, was taken out to Hannastown and locked in the little jail or perhaps incarcerated in Fort Ligonier, upon a warrant issued by Justice St. Clair, also prothonotary, clerk of courts, etc., of Westmoreland County. The bail was fixed purposely so high that he would not get free to attend his called meeting. The imprisonment must have continued at least a week, for St. Clair writes Governor Penn from Ligonier, February 2nd, that "about eighty persons in arms assembled themselves, chiefly from Mr. Croghan's neighborhood, and after parading through the town . . . proceeded to the fort, where a cask of rum was produced and the head knocked out. This was a very effective method of recruiting." The letter does not state why or when Connolly was liberated, but with his blood tingling he reached Virginia as a martyr, from which he soon returned to Pittsburg prepared for heroic measures. He was joined by a party from the "Chartee Settlement," now Beck's Mills or Linden, in North Strabane Township. As shown by court records, a road had been applied for in Westmoreland County Court the previous October by divers inhabitants of the township of Pitt, to lead "from the southwest side of the Monongahela River opposite the town of Pittsburg, by Dr. Edward Hand's land on Chartiers, to the settlement on said creek, supposed to be at or near the western boundary of the Province of Pennsylvania." Over this road these Chartiers settlers must have traveled and crossed the river at Bausman's ferry if it was in operation at that date. Jacob Bausman (great-grandfather of the historian, Joseph H. Bausman) was one of the viewers of this road, and had a ferry opposite the town of Pittsburg prior to 1791.

The Virginia sympathizers up the Monongahela had two or three musters about this time, one at Red Stone Old Fort, one at Paul Froman's, now North Strabane Township, and one at Dorsey Pentecost's, in consequence of which Mr. Pentecost wrote to Mr. Swearingen, who resided east of the Monongahela, to act no longer there as a Pennsylvania magistrate, at his peril. Pentecost had been a magistrate when we were in Bedford County and was one of their county commissioners. No doubt he felt the sting when he was not appointed for Westmoreland and in consequence was thereafter a bitter opponent of Penn's government.

What followed within the next few weeks is given with considerable detail because it occurred in the county of which our land was then a part, and also because it came so near precipitating a bloody war, the results of which would have been to sever this region from Pennsylvania

and to raise complications and bitterness which might have prevented the Revolutionary War.

Connolly had possession of the fort with his body-guard of militia and had parties of armed men patrolling the street "to the great alarm of the Indians," and doubtless of some of the whites, because they were in constant pursuit of our deputy sheriffs and constables."

Westmoreland County's sheriff, John Proctor, had arrested a militia lieutenant and had himself been arrested and detained for a time. Arrests and counter arrests and scuffles, with rough usage, followed rapidly, and it was reported that a deputy sheriff from Staunton, Augusta County, Virginia, was here to carry off Sheriff Proctor and Chief Clerk of Courts St. Clair. The letters of St. Clair admit that a part of the time he was in concealment to avoid difficulties.

The original defendant, Connolly, in company with Mr. Pentecost, appeared in front of the little Hannastown court house in April, armed with letters from Lord Dunmore and attended by a company of militia numbering about 200, with colors flying and officered by men with their swords drawn. Sentinels were at once placed at the court house door and the defendant walked in to find the place deserted. The magistrates had thought it prudent upon hearing that the defendant was approaching, "to order the sheriff to raise as many men as he could collect. . . . The time was so short that but few were collected on our side and those few were ill armed, so that we found ourselves in a very disagreeable situation when we received information that Connolly was coming down with 200 men." Court adjourned before the usual time and bench and bar must have scurried to cover like partridges. A member of the bench afterward attempted to go into the courtroom, but could not enter until the sentry received permission from the defendant. Connolly sent a message that he would wait on the magistrates and communicate the reasons for his appearance. The following relation of what took place is extracted from a letter to Governor Penn by Thomas Wilson, Esq., the member of the bar who twenty years afterward tried the ejection suit of George Washington before the Supreme Court in Washington County, Pennsylvania, to drive the Reeds, McBrides, Biggers, et al. from the lauds in Mount Pleasant Township.

"The bench and bar were then assembled in Mr. Hanna's house, where we sent him word we would hear him. He and Pentecost soon came down and he read the paper which will be sent down to his Honor the Governor. The paper stated that 'some of the Justices of this Bench are the cause of this appearance and not me. I have done this to prevent myself being illegally taken to Philadelphia. My orders from the Government of Virginia not being explicit, but claiming the Country around Pittsburg, I have raised the Militia to support the

Civil Authority of that Colony vested in me. I have come here to free myself from a promise made to Captain Proctor, but have not conceived myself amenable to this Court by any Authority from Pennsylvania. Upon which account I cannot apprehend that you have any right to remain here as Justices of the Peace, constituting a Court under that Province; but in order to prevent confusion, I agree that you may continue to act in that capacity, in all such matters as may be submitted to your determination by the acquiescence of the people, until I may have instructions to the contrary from Virginia, or until his Majesty's pleasure shall be further known on this subject.'''

The court soon returned an answer. It was couched in terms of firmness and moderation, with promises to do all they could to preserve the peace and to take steps to fix a temporary line between the colonies.

On the following day, April 8th, 1774, Capt. William Crawford, president judge, reported the facts by a letter carried by Magistrate George Wilson to Governor Penn at Philadelphia, in which he spoke of the arrest of several persons by Connolly after leaving Hanna's, and said, "In other parts of the country, particularly those adjoining the river Monongahela, the magistrates have been frequently insulted in the most indecent and violent manner, and are apprehensive that unless they are speedily and vigorously supported by the Government, it will become both fruitless and dangerous for them to proceed to the execution of their offices. They presume not to point out the measures proper for settling present disturbances, but beg leave to recommend the fixing of a temporary line with the utmost expedition, as one step that in all probability will contribute very much towards producing that effect."

The troop in overwhelming force came back to Pittsburg, arresting some persons on the way and in Pittsburg, where three magistrates, Eneas Mackey, Andrew McFarlane, and Devereaux Smith, were also arrested as soon as they returned from sitting as judges at Hanna's. Before that court had convened and while the militia were gathering, these three, with Sheriff Proctor, had dropped in at the old abandoned Fort Pitt "to discover," as they said, "the Doctor's intentions and if we found them anywise tumultuously disposed, to read the Riot Act." Their arrest was in retaliation for that visit. The offence charged against these three justices, in the King's warrant for their arrest, is not their officious call upon Connolly, but the answer they made to him as judges of Westmoreland County. They were carried off to Staunton, Va., the county seat of Augusta County, 150 miles away, because they would not acknowledge the jurisdiction of Virginia by giving bail for their appearance there at the next term of court. Mackey secured a hearing with Governor Dunmore and obtained release for the three. Fate smote the heart of McFarlane during his captivity, and that summer he brought from

Staunton to his log home in Pittsburg, his bride, Miss Margaret Lane Lewis, daughter of William Lewis, one of five brothers famous in Virginia military history. (Old Westmoreland County, Hassler, p. 25.)

Their arrest brought a commission of two men from Pennsylvania to Dunmore, on May 19th, proposing a joint petition to England's king, in order that the line might be established through his direction. Dunmore was willing to join in the petition but unwilling to share the expense of establishing a line for Pennsylvania. The commissioners finally offered to give away all of the present Washington County, making the Monongahela River the state line, but my Lord Dunmore could not give up Pittsburg. Again the negotiations ceased just as former efforts had ended 20 years before.

A piteous appeal had reached Lord Dunmore in the shape of a petition signed by 587 inhabitants settled on the waters of the Ohio, "and had by him been laid before his Colonial Council," a week before he was visited by the commissioners. This petition set forth that the majority of the petitioners formerly lived in Virginia and preferred the mild, easy, and equitable government thereof to the administration of justice in Pennsylvania, oppressive to the poor and expensive to all, particularly in trying titles to land, and in recovery of small debts, wherein the officer's fees are so disproportionate that they seem rather calculated for enriching individuals than the public good. It complains of the officers in Pennsylvania, of a heavy provincial tax, a great part thereof being swallowed up by the officers who lay and collect it, and of their "imminent danger from contiguity to the faithless and barbarous natives, whose treaties, alliances, and sincerity are never to be relied upon, as well as a hearty conviction that the present Government is usurped." It prays that such provision he made "for us in our present distressed condition, as to you shall seem meet."

The petition reads like one written by Connolly, assisted by Dorsey Pentecost, when it complains that "the Proprietor's governor will neither appoint nor continue in office any but those who adhere strictly to their master's interests."

Penn's Government was financially poor, and from fear of the expense, the fear of unfair treatment by his Majesty of England and his appointees, or from the natural sluggishness of Pennsylvania's Council, no petition to his Majesty was prepared, and not even a temporary line was agreed upon.

The need of a division line was not Pennsylvania's only trouble, neither was our Westmoreland County the only one of that name claiming land inside the boundaries of Pennsylvania. The colony of Connecticut, or some of her inhabitants known as the Susquehanna Company, claimed that her territorial rights entitled them to lands

along the north branch of the Susquehanna River. This company gave grant rights and formed settlements there, and Connecticut established a county called Westmoreland to control lands entirely inside of Penn's lines. The trouble there continued from 1753 to 1776, during which some of the opposing settlers shed blood in the "Pennanite and Yankee War."

It was an unfavorable time to appeal to his Majesty of England for assistance or redress, because of the agitation then going on in America against the oppressive acts of the British Parliament. In this month of May, on an appeal from Boston, a committee of correspondence was formed in Philadelphia and began circulating letters advising the formation of similar committees in each county. On July 15th, a convention of these committees was held at Philadelphia, attended by Robert Hanna and James Cavet, delegates from our Westmoreland County, selected at a meeting held at Hannastown.

The condition of the public mind at that time is shown by the action of that convention, which was not revolutionary. It especially acknowledged allegiance to King George, but denounced the recent aggressive acts of the British Parliament. It approved a proposal for a colonial congress, and pledged the readiness of the people of Pennsylvania to cease all commercial intercourse with Great Britain, if necessary, to secure the repeal of the obnoxious laws.

Before this Philadelphia meeting, however, a deadly war had broken out and the Indians were travelling the war-paths through our woods between the two big rivers. The uncertainty of jurisdiction and titles in the great "Horseshoe," and the spirit of adventure and greed for land, led many westward to covet what had been left to the Indians after Pennsylvania's purchase in 1768, but which Virginia included in her vast claims and did not propose to buy from the Indians.

The war, familiarly known as Dunmore's War, arose from the murder of several Indians. Although the Indians frequently hunted with the whites and many lived in a friendly manner near the settlers, their lives were never safe. George Rogers Clark, afterward General Clark, met with about 80 or 90 other men at the mouth of the Kanawa River, ostensibly to go down the Ohio and make a settlement in Kentucky. His account of the origin of that war, given years afterward, says:

"Circumstances led us to believe that the Indians were determined on war. The whole party was enrolled and determined to execute their project of forming a settlement in Kentucky, as we had every necessary store that could be thought of. An Indian town called the Horse-head Bottom on the Sciota and near its mouth, lay nearly in our way. The determination was to cross the country and surprise it. . . . We knew of Capt. Cresap being on the river about fifteen miles above us. . . . Mes-

sengers were dispatched and in half an hour returned with Cresap. He had heard of our resolution by some of his hunters that had fallen in with ours and had set out to come to us. We thought our army, as we called it, complete and the destructions of the Indians sure. A council was called and to our astonishment our intended commander-in-chief (Cresap) was the person who dissuaded us from the enterprise. He said that appearances were suspicious but there was no certainty of a war, that if we made the attempt proposed he had no doubt of the success, but a war would at any rate be the result, and that we should be blamed for it and perhaps justly. . . . He was then asked what he would advise. His answer was that we should return to Wheeling as a convenient spot to hear what was going forward; that a few weeks would determine. . . .

"On our arrival at Wheeling (the whole country being pretty well settled thereabout) the whole of the inhabitants appeared to be alarmed. They flocked to our camp from every direction. . . . By this time we had got to be a formidable party. All the hunters, men without families, etc., in that quarter had joined our party. Our arrival at Wheeling was soon known at Pittsburgh; Dr. Connolly sent a message addressed to the party, letting us know that a war was to be apprehended, and requesting that we would keep our position for a few days, as messages had been sent to the Indians, and a few days would determine the doubt. The answer he got was that we had no inclination to quit our quarters for some time, that during our stay we would be careful that the enemy did not harass the neighborhood that we lay in. But before this answer could reach Pittsburgh he sent a second express addressed to Captain Cresap, as the most influential man among us, informing him that the messengers had returned from the Indians, that war was inevitable and begging him to cover the country with scouts until the inhabitants fortified themselves."

"The reception of this letter was the epoch of open hostilities with the Indians. A new post was planted, a council was called, and the letter read by Cresap, all the Indian traders being summoned on so important an occasion. Action was had and war declared in the most solemn manner; and the same evening two scalps were brought into camp."

The following day some Indians canoeing along the Ohio River were attacked by the whites. The Indians sustained three wounded and were pursued for fifteen miles before abandoning their canoes and property. The following day, April 27th, this company, now blood-thirsty and greedy for spoils, marched five miles up the river to attack the hunting camp of the friendly Logan. He had recently come down from the mouth of Beaver River, where his cabin had been the stopping place and entertainment of the Rev. David McClure and many other travellers. He had camped about five days before at the mouth of Yellow Creek, above Wheeling on the Ohio side, with his men, women, and children and all his household stuff, and some of these belligerents had been in his former camp about four weeks past on their descending the river. Either the killing was detested by the majority or the job was deemed too easy for such a large body, for Clarke says they turned about and came back over the trail through Catfish Camp to Redstone.

They had thirty horseloads of furs, taken from the red men. Logan's family and relatives were slaughtered so near the time of Clark and Cresap's attempted visit that the name of Michael Cresap was stained with the crime as charged in the celebrated "Speech of Logan, Chief of the Mingoes." It was a part of the annihilating process which these men and their companions started, the effects of which they immediately fled from, leaving the settlers to take care of themselves.

The following report given by B. B. Thatcher, Esq., in "Thatcher's Indian Biography," 1832 (Vol. 2, p. 167), is perfectly consistent with the evidence so fully set forth in the writings of Thomas Jefferson, published by the Jefferson Memorial Association (1903). He says: "A canoe of women and children, with one man only, was seen coming from the opposite shore, unarmed and not at all suspecting an attack from the whites. Cresap and his party concealed themselves on the banks of the river and the moment the canoe reached the shore, singled out their objects, and, at one fire, killed every one in it. This happened to be the family of Logan.

"It was not long after this that another massacre took place, under still more aggravated circumstances, not far from the present site of Wheeling, Va.,—a considerable party of the Indians being decoyed by the whites and all murdered with the exception of a little girl. Among these, too, was a brother of Logan and a sister, and the delicate situation of the latter increased a thousand-fold the barbarity of the crime and the rage of the surviving family."

The messengers and letters sent out by Connolly had the settlers frightened in expectation of some outbreak and within a short time many hundreds had gone east over the mountains. The whole country west of the Monongahela was evacuated and many on the east side of the Monongahela had fled beyond the Alleghenies. More than 1,000 people crossed the Monongahela at three ferries within one mile of each other. These three ferries were probably at Parkinson Ferry (Monongahela) or Redstone Old Fort (Brownsville). The frantic rush stampeded those east of the river, and William Crawford writes to George Washington on June 8th, "If we had not had forts built, there would not have been ten families left this side (west of) the mountains beside what are at Fort Pitt."

These statements might appear exaggerations, but Arthur St. Clair, four days later, wrote Governor Penn in corroboration, saying:

"Nothing can be more surprising than the dread the people are under and it is truly wonderful that so great a body of people should have been driven from their possessions without even the appearance of an enemy, for certain it is as yet no attempt has been made on what is understood to be Pennsylvania. . . . A fresh report of Indians being seen near Hannastown and an-

other party on Braddock's road, set the people agoing again yesterday . . . I am certain I did not meet less than 100 families, and I think 2,000 head of cattle, in twenty miles riding" (from Ligonier toward Greensburg).

The Indians west of the Ohio had some time previous to the massacres near Wheeling thought themselves intruded upon by the "Long Knives," as they at that time called the Virginians, and they had called a council at which the chief Logan acted a conspicuous part. Their grounds of complaint were admitted, but at the same time they were reminded of some aggressions on their own part, and it was pointed out to them that by a war they would but harass and distress the frontier for a time, that the "Long Knives" (the Virginians) would come like the trees in the woods and that ultimately they would be driven from the good lands which they now possessed. They thereupon decided to remain at peace and huried the hatchet, and everything wore a tranquil appearance, when behold, the fugitives arrived with news of the slaughter of 13 or more Indians near Wheeling. The consequence was that this Logan, who a few days before was so pacific, raised the hatchet, declaring that he would not stop until he had killed ten to one, as his patience had been provoked beyond endurance.

His vengeance was aimed at the Virginians. His avengers sought to take life southeast of Washington County. Catfish Camp, at which Cresap and others had stopped a while on returning to Redstone, and at which another party had stopped with the little Indian babe—the only survivor of the slaughter, became a place of refuge for several persons. It does not appear that at any time during the twenty years of Indian and frontier warfare which followed, that this place was ever attacked or threatened by the Indians.

A note dated July 21st, 1774, written by William Robinson, a captive, at Logan's request, signed "Captain John Logan" and tied to a war club, was left away down in old Virginia at the house of one Robertson whose family was cut off by the Indians. It was addressed to Captain Cresap, charged him with killing his kin, and closed with the statement, "Then I thought I must kill too; and I have been three times to war since; but the Indians are not angry; only myself." The truth of this is shown by an extract from letter of John Montgomery written about the same date saying: "The Shawnees seem well disposed and inclinable for peace, and will continue so unless provoked by the Virginians. The Delawares are all for peace. Logan's party had returned and had 13 scalps and one prisoner. Logan says he is now satisfied for the loss of his relatives, and will sit still until he hears what the Long Knives will say." I am in hopes the storm will blow over, and that

peace and tranquillity will be restored to the back inhabitants.' St. Clair wrote on June 16th: " 'Tis some satisfaction tho Indians seem to discriminate betwixt us and those who attacked them, and their revenge has fallen hitherto on that side the Monongahela which they consider Virginia.' One man was killed near Fort Burd (Brownsville), who belonged in that fort, but none north of that appear to have been molested by Logan's friends in this campaign."

Cresap at once organized a new force in Maryland and came west for more blood. As early as May 29th St. Clair wrote Governor Penn estimating the actual number of Indians killed near Wheeling a month before at thirteen, and says, "Cresap has lately been in the neighborhood of Pittsburg with intention, it appears, to pursue the blow he had before struck, but Mr. Connolly sent a message to him forbidding him to attempt anything against the Indians. This he has taken in high dudgeon, and declares publicly that what he did before was by Mr. Connolly's orders."

It is not known whether Connolly disapproved of Cresap's action near Wheeling, whether he blamed him for starting the war and immediately running away from it, or whether he was jealous of Maryland troops and wanted Virginia to get all the honor of victory over the Indians. It is reported that Cresap remained until the Indians killed six men out of nine at work near the northern edge of Virginia on July 13th, and that he followed on their trail a day behind them. Finding pursuit useless he brought his company to Catfish Camp, when a messenger from Connolly delivered him a peremptory and insulting letter ordering him to dismiss his men. He marched his company back to Maryland, but was afterward put in charge of some border rangers by Dunmore.

From the time in April when the court at Hannastown had been intimidated, Judge William Crawford and his brother Valentine conducted their correspondence with George Washington mainly, instead of with the Penn government. Early in May William Crawford raised some men up the Monongahela and Youghiogheny Rivers, and went down Chartiers Creek to guard the people while they got their stock away. He then went down the Ohio as far as Grave Creek to watch the motions of the Indians, but seeing none, returned home with his men. He headed a force again in June and went to build a stockade at Wheeling and commenced erecting a fort there under direction of Dr. Connolly. In the fall he commanded 500 men, going by land from Pittsburg to Wheeling, while Lord Dunmore, who had arrived, floated down 700 men by water.

It is not clear that Connolly went with these forces. He had intended going to Wheeling in June, but four Indians killed Capt. Francis McClure and wounded

Lieutenant Kinkaid (then recently appointed a justice for Westmoreland County) as they were marching near Ten Mile Creek on their way to Wheeling. The Doctor remained in garrison, the name of which he had changed from Fort Pitt to Fort Dunmore. His conduct was most outrageous and oppressive without regard to law or justice. Slaughtering stock, appropriating horses, and traders' supplies, tearing down buildings, and sending out parties to slaughter Indians without regard to friend or foe.

About the middle of June Governor Penn was petitioned by over 48 men of near Pittsburg who "apprehended that this part of the country would be immediately involved in all the horrors of an Indian war, that our circumstances at this critical conjuncture are truly alarming. Deserted by the far greater part of our neighbors and fellow subjects, unprovided with places of strength to resort to, with ammunition, provisions, and almost every other store, our houses are abandoned to pillage. Labor and industry entirely at a stand, our crops destroyed by cattle, our flocks dispersed, and the minds of our people distracted with the terrors of falling along with their helpless and unprotected families the immediate victims of savage barbarity. In the midst of these scenes of desolation and ruin, next to the Almighty, we look up to Your Honor for protection and relief." Penn was busy, for on June 15th deputies from the several counties met in Philadelphia to prepare for obtaining redress of American grievances caused by English oppression.

Ephraim Blaine, (who afterward settled near Brownsville), with Mr. Butler and several other traders, returned from the west with skins about this date, Blaine bearing a speech from Cornstalk, chief of the Shawanese, to Connolly and Croghan, expressing his hope of peace and that no more Indians be killed. They had a safety escort of Indians, but had to conceal their escort up the Allegheny at Croghan's place and hurry them westward. Connolly sent a party of forty-one men after these three Indian guides, but they escaped as far as the mouth of the Beaver, where one of them was shot. Connolly insisted that he wanted to hold them as hostages but the Pennsylvanians believed that he wanted to annihilate them. He was determined there should be no intercourse or trading between Penn's Province and the Indians, for Simons, Campbell and Connolly had obtained exclusive privilege of carrying it on, on the frontiers of Virginia. This privilege may have had some influence in keeping Croghan favorable to peace and in touch with Penn's adherents.

St. Clair was invited by Connolly to participate in the Dunmore war more than once, but his efforts were all for pacification. Several friendly Indians living near the whites at different points were shot this spring.

Some adventurers in these settlements thought no more of shooting one of these people than of shooting a buffalo. There were several small meetings or councils with the Indians at Pittsburg with presents to them from St. Clair and his neighbors, but the Shawanese became exasperated by the unprovoked murder of one of their favorite chiefs, Silver Heels, who had in the kindest manner undertaken to escort several white traders across the woods from Ohio.

The inevitable brief war, opposed by Pennsylvania, resulted in a decisive battle, October 10, 1774, near the mouth of the Kanawha in West Virginia, when about 800 Shawanese, Delawares, Mingo, Iaways and others, led by Chiefs Cornstalk and Logan, were defeated by about 1,000 Virginia troops led by Col. Lewis.

By the peace treaty that followed, the sullen Indians were to give up all prisoners, negroes and horses stolen since the war of 1763, no Indian was to hunt on the

east side of the Ohio and no white on the west side, and the Shawanese delivered up four of their chief men as hostages, to be changed yearly.

Logan had the satisfaction of knowing that 75 enemies bit the dust and 140 were wounded. Among the killed were two colonels, four captains and many subordinate officers. It was at the treaty after this battle that Logan gave to Capt. John Gibson his written speech, afterward printed under the heading, "Speech of Logan, Chief of the Mingo," and which made his name famous for a century in America and among the acquaintances of Thomas Jefferson in Europe.

"The threatened depredations were checked for a season, but twenty years were yet to pass before the red man was conquered and the settlers on the border could lie down at night without dread of the stealthy tread and bloody tomahawk of the savage."

CHAPTER VII

THE JURISDICTIONAL CONFLICT CONTINUED.

Counter Proclamations and Clash of Jurisdictions—Court Held at Pittsburg—New Justices Appointed—Oaths—Public Roads and Ferries—Penn's Adherents Imprisoned—Connolly Kidnapped—More of Penn's Magistrates Carried Off—Committees of Safety—Connolly Flees—Arrested Again—A Traitor—A Tragedy—An Exile—Virginia Garrisons Pittsburg—Court of West Augusta District—Augusta Town—Youghiogheny County Court—Raising Troops for Revolution—Unprotected Frontier—Indian Councils.

The victory over the Indians did not make the Virginians less insolent to their neighbors. Before leaving Pittsburg on the down river trip Dunmore had issued a proclamation intended as a warning against the recognition of Pennsylvania, and prohibiting the execution of any act of authority in behalf of that province. A counter proclamation was again sent out by Governor John Penn stating, that "Although the western limits of the Province have not been settled by any authority of the crown, yet a great tract of country west of Laurel Hill, and Fort Pitt also, are comprehended within its charter bounds, and have been actually settled and is now held under grants from the proprietors of Pennsylvania." It required all persons west of Laurel Hill to retain their settlements as aforesaid made under this province, and that all magistrates and other officers proceed as usual in the administration of justice, "without paying the least regard to the said recited proclamation, (of Dunmore) until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known in the premises." His Majesty, King George, never made known his pleasure about this boundary line. The War of the Revolution was near at hand and the break between the Colony and Province was not to be closed for another decade.

The victorious Duumore, returning from the Indian country, stopped long enough at Pittsburg to encourage his adherents, then proceeded up to Redstone and gave a hearing to Thomas Scott, who had been arrested for acting as a magistrate under Penn. After two hours with Scott, "who with a great deal of firmness possessed a share of natural understanding," my lord placed him under bonds to appear at Augusta County Court to be held under his authority December 20, 1794, at Fort Dunmore, (Pittsburg.)

Augusta County, Virginia, had been organized in 1738 to embrace all of Virginia west of the Blue Ridge Moun-

tain, and had its county seat over the mountains at Staunton, in the Shenandoah Valley. Augusta County Court held adjourned meetings at Fort Dunmore and met for the first time at Pittsburg, February 21, 1775. By this move "Pittsburg and its dependencies" became hereafter to the Virginians "The District of West Augusta." At the same time they captured the president judge of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, Capt. William Crawford, by naming him as a magistrate for this new district, along with George Croghan, the deputy Indian agent (who the preceding summer wrote secretly to St. Clair expressing his disapproval of the efforts of Capt. Connolly and John Campbell to create greater trouble between Governors Penn and Duumore, Edward Ward, (Croghan's brother-in-law), John Connolly, (Croghan's nephew), John Campbell, Thomas Smallman and John Gibsou, all of Pittsburg; Dorsey (or Dawsey), Pentecost, who about this date moved to or near the "Shirtee Settlement," the home of Connolly's riotous military friends, John Canon, founder of Canonsburg, George Vallandigham of near Noblestown, John McCullough, Silas Hedge and David Shepherd of the region east of Wheeling. These and others who officiated with them took the four oaths—the oath of allegiance, to be faithful to his Majesty King George the Third; the Oath of Supremacy, that no foreign potentate should have any pre-eminence or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual within this realm; the test oath, declaring disbelief in any transubstantiation in the bread and wine used in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; and the oath of abjuration, expressing belief that George the Third is the lawful and rightful King of this realm, refusing allegiance to the pretender, James the Third, swearing true allegiance to his Majesty George the Third and to defend him against all traitorous conspiracies and attempts whatsoever which shall be made against his per-

son, crown or dignity, and to make known to his Majesty and to his successors all treason and traitorous conspiracies which shall be known against him or any of them, and to defend the succession of the crown against James and in favor of the Princess Sophia and the heirs of her body being Protestants, without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation whatsoever, making this renunciation and promise heartily, willingly, and truly upon the true faith of a Christian. These severe oaths seem to have been forgotten by nearly all these magistrates within the next few months in the excitement of the War of the Revolution.

At the end of four days the court was adjourned again to Staunton, but the court had been busy. The gentlemen recognized the fact then, as we do now, after the passing of 124 years, that better public roads are absolutely required. The majority of the road petitions at this and later sessions of the court were aimed to end at Froman's Mill on Shirtee's Creek, evidence of the progressiveness of those residing at the Shirtee Settlement, or rather of the foresight of Paul Froman or Dorsey Pentecost, either or both. This Paul Froman Mill was sold to Dorsey Pentecost two years later, and new road petitions thereafter called for Pentecost's Mill, indication of a hope for a county seat there, had Virginia been finally victorious in her boundary contest. The roads desired extended as far east as Gist's, on top of the mountains, and as far west as Raccoon Creek and the mouth of Wheeling Creek. Ferries were granted in abundance across the rivers, especially the Monongahela and the four oaths, allegiance, subjugation, abjuration, and the test oath were administered to magistrates, attorneys, constables and militia officers, such as Maj. of Militia John Connolly, Lieuts. Simon Gerty and William Cristy and Ensign Jacob Bausman—the last named having license for a ferry and for an ordinary or inn on the south side opposite Pittsburg. Two men were arraigned for fighting in the court yard and disturbing the court, but Connolly's complaint against George Wilson, a Pennsylvania justice, as a disturber of the peace, was dismissed.

This court immediately gave attention to Penn's supporters by binding them over to keep the peace, to refrain from making tax assessments, acting as county commissioners, making arrests or acting as justices. The first man placed under bonds was William Elliott, assessor, and one of his bondsmen was Charles Sims, whose title to Montour's Island, situated just below Pittsburg within the bounds of the original Washington County, was confirmed to him by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, as reported in 3rd Dallas Reports, p. 424; an ejectment case wherein a Virginia title was held to be better than a grant made to Brig. Gen. William

Irvine by a special act of the legislating body of Pennsylvania.

Robert Hanna was again arrested, also James Cavet, or Caveat, on February 22. Hanna gave bail in the sum of £1,000 with two securities and Cavet was committed to jail in default. May 13, St. Clair wrote Governor Penn that Hanna and Cavet will at this court be confined in the guard house if we do not give bail, and again wrote May 18, "they have now been upwards of three months confined for paying obedience to Penn's proclamation." Pleas to the jurisdiction of the court had been overruled and now they were urging their friends to come and take them out, for Connolly only had eighteen men, and fifty men could rescue them. With the rumors of conflicts between the English troops and Americans in the East, and his neighboring magistrates suffering imprisonment on the West, St. Clair (prothonotary and chief man in Westmoreland County since the president judge had abandoned Penn's cause) was much worried, and wrote May 25, "An association is forming in this county for the defence of American liberty. Hanna and Cavet are still pressing me to do something for their relief."

Relief must have come soon, for on June 24, Valentine Crawford wrote George Washington, "We have chosen committees out here and raised an independent company. The Pennsylvanians came to Fort Pitt with the sheriff and about twenty men and took Maj. Connolly about midnight and carried him as far as Ligonier, the very night before we were to have our talk with the Indians. On Maj. Connolly's being taken, the people of Chartier's came in a company and seized three magistrates who were concerned in his taking-off, George Wilson,* Joseph Speer and Devereux Smith. They were sent in an old leaky boat down to Fort Fincastle (Wheeling) under guard. It was done by a mob of Connolly's friends. The members of our committee (the Committee of Safety of Augusta County) wrote a very spirited letter to the gentlemen from Pennsylvania committee, demanding Connolly back. On its receipt they immediately sent him back. I think the Indians want nothing but peace, but it seemed to alarm them greatly that our great man was stolen."

Thomas Scott, afterward the first prothonotary and chief clerk of Washington County, had been committed to the jail of Augusta County—a room in the guard-house at Fort Pitt (or Fort Dunmore)—on May 18, for doing business as a justice of the peace under Pennsylvania, and for other acts in contempt of the Earl of Dunmore's proclamation. It is not certain whether or

* George Wilson was great-grandfather of Hon. W. G. Hawkins, president judge of the Orphans Court for Allegheny County. Old Virginia Court House, p. 15.



HOWELL'S MAP OF WASHINGTON

(Extract from a Map of Pennsylvania published by Reading Howell in 1792.)

not the three imprisoned justices at Fort Danmore were liberated when Connolly was stolen, May 22, nor how long the kidnapped three were held near Wheeling, but the daring George Wilson, a ringleader in the taking off of this persecutor, was soon after arrested and bound over to court for that offense and his bail was forfeited at September court.

During almost two years Connolly had distressed the Pennsylvanians exceedingly, and had prevented the enforcement of law and collection of taxes. They complained of his impressing horses from their owners, killing sheep and hogs and taking other property, searching houses, assaulting Pennsylvanians, threatening to send men in irons to Virginia, confining citizens in Fort Duquesne for trading with the Indians and other so-called offenses. He had failed to provoke the province and the colony to open war, but had temporarily, at least, driven away the Pennsylvanians with fear of the Indians, had injured their fur trade, and now sought to organize his "Pittsburg and its Dependencies" in favor of the British. In this he failed. The first court record showing dissatisfaction with him is on May 16, 1775, the first day of the second session held in the village of Pittsburg by the Augusta County Court. It was a very exciting day in Pittsburg, for the news of the battle of Lexington and Concord between the provincials and the British under Gen. Gage (April 19) had reached these determined Scotch and Irish on the frontier, and their indignation was increased by the thought that these same British had until now been their allies against their enemies, the French and Indians. They may also have learned from some traveler that six days ago, (May 10), Ethan Allen with eighty-three men had dramatically captured Fort Ticonderoga in northeastern New York. From all sides men had come to court or to attend the meeting called to take action toward resisting the oppression of the British government. The judges who held court that day were George Croghan, John Connolly, Edward Ward, who had surrendered the little fort to the French, John Canon (Cannon), John McCulloch, a daring frontiersman, and John Gibson, formerly a trader at both Fort Pitt and Logstown. William Crawford, the previous year president judge at Hannastown, took the four oaths and went on the bench with the others. Almost the last action of that day is expressed in the following minute: "On the complaint of John Connolly, Gent, against Geo. Wilson, Gent, as a disturber of the Peace, on hearing the parties the Court is of the opinion that the complaint be dismissed." Two days later Doctor-Captain-Major-Judge John Connolly sat for the last time on the judicial bench, for his hopes faded away when he saw his associates above mentioned elected that day as part of the committee of twenty-eight by the public meeting, and instructed to formulate plans for

the organization of military companies to be ready for the country's call. At least five of that committee were Pennsylvania partisans. A similar committee was appointed the same or the following day in Westmoreland County in the cabin at Hannastown, and wrathful resolutions against Great Britain were passed there. In all the colonies the leading minds were bent upon resistance, by arms if that must be, and each had its abundance of local conventions. Provincial Councils were dissolved, committees of safety were substituted, courts of justice were reorganized, the old forms of oaths of allegiance were changed, political offenders were pardoned, and a feeling of liberty and union burned—but not in every breast.

The opprobrious word "tory" was applied to many as a stinging whip. Connolly's ambitions were with the enemy and had it not been for the violent demonstration of the Virginia partisans after he was arrested and carried to Ligonier, he would have been delivered by St. Clair's orders to Philadelphia as an insurrectionist against the Revolutionary Government just forming. These thought it a blow at their territorial claims. Soon after his release at Ligonier, he fled by night from Pittsburg and joined Lord Dunmore on a British vessel to which my lord had been driven by Virginia troops headed by the patriot Patrick Henry. He was arrested again in November in Fredericktown, Maryland, with papers hidden in his riding saddle, which, with other evidence, showed that he had arrangements to bring forth the Indians and English to attack us from the northwest. He was kept in close confinement until Congress had him removed to Philadelphia jail, where he remained until April 2, 1777, when the Supreme Executive Council released him on condition he go to the plantation of James Ewing, Esq., give security for his good behavior and that he will not write to, speak, or correspond with any person employed under the authority of the King or Parliament, nor any person unfriendly to the United States of America, or employ or procure any person to take up arms, or aid and assist the enemies of the said States in any way whatever.

These two arch-schemers and oppressive persecutors disappear forever from the "Boundary Controversy." The war of wits so far had been bloodless, except in one instance. Devereaux Smith, Esq., who had been carried off to Wheeling in June by the mob from Chartier's Creek, killed one of Connolly's militia, Capt. George Aston, and received a serious wound himself, which rendered him unable to leave his house. Four of the magistrates, including John Canon, held court at his house November 21, 1775, and held him for trial for murder. They admitted him to bail because of "the circumstances attending the fact wherewith he is charged," but expressed in their record a doubt whether

he would be able at the next court to attend, "from the situation of his wound and state of his health."

We have no means of knowing the facts of this tragedy nor the results of this murder case. These were times when lives were of less value than scalps and perhaps Esq. Smith was released without trial, as the shadows of impending war with Great Britain caused the provincials and colonials to draw closer together for sympathy and protection.

In the interest of peace between the province and the colony, temporary peace, at least, being much desired during "the defence of the liberties of America" in the revolutionary struggle, a short address was signed by the delegate from Pennsylvania and Virginia in the newly formed Continental Congress, and sent out in July, 1775, to their constituents, their "Friends and Fellow Countrymen," "the inhabitants in Pennsylvania and Virginia on the west side of Laurel Hill."

It recommended that all bodies of armed men kept up under either province be dismissed, those on either side who were in confinement or under bail for taking part in the contest be discharged, and that until the dispute be decided every person be permitted to retain his land possession unmolested.

It expressed the hope that the time would soon arrive "when this unfortunate dispute, which has produced much mischief and, as far as we can learn, no good, will be *peaceably* and constitutionally determined."

Of the nine names to this address all signed by using their first names with the exception of two, and these, one from each State, were the most illustrious or became the most illustrious on the roll. Each became a household name throughout America, but it looks strange to see their brief signatures, "P. Henry," "B. Franklin."

The people are still guessing in their discussions about the western boundary line. Many persons were ready to give their opinions without charge. St. Clair received a letter from Bedford, stating that the parallel line 5 degrees from the Delaware River crossed the Ohio near the mouth of the Chartier's Creek and included Fort Pitt near six miles. He received another letter, saying, "by Harper's map Fort Pitt is at least three or four and at most six miles within this province (Pennsylvania)."

The ever aggressive Virginians, however, always realized that possession was one of the strongest points in law, so Capt. John Neville, a militia officer and one of the committee of safety at Pittsburg, was placed in charge of Fort Pitt September 11, 1775, with about 100 men he marched over from Winchester "to cover and protect the border." This fort remained in his possession at the expense of Virginia until the Declaration of Independence had been signed and the United States of America took control June 1, 1777, by placing Gen.

Edward Hand in command.

The two committees of safety heretofore mentioned, one at Hanuastowu and one at Pittsburg, governed this region as best they could, with the assistance of such patriotic citizens as were willing to accept office, a risk much more serious than we of this peaceful period can now realize. Great courage was needed to face the future, not knowing whether we were to "sink or swim, to live or die, to survive or perish." This loose form of governmental control continued until the Declaration of Independence had been signed and both Pennsylvania and Virginia had thrown off their colonial signs of dependence and adopted state constitutions late in the summer of 1776.

Even the warm adherents of the late governor drop his name and also drop away from old Augusta County, as is shown in their entry August 20, 1776, "A court held at *Pittsburg*, for the District of *West Augusta*. This was the last court held at Pittsburg, for on that day the court appointed David Shepherd and John Canon, Gent, to have a house built to be used as a jail at Augusta Town, a place before unheard of.

When Col. Neville moved into Fort Pitt with his command, the Augusta County Court was obliged to leave the Fort and "to provide a House at the Public Expense for the use of Holding the Court," and the sheriff, "to contract for a house for safekeeping of his prisoners," as is shown by the court records for September 19 and 23, 1775. It took a year to decide upon a permanent location, but at the first term held after the Declaration of Independence had been signed and the old Liberty Bell rung, this Virginia court receded from Pittsburg by appointing two of their number, David Shepherd and John Canon to have a house built 24 by 14 feet at Augusta Town. This extinct town, if there ever was such a *town*, and the location of the court house is indicated by the market above referred to, with the inscription: "On this spot was held in 1776 the county court for the district of West Augusta, Virginia, the first court held by any English-speaking people west of the Monogahela River. Erected by the Washington County Historical Society in 1905." The site is about a mile west of our new million dollar court house at Washington, near the public road, on land fronting and overlooking the lower dam of the Citizens' Water Company in North Franklin Township. It was near the Grave Creek Road and the Mingo Trail, which the Indians used from Redstone to Mingo, below Steubenville.

The reason for removing from Pittsburg and establishing court back in the wilderness is not plain. The Pennsylvania, or Westmoreland County Court, had not done much business since its leading justice, Judge William Crawford, had taken offices under Virginia. It

lost its leading spirit when Arthur St. Clair was called to Philadelphia in December, 1775, and commissioned a colonel in the American army under Washington. In fact that court held no sessions whatever for the two years beginning four months before the Virginia court moved out into the heart of the present Washington County. In addition to the new "goal" there was a new "whipping post" and "stocks" provided for punishment, but we have no evidence that the ducking stool which had been erected "at the confluence of the Ohio and the Monongahela" was brought out here to Chartier's Creek or that another stool was supplied. Augusta Town was near a creek and better located for operating this last mentioned instrument than was Catfish Camp, the location first adopted by the Virginia judges, as indicated by their record of August 20, 1776. The stocks and ducking stool may have been used as scare crows, but the whipping post was a painful necessity. The sheriff could not but feel that he had a painful duty to perform when the court sentenced a certain defendant who had deserted from the militia, to receive "500 lashes with a cat-of-nine-tails on his bare back, well laid on, and it is said to the sheriff that execution thereof be done at such time and in such numbers as not to endanger life or member. The office of sheriff was not coveted.

The justices holding the first court session "at Augusta Town for the District of West Augusta," upon considering the Ordinances of Convention passed by the Virginia delegates of patriots at Richmond July 17, 1775, were "of the opinion that they are a distinct and separate county and court from that of East Augusta, and they appoint Dorsey Pentecost, Esq., their clerk for this Court." One provision of those ordinances was that "whereas courts in the district of West Augusta have hitherto been held by writs of adjournment, which can not now be obtained, the justices have the authority to hold court within said district at such places as they may appoint." This new court only existed four months when the district of West Augusta was divided into three counties, new commissions were produced for Yohogania County and the justices were sworn "the oath prescribed by law"—not the oath to support the King as heretofore required.

Among these commissions was one to Edward Ward as sheriff. His manly refusal to act states, that he can not think of acting as sheriff, or appointing any under sheriffs until the line between the States of Virginia and Pennsylvania are fixed or limited; for on the north-eastern bounds of this County there is still a door open for dispute and contention, which has been heretofore the cause of disturbing the peace of the people settled and claiming alternately the jurisdiction of each government, and before he can think of acting, or any person

under him, he proposes praying the General Assembly to have a temporary line fixed between them, or the limits of Pennsylvania run or the government of Virginia peremptorily running the same; until which is done he can not think of acting in any State of government to infringe on the reserved rights of his fellow subjects; he farther assures that when government has this done, he is ready to act with cheerfulness; and if this can not be done he begs that the court will recommend some other gentleman to his Excellency to serve as sheriff—and hopes the court will acquiesce in promoting the having the above grounds ascertained; and further offers to qualify into the Commission of Peace. Several other prominent gentlemen were tendered the office at the time, but they refused "to act in said office on account of the great difficulty they apprehend will attend the execution of said office until such time as a line is fixed between this commonwealth and the State of Pennsylvania. Two years later the commission from His Excellency the Governor of Virginia State, appointing Mathew Richie sheriff of this County was read, whereupon the said Mathew Richie informed the court that he had taken every method in his power to procure deputies to assist him in the exercise of his office, but from the present state of the fees and the small emoluments accruing to the sheriff of the county, together with the contested boundary, although he has offered the whole to any person who would act as a deputy, he has not been able to secure one, and therefore he refused to act or qualify into his commission. Whereup the governor was requested to appoint George McCormick, Gent., as sheriff, the request being accompanied by an apology for the frequent application the court are under the disagreeable necessity of making for sheriffs commissions."

The District of West Augusta was divided into Yohogania, Ohio and Monongahela Counties, Hannastown, Pittsburg, Catfish Camp and Augusta Town all fell within Yohogania limits. Henceforth the interest of the present Washington County inhabitant will be with Yohogania County, for Catfish Camp and Augusta Town lay just inside its borders and scarcely a mile northeast of the corner point of the three counties. That portion of our present Washington County lying west of Augusta Town and south of Cross Creek, fell into Ohio County, while the portion south of Gallows Hill or southeast of Augusta Town, and south of a line near the National Pike, fell into Monongahela County. Yohogania was properly named because nearly all the Youghiogheny River west of Laurel Hill or Laurel Ridge Mountains—the great body of the river with its side tributaries—lay in that county. Its court claimed jurisdiction of all lands east and south of the Ohio River and south of the Allegheny as far as Kittanning and thence southward to the Laurel Ridge. Nearly all the vigorous people of

whom we have been reading were located within its borders.

We miss from the records of this new county the familiar name of George Croghan, who came west as an Indian trader, was an Indian agent at Pittsburg, was the first judge of the West Augusta Court at Pittsburg and attended nearly all its sessions, had his plantation four miles above Fort Pitt and claimed 200,000 acres of land in old Washington County, north of a line running between Robinson U. P. Church and its parsonage in Robinson Township, extending from Robinson Creek to the Monongahela River. He was a sensible man and very discreet throughout all the whirlwinds of trials which passed over this region. There is no memorial of his death spread upon the court records, for those men and times were stern and lacking in sentimentality; but his death is indicated on the records a year or so later, when William Christy, garnishee, "being sworn saith that he hath two pairs of geers, one old ox, one old spade, one pitch fork, one small box of iron and an old lanthorn, and no more, of the estate of said George in his hands."

At the first meeting of the justices for Yohogania County, it was "ordered that the clerk forward a letter to his excellency (Governor of Virginia) and Council notifying the general dissatisfaction of the people of this county against the late election being held on the Sabbath day, the short notices of the said election," etc. That election, called for December 8, 1776, was to choose the most convenient place for holding courts in this county. Strange that the Sabbath was by the laws of Virginia designated for such an election—the first in the Yohogania County—and that the Sabbath (July 15, 1781) was also designated by the Assembly of Pennsylvania for the election of justices of the peace—the first election in Washington County. In addition to asking each of the judges in turn to act as sheriff, the court was busy recommending officers for the militia, appointing constables, fining men for swearing "profane oaths" and "profane curses," authorizing registration of ear marks, erection of mill dams and like miscellaneous business. This period is noted for the many oaths that were administered to magistrates and constables, all of whom were required to take new obligations.

Great changes were being made most rapidly. On the same day as the capture of Ticonderoga, heretofore referred to, the Continental Congress convened at Philadelphia and George Washington was appointed commander-in-chief of the army. His conduct as a commander when 21 years of age led to this selection 21 years later. He was to have been supplied with 20,000 men, but was furnished about 14,500 undisciplined and insubordinate troops, and many of them without desire to be controlled. Supplies of ammunition and provi-

sions were often unobtainable in the long warfare he was to conduct.

In Virginia, Lord Dunmore, after being driven from office proclaimed freedom to the slaves, and raised a force of loyalists and inaugurated civil war, but was defeated by patriots near Norfolk. By the autumn of 1775 the royal officers were expelled and popular government on the republican plan instituted in every one of the thirteen colonies. There were but few loyalists or Tories west of the Monongahela. Some volunteers from about Redstone and perhaps from Ten Mile Creek hurried east to join Capt. Michael Cresap's Maryland Company. Capt. William Crawford recruited a regiment from the inhabitants along the Youghiogheny and along both sides of the Monongahela River, which was called the Seventh Virginia.

The Eighth Regiment of Pennsylvania was raised almost entirely from the Pittsburg region within a few weeks after the Declaration of Independence was signed, and Eneas Mackey and George Wilson were appointed by the Continental Congress as its colonels. Alas, these two valiant Pennsylvanians saw no battle. Although the regiment was raised for the defence of the western frontier, they were obliged to leave their families and property in a defenceless condition, as they were ordered to join Gen. Washington in New Jersey or wherever they could find him. In the dead of winter this regiment of over 600 men, illy prepared and poorly fed, struggled over the mountains to aid their commander-in-chief, who was being driven by the British, to the great danger of Philadelphia, the Continental Capitol. They had neither doctor nor chaplain in the regiment and after traveling hundreds of miles over bad roads, with little to eat but bread and cakes, never entering a house, but building fires and encamping in the snow, they were found quartered in cold shattered houses near Philadelphia, by a physician for whom they had sent. One third of the men were ill, and almost 10 per cent of those enlisted died from the exposure scarcely six months after their enlistment. Among these were Cols. Mackey and George Wilson, the last named having been one of the most vigorous and hopeful letter writers of that period.

Ephraim Blaine, grandfather of James G. Blaine, was commissary of this regiment and afterward became commissary of the Revolutionary army. Van Swearingen, a very large and courageous man, was afterwards one of the captains. He had captained a company of rangers recently on the frontiers. Upon reaching New Jersey the regiment was placed in the brigade commanded by Gen. Anthony Wayne—"Mad Anthony," as he was commonly called for his dashing bravery. A few months later when the crack shots of the whole army were formed into Col. Morgan's Rifle Corps, more were

selected from the Eighth Pennsylvania than from any other regiment—139 men, including Capt. Van Swearingen. Think it not strange that amid all the privations and uncertainties of the times 126 men of this regiment were marked as deserters.

Andrew McFarlane, formerly arrested and carried into Virginia by Dr. Connolly's orders for acting as a Pennsylvania justice, is again carried off: He had come from County Tyrone, Ireland, and with his brother James was a merchant in Pittsburg. To avoid the oppression of Connolly, he had removed with his wife, Margaret Lynn Lewis, to Kittanning. The battalion commanded by Col. Eneas Mackey had intended wintering there, but when hurried off east they left some of their stores behind. Samuel Moorhead, living north of the Kiskiminetas River selected McFarlane as lieutenant of rangers to protect the frontiers and these supplies. But men were very scarce. Appeals to Westmoreland County commissioners did not bring assistance, and a month after the "gallant Eighth Pennsylvania left, McFarlane, almost the only man remaining at Kittanning, was captured by two Chippewa and two Iroquois Indians under command of two Brittitish. He was forced to Niagara and from there to Quebec through the dark forest and deep snows of midwinter. His wife, with her young babe, had not the pleasure of visiting him in his captivity, as she did when he was imprisoned at Staunton, for he was kept captive almost four years.

In later years he opened a store on Chartier's Creek and after burying his brother, Maj. James McFarlane, who was killed at the attack on Gen. John Neville's house during the Whiskey Insurrection, was laid away beside his wife on his farm near the present Elrama Station of the P. V. & C. R. R., seven miles below Monongahela City and within the original Washington County. Two headstones still mark their lonely and neglected graves.

Another regiment was raised in the Monongahela Valley early in 1777, largely by the efforts of William Crawford, now a colonel. It was known as the Thirteenth Virginia, or West Augusta Regiment, and was expected to protect the frontier along the Allegheny and Ohio if there should be an outbreak among the Indians. About 200 of these were immediately ordered to the war in

the east leaving very few men indeed to protect this back country. As the soldiers took their trusty rifles and ammunition they left behind them this wilderness county, destitute, exposed and in great fear. One-third of the pioneers left on these "western waters" who could serve as militia were without guns, "so many of the regular troops being furnished with guns out of the militia of this district. One-half of the remaining guns want repairs." The powder supply was depleted and lead scarce. The Americans had hoped for assistance from the French settlements in Canada, but their forces sent to the northwest had been defeated at Quebec, and Col. Benedict Arnold evacuated Canada in June, 1776. This fixed the destiny of that province. Canada became a base of operations for the British, from which their emissaries stirred up, employed, and led the savage Indians to attack the frontier Americans from the west.

West of the Ohio the Mingo or Iroquois of Ohio were already hostile. A band of sixty or seventy renegades, horse thieves and murderers, calling themselves Mingo, had a Mowhawk named Pluggy for their chief, with headquarters at Pluggstown (or Pluggystown) on the Scioto River. Between them and the Ohio were the Shawanese and the Delaware tribes. On their west were the Wyandots, covering a region extending as far north as Detroit, where the British lieutenant governor, Henry Hamilton, most cruel and heartless, reigned supreme. It was he who gave large bounty for American scalps and taught the Indians not to bring in prisoners.

After much effort a council of 644 principal chiefs and warriors assembled in Pittsburg in October and gave assurance of remaining neutral. This was considered only a temporary truce, for the great Iroquois or Six Nations lying along the north of Pennsylvania had received presents and promises from the British and had taken up the hatchet against the Americans at a great council held at Fort Niagara in May and already depredations were being committed along the Ohio.

The year 1776 ended with deep forebodings and a dread of an organized attack by the savages upon the helpless families throughout all of West Augusta district, extending from Kittanning and the Laurel Ridge Mountains back to the Ohio River boundary.

CHAPTER VIII

EVENTS OF 1776-1780.

Condition of the District of West Augusta in 1777—Gibson and Linn Expedition for Powder—Lead for the District Councils of War at Catfish Camp—Council of War in Virginia—Col. George Morgan's Stand for Peace—Politics among the Indians—Chief White Eyes' Stand for Peace—Administration on his Estate Granted by Yohogania Court—Petition for New State—Land Grabbing—Oath of Fidelity—British Intrigues and Indian Aggressions—George Rogers Clark's Campaign—David Rogers' Expedition—Attacked by Indians and Girty—General Hand's Squaw Campaign—Desertions, Suspicions and Arrests—Supplies Short—Enforcing Contributions—Virginia Land Laws—Penn Titles—Courts Cease—Beginning of a Religious Dawn.

The Declaration of Independence did not make a noticeable change in the government of affairs in our region. Pennsylvania claimed control of her unknown western line through the justices of the peace of Westmoreland County, but these were inactive or gone to war. Any militia system she had was not effective west of the Monongahela River. Virginia claimed all the land from the Allegheny Mountains far into the vast west. Her District of West Augusta embraced everything as far as the Ohio River, but the district had just been divided into three counties with magistrates constituting a court in each. She had courts, a good military system covering this district, and had Fort Pitt garrisoned by Capt. John Neville and his Virginia company brought up from the Shenandoah Valley.

The Continental Congress had in May, 1776, placed John Morgan, formerly of New Jersey and later known as Gen. John Morgan of Morganza, in control of Indian affairs, middle division, with headquarters at Pittsburg. Morgan and Neville were the men of authority at Pittsburg and both strongly favored peace with the Indians. Their efforts were aided by Congress, and the conclusions of peace councils in 1776 were apparently satisfactory—at least to Gen. Morgan, as reported by him on November 8. With this peace sentiment the Virginia adherents in this community had no patience, as they had a deadly hatred of the Indian and no faith in his promises.

The year 1777 found the District of West Augusta without men, money, ammunition, or guns for protection. The men who had gone to war had taken nearly all the best guns. Powder could not be had. A band of less than twenty young men which had been selected from the residents along the Monongahela Valley by George

Gibson and William Linn, was sent by Virginia down to New Orleans for powder. Their river trip was made under the guise of settlers bound for Kentucky. After a perilous journey past friends, Tories and savages, they procured 20,000 pounds of powder at 15 cents a pound from the Spanish at New Orleans, and found their work and peril greatly increased thereby. Capt. Gibson smuggled his one-fourth of the purchase by sailing vessel around the coast to Virginia, but Lieut. Linn started with his load in sixty-pound casks up the river. It was a desperate, death-daring venture, carried out during the winter storms and river ice.

Their flat boats left Pittsburg on the downward trip about two weeks after the Declaration of Independence was signed, and from that time until the following spring had opened up, those who knew of their expedition were in anxious suspense. Patrick Henry, governor of Virginia, wrote to Dorsey Pentecost from Williamsburg, Virginia, December 13, 1776, saying: "I wish you would find out where Capt. Gibson's cargo of powder is and let me know." He called attention to the dangerous condition of these, our settlements, in West Augusta, and stated that he had sent six tons of lead to be deposited in magazines or proper places in the three counties of Yohogania, Monongalia and Ohio. He expressed great expectations from the number and known courage of the militia in this quarter and advised a council of field officers and captains to prepare for the defence against the Indians.

This council of war was held at Catfish Camp on the 28th and 29th of January, 1777. It is a matter of surprise that the little settlement at Catfish Camp could accommodate ten field officers and thirty-two captains of

Virginia militia over night, and in midwinter. They rode in or walked in from all directions over the paths of the leafless and cheerless forest, but how the forty two leading men of this region disposed of themselves and their horses that winter night would of itself make an interesting chapter. Some of them no doubt stopped with Maj. Taylor, a mile east of the meeting point, and some may have gone out as far as the "Shirtee Settlement." It is evident that Augusta Town, just over the hill to the southwest and but little over a mile distant, was not to be compared with the settlement which afterwards became the Borough of Washington. Even though it had the court house it was too insignificant a place for the meeting of these Virginia militia officers. The courts of the three counties in the District of West Augusta had nominated their officers for the militia, and these had been duly commissioned by Virginia. Dorsey Pentecost, who had been named second in the list of Virginia justices in December, and who, at the first session of the Yohogania Court held a month previous was appointed clerk of courts, was also the county lieutenant or highest officer of the militia of this county. Three other of the magistrates of this county had secured the three other chief militia appointments, namely, John Cannon, colonel; Isaac Cox, lieutenant colonel, and Henry Taylor, major.

Pentecost was elected president officer of this council of war, and Col. Isaac Cox vice president. It seems proper that Yohogania County should have the highest officers in the deliberate body because we were most centrally located in the district and we had at that date twice as many inhabitants as Ohio County and one-ninth more than Monongalia County. These proportions are shown by the per capita distribution of the six tons of lead referred to by the letter of Governor Patrick Henry. Besides distributing the lead to be kept in so-called magazines in these counties, various other preparations were arranged for defence against attacks by the English and Indians from the west. Thomas and William Parkinson were appointed in our county to open shop at their house on the Monongahela River (now Monongahela City) to repair guns, make tomahawks scalping knives, etc.; Robert Curry to open shop at the forks of Cheat River, now Point Marion. Assignments were made of small companies of militia to protect the forts lying west of us and east of the Ohio River. This assignment of about 1,000 men was conditioned on there being no field officer sent by the Continental Government to take command of the troops then raised and raising in this district, but alas, as stated before, these troops were no sooner raised for frontier protection than they were ordered to the Continental Army far off in the east. Action toward drafting and officering militia was also taken at this meeting and the war council, after

referring to "the very recent cruel depredations committed on our people by our relentless neighbors, the Indians," resolved that upon the first hostilities commenced on the settlements a council of the three counties should be again called to consider measures "for the chastisement of the cruel perpetrators."

Another council of war was called to be held at Catfish in midsummer of 1777, as indicated by the letter of Capt. Samuel Mason to Brig. Gen. Hand, written at Fort Henry (near Wheeling) July 8, quoted in Creigh's History, Appendix, page 43. In the meantime "A War Council" had been held in Virginia Colony March 12 and had appointed George Morgan and John Neville a committee to confer with the Delawares and Shawanese to get their favor and bind them in the interest of peace. It also made arrangement for an expedition against Pluggystown on the Sciota, to be put under the command of Col. David Shepherd and Maj. Henry Taylor.

This action of Virginia was communicated by letter of ber Continental Governor, P. Henry, Jr., dated March 12, which reached Morgan and Neville April 1. These Pittsburg residents replied so vigorously the same day, showing the great danger of stirring up war with the seeming friendly Indians by sending armed forces through their country that the project was abandoned for that summer.

Morgan's treatment of the Indians caused them to call him Taimenend or Tammany, after their most revered dead chieftain, as the greatest mark of respect they could show for his manners and character. His opinion of them and the treatment they received from the white-faces, their displacers in this region, is clearly indicated in the following letter, dated Fort Pitt, March 15, 1777, written to John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress, just before receiving the news of Virginia's proposed aggressive action.

"I thought it my duty to mention, in my letter by Mr. Wilson, the general uneasiness of the inhabitants here, who . . . have imbibed the Idea of a General War being inevitable.—It is much easier to create those Alarms than to remove them when raised, even from the most idle and ridiculous tales of drunken or dissatisfied individuals, & I apprehend the most fatal consequences from them—

"Parties have even been assembled to massacre our known Friends at their hunting Camps as well Messengers on Business to me, & I have esteemed it necessary to let those Messengers sleep in my own Chamber for their Security.—

"It is truly distressing to submit to the injuries we have & are frequently receiving along the Frontier settlements and our Posts from the Mingo Banditti & their Associates, but it must be extremely injurious to the interest of the United States at this critical time, to involve ourselves into a general Indian War which I still believe may be warded off by pursuing the wise measures intended by Congress— It is not uncommon to hear even those who ought to know better, express an ardent desire

for an Indian War, on account of the fine lands those poor people possess. . . .”

Morgan had written the English commander in charge of Detroit on our northwest, about nine months before, that:

“Our frontier settlements, though sufficiently numerous not only to defend themselves but to drive all the Indian Nations before them in case of War, have been alarmed with repeated accounts of your endeavoring to engage the Savages against them. This information has been often handed to Congress, but as the Indians still remain quiet, no Force is allowed to cross the Ohio; nor will any be permitted to do so, unless in our own defence after being attacked.”

He had also accused Dorsey Pentecost of alarming the country by proclaiming that attacks were soon to be made upon Kauawha, Wheeling and Pittsburg by the Indians. Pentecost named Doctor Walker as the author of the story, but admitted that he, Pentecost, wrote such a letter to Capt. Brenton at Logstown to be forwarded to the different stations on the Ohio. Whether this gentleman who had so recently come over into Washington County from Westmoreland to become leader of our courts and military affairs was right or not, he certainly came near precipitating this locality into a war with the savages, and at a time when our fighting forces were drawn off east of the mountains into the Continental Army.

Retaliation was frequent by both the white and red men and stealth and treachery were the methods usually adopted by both. The most peaceful and politic men in both races were busy also. Politics and oratory by the red men were most adroit and active at this time among the Delawares, as well as among their more civilized neighbors. The inhabitants of our county owed their lives largely to Koguethagehton, or Capt. White Eyes. He was head chief of the Turtle Tribe of Delawares in Ohio, and all his efforts were, at first, for neutrality in the Revolutionary War. Capt. Pipe of the Wolf Tribe, nearby, kept stirring up the Delawares to side with the British. It was at one of these early peace councils held by Col. Morgan at Pittsburg that Chief White Eyes, stung by the taunts of the Senecas present in the interest of the British, with the most haughty disdain threw off the yoke heretofore laid on the Delaware Nation by the Great Six Nations, when he arose and speaking figuratively as of his Nation, said:

“I know, I know well, that you consider us a conquered nation—as women—as your inferiors. You have, as you say, shortened our legs, and put petticoats on us. You say you have given us a hoe and a corn-pounder, and told us to plant and pound for you—you men—you warriors. But look at me. Am I not full grown and have a warrior’s dress? Aye, I am a man, and these are the arms of a man, (showing his musket)—and all that

country, (waving his hand proudly in the direction of the Alleghany River) all that country, on the other side of the water, is *mine*.”

This one man being afterward in the spring of 1778, bitterly opposed by Pipe and the war party which had been stirred by “a flock of birds from the east” (McKee and Girty, renegade Tories from Pittsburg), obtained a ten days’ delay in declaring war. This delay was indefinitely extended when on the morning of the tenth day the missionary, Heckewelder, arrived at the Muskingum River from the east with friendly peace messages. At a critical moment Chief White Eyes carried the day by a burst of flaming oratory. He exhibited a newspaper containing an account of the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne’s Army, and exclaimed, “See, my friends and relations, this document contains great events, not the song of a bird, but the truth.”

White Eyes had twenty years before signed a treaty of friendship with the English in preference to the French and had continued steadfast. He was commissioned a colonel by the colonial authorities in 1778, came to the vicinity of Pittsburg and Fort McIntosh, (Beaver) and was treacherously murdered near Christmas time of 1778. The report given out was death by small pox, but it is believed he was shot by a Virginia militiaman. The Court of Yohogania County on March 24, 1779, made this minute:

“Admr. of the Est. of the late Col. White Eyes is granted to Thos. Smallman. . . Jos. Skellon, David Duncan, William Christie and Samuel Ewalt appointed appraisers to said Est.” Whether or not we can claim him as a resident of old Washington County (or Yohogania), his life and influence proved a great defence for our frontier and a constant check on the great Delaware Nation.

The unrest and deplorable condition of our people is also indicated in a petition for the erection of a county to be called Westsylvania (western woods) presented to the Continental Congress soon after its organization.

The land to be included is described as being at least 240 miles in length from the Kittanning (up the Allegheny River) to opposite the mouth of the Scioto River, and 70 or 80 miles in breadth from the Allegheny Mountains to the Ohio River. The language of the petition expresses forcibly the sad, irritating and unbearable conditions, and every word is red hot with an earnest desire to be freed from both the Virginia and Pennsylvania jurisdictions.

The effort for a new State did not again arouse a serious consideration until the year 1780. During this period the court of Monongalia County, (which was assuming Virginia jurisdiction over the southern portion of Washington County, as well as what has since become Fayette County), desired to have the General Assembly

of Virginia repeal the recent law for opening a land office, etc., west of the mountains. The Yohogania County Court, in control of the northern and eastern part of our County, plainly informed the Monongalia Court that the judges could not concur in such a repeal, but were determined to use every method in their power to prevent it. This position taken by our Yohogania magistrates is not surprising, for several of them were depending on Virginia laws to get them more land than they could otherwise obtain.

The business of administering the oaths of allegiance and fidelity to Virginia added much to the discontent of the people. The "gentlemen justices" were kept quite busy in 1777 arranging to locate the lines of the three new counties, and the general business of the court, including fines upon persons guilty of "swearing profane oaths" and "profane curses." The county seat was changed to the house of Andrew Heath near the Monongahela River. Yohogania had no townships, so it was districted by calling for streams, dividing ridges, private dwellings and "Croghan's line." One course was from "Robertson's Run" (Robison's Run) along Croghan's line to Raccoon Creek. John McDaniel, (great-grandfather of Edward McDonald, of McDonald Borough), was appointed to make a "tour" of the district to administer the oath of fidelity to the State of Virginia, beginning at the mouth of the West Fork of Chartier's Creek (now Carnegie), extending up the said fork to the top of the dividing ridge between Chartier's Creek (near Hickory), Cross Creek and Raccoon Creek (near Hickory), thence along said ridge to the head of Robertson's Run (above Midway), thence down the run to the Chartier's Creek, thence up the creek to the place of beginning. He was one of the justices who sat as one of the judges of the court, his appointment being brought about by the recommendation of the justices holding court September 18, 1776. Those who refused to swear allegiance to Virginia were to be disarmed and become ineligible to office or to any rights under that State, not even that of owning land.

The distracted people were being hunted by both the magistrates and the Indians. The cruel Gen. Hamilton, with headquarters at Detroit, had sent by the end of July, 1777, fifteen parties of Indians, consisting of 289 warriors, with thirty white officers and rangers to coax away the Americans or annihilate them.

In midsummer Fort Henry (near Wheeling) was attacked by over 200 Indians. The savages, in companies, led by whites, kept the people in a terror which extended all along the Ohio River and throughout all that is now Westmoreland County, and the Six Nations on the north harassed the pale faces from Westmoreland County eastward. The exposed condition of Pennsylvania on the north as well as on the west, and the uncertainty of the

boundary line, prevented her government from giving much attention to the affairs west of the Alleghenies. The Continental Government at Philadelphia kept all attention on the direct contest with the British in the east.

CLARK'S EXPEDITION.

Virginia being farther from the seat of war, with anxiety over her large claims on western lands, was aroused to action by George Rogers Clark. He had resided in our district of West Augusta, had been recommended for appointment as one of her magistrates, but was now a surveyor in Kentucky, where he had attempted to go years before when Chief Logan's friends were massacred. Clark now saw a grand opportunity. He hastened on foot through 600 miles of wilderness to Williamsburg and obtained an audience with Governor Patrick Henry. He proposed to strike the vast power of Great Britain in the northwest and save that magnificent territory. He was commissioned to proceed to the defence of Kentucky—no more. The Continental Army could not spare any troops, so he was furnished funds by Virginia. He made his headquarters about Redstone Old Fort, raised about 150 men on the upper Monongahela, built and launched his boats near the site of West Brownsville, took a large part of the powder and lead Gibson and Linn had brought up from New Orleans, and floated down the Monongahela and Ohio to near its junction with the Mississippi. A few American and French hunters joined him there and he pushed rapidly northward through swamps and wildernesses until the British posts of Illinois and Indiana were all taken except Detroit, and the northwest was secured and preserved to the United States.

Clark organized a civil government opposite the Fort of St. Louis, then on Spanish ground, called it the County of Illinois and required the oath of allegiance to Virginia. He suddenly appeared at Vincennes, on the Wabash, before our arch enemy, Gen. Hamilton, who had come down with some troops from Detroit. By parading his 120 backwoodsmen with powdered blackened faces around, to create the appearance of a large force Clark so frightened this red-coat that he surrendered. The captured English governor of the northwest was sent almost 600 miles to jail in Williamsburg, charged with having stirred up the savages to destroy the settlers. His capture pleased many of the settlers in the region conquered by Clark, for they were French, and France had recently—February 6, 1778—formed an alliance with the Continentals. To him and his men belongs the honor of saving five important States to the United States, as was afterward brought out by the treaty of 1783. The success of this expedition led Virginia to claim all lands east of the Mississippi by right of conquest in addition to the King's grant.

In this brilliant campaign Clark was ably assisted by Monongahela River men. Capt. Joseph Bowman with two companies took Cahokia Garrison, opposite St. Louis. Capt. David Rogers with a boat load of forty men and two small cannon assisted very materially in searing Hamilton into the surrender of Vincennes Garrison in February, 1779. David Rogers, a native of Virginia, one of the judges of the District of West Augusta and later for Yohogania, was appointed by Patriek Henry to procure more powder and supplies from the Spauish at New Orleans. He selected about forty men and, with supplies to exchange, dropped down the river from the site of West Brownsville, about six months behind Clark's boats. Before receiving the powder at St. Louis, where the Spanish had sent it, he became interested in aiding Clark at Vincennes, and with his forty men and two small eannon contributed largely to the eapture of Gov. Hamilton. In October, 1779, Capt. Rogers and all his men but thirteen were killed and the powder and supplies taken by the Indians, whom he had presumed to attack as his company were poling their keelboat on the homeward trip up the Ohio. The Indians were led against him by Matthew Elliot and the white savage, Simon Girty, a former lieutenant of Virginia militia, both of whom had fled from Pittsburg to join the British a year before in company with the tory, Alexander McKee, of McKee's Rocks, the host of George Washington on his early Kentucky trip.

These and other deserters kept the Indians near us stirred up with plans for gory deeds and seontings for plunder, and with tales that the Great-Father-Across-the-Water had completely conquered his children. This argument seemed good, because the Continental Congress had just been foreed baek from Philadelphia to sit at Lancaster, Pa., and from that place back again to York. While Gen. Clark was obtaining his victory the settlers of now Washington County were huddled in forts or block houses or escaping for life. Sixty-one militia and frontiersmen had been killed in September of 1777, in two Indian raids east of the Ohio River, at or within a few miles of Fort Henry (Wheeling).

The Continental general, Hand, a good fighter in open warfare with the English in the east, had come in June, 1777, to succeed Gen. Neville, who had inoffensively occupied Fort Pitt in the name of Virginia after Dr. Connolly had been carried off. Virginia amicably turned over her fort and poorly disciplined company of soldiers to Hand, who made preparations to attack the Indians. Col. Lochry, military commander of Westmoreland County (which still claimed jurisdiction of Washington County territory), raised about 100 men for Hand's assistance. The attempted organization was a failure, as so few active men remained in this region and these

could not volunteer and leave their houses unprotected, and for the additional reason that the general failed to communicate with Virginia militia, who had gathered below Wheeling to await him. His reaching Fort Henry within a month after the disasters near there, and his trip back to Fort Pitt a week later, deterred the fiery Shawanese, with whom were many Wyandots and Mingoes, from making a dash in greater numbers through the land now Washington County.

The same general made another fiasco four months later, being assisted by Col. William Crawford and Yohoghania troops. The object was a cavalry attack upon a British outpost near the site of Cleveland, but the heavy snow and swollen waters of Mahoning Creek, added to the small supply of provisions, disheartened the rough riders. They reached but a short distance beyond the site of New Castle, Pa., and returned with two captured squaws, whose lives had been saved with difficulty, when an old man, a boy and some other squaws were slaughtered. These were of the Wolf tribe of the peaceable Delawares, our nearest neighbors, and gave the Wolf chief, Pipe, additional influence in his contest with the Turtle chief, White Eyes. The situation was reported in a letter written by Col. George Morgan, dated Fort Pitt, March 31, 1778, in which we learn that McKee, the late King's agent at Pittsburg, had broken his parole on the 28th, and escaped. He also says: "Girty has served as interpreter of the Six Nation tongue at all the public treaties here and I apprehend will influence his brother (who is now on a message from the commissioners to the Shawanese) to join him. The parties of Wyandots mentioned in the letter from Capt. White Eyes have committed several murders in Monongahela County. Last week two soldiers who had crossed into the Indian country four or five miles from this post to hunt discovered five Indians, one of whom they shot before the Indians perceived them—the fire was returned, one of our men killed and the others escaped back to the fort."

The massacre of the friendly Indians, Chief Cornstock, Red Hawk, and others, had preceded the destruction of the sixty-one whites near Wheeling, and that was only the beginning of the long retaliation. The peaceable Gen. Morgan had recently been arrested as "unfriendly to the cause of America," and, although acquitted, was still stinging under the smart of this and his removal by Congress because of unfriendly relations and suspicions. How much of this was brought about by Judge Dorsey Pentecost, of Yohogania County, with whom there had been frietion for a year, we are not informed. Certainly he was not bloodthirsty enough to suit the judge. "Some of the best men in Pittsburg were arrested," and Gen. Hand was suspected. The unsuccessful Hand was relieved at his own request and Gen. McIntosh placed in command at Fort Pitt about

the 6th of August, 1778. The latter remained in command only until the following April.

Soon after Gen. McIntosh took command at Fort Pitt he cut through the forest of what soon became Washington County, a wagon road along the south side of the Ohio River from Fort Pitt to the mouth of Beaver Creek. The Ohio River had for years been a barrier on our northmost travel from Pittsburg passing along its north shore, but that was still the Indians' country. Fort McIntosh was established where Beaver now stands, and Fort Laurens, on the Tuscarawas River, some seventy miles farther west, near Bolivar, Ohio. Had he been supplied with troops and provisions promised he might have protected the great horseshoe and saved many valuable lives. He purposed to push forward to attack the English headquarters at Detroit, and his Fort Laurens, if he could have held it, would have made a place of protection and rendezvous as he intended for the friendly Indians, our nearest neighbors.

About 500 regulars from the Eighth Pennsylvania and Thirteenth Virginia, who had recently been sent back from the east, were under his command, and when these and the militia were detailed to build forts there was discontent. The Pennsylvania militia were only bound to serve two months, and those of Virginia to the end of the year. The result was, of course, an early depletion of forces. Politics and the unsettled state line interfered with the service.

All the fine fall weather had passed and nothing had been accomplished except two small forts erected in an inaccessible wilderness. The most friendly chief of the great Delaware nation had been treacherously slain while assisting on the march beyond Beaver, within four months after signing the peace treaty for his nation. Col. George Morgan claimed to have procured "Eight thousand kegs of flour for the campaign in this quarter," but he admitted that a great part of it never got as far as Fort Pitt. Much of the supplies ordered were stolen or diverted to other places by teamsters or others, and the garrison at Fort Laurens, under command of Col. John Gibson, formerly of Logstown, was starving and besieged by Indians, with Simon Girty as one of their leaders. Several disasters having occurred near that fort, the disheartened McIntosh resigned, but not until Col. Morgan had written, "to the Court of Enquiry now sitting at Fort Pitt," as follows: "The principal reasons as I apprehend, not only for this disappointment, but also for the present scarcity of provisions, have been the ignorant, absurd and contradictory conduct and orders of Gen. McIntosh throughout this whole campaign."

Col. Daniel Broadhead, a subordinate officer not much in sympathy with the procedure of McIntosh, was placed in command at Fort Pitt in April, 1779. He continued in command until 1781, when he was removed under

charges from which he was afterward acquitted. He had commented upon Fort McIntosh as a hobbyhorse, the romantic building built by the hands of hundreds who would rather have fought than wrought. He withdrew the few finished regulars from Fort Laurens in August, after the troops there had been reduced to living on herbs, salt and cowhides. The backward movement and removal of headquarters from the mouth of Beaver River back to Fort Pitt gave new impetus to the Indian foragers and new terror to the settlers. Broadhead received from Gen. McIntosh 722 men, regulars and militia, which were distributed to the principal forts down as far as Wheeling, at Fort Pitt and up the Allegheny River to Fort Crawford near Apollo. These soon became reduced in number to 300, and in a year he wrote, saying: "I only have the remnants of the last year's men left and can do but very little to prevent their (the Indian) incursions, but will do all I can." His efforts brought no safety, for in the same letter he reports between forty and fifty men, women and children killed and taken in less than two months between the mountains and the Ohio River, not including that part from Pittsburg eastward then conceded to be Westmoreland County. Two weeks later the Mingoes killed and wounded several people in Westmoreland County. Four bands were skulking around the settlements and two Indian parties had crossed the river one morning a little below Fort Pitt almost under the nose of the colonel, coming in the direction of Catfish camp. A few months later four harvesters were killed by thirty Wyandots, who had crossed the Ohio near the mouth of the Raccoon Creek. A month later ten men were killed by members of the same tribe near the site of Morgantown, W. Va., far inside the white man's country. In September two settlers were killed near Robison's Run and seven on Ten Mile Creek. Many other losses of life and property caused the people to mourn.

Broadhead's garrison soon dwindled to 200 men, and for these he had neither money nor paymaster. Frequently he fretted bitterly over the lack of provisions and his consequent helplessness. He called the residents of Pittsburg a "rascally set of inhabitants," and wrote that if Col. George Morgan "had been where his employment required we should have been better provided." Without supplies the militia could not be called. An attempt by Pennsylvania to furnish supplies from Westmoreland County instead of across the mountains on pack horses failed. Broadhead in September, 1780, sent Capt. Samuel Brady and Uriah Springer to forcibly take from the settlers cattle and sheep or other supplies. Springer operated east of the Monongahela, and Capt. Brady on the west side and around Chartiers Creek. They brought in some farm stock from the little cleared patches or as they found them concealed in the forest.

but they made many enemies by it, and it was a hazardous business. It was the custom of the whites to destroy the large cornfields and villages or huts and to confiscate the furs stored by the Indians, and the red men in their turn had destroyed many animals of the settlers. Amid demonstrations and dire threats, the much needed cattle were driven off to feed the garrisoned soldiers at Pittsburg. This supply was insufficient and this forcible plan was abandoned in about three months, but the settlers became bitter and hostile and complained of keeping up the garrison.

The distressing situation was added to by the uncertainty of title and possession of land, and the mental struggle was exciting. The Virginians had the best of it. Their laws recognized the rights of every person who settled on land on these western waters at any time prior to 1778, but Pennsylvania would not favor a settlement made before 1769, the date she bought off the Indians and opened her land offices. Pennsylvania would only allow 300 acres to a settler, but her sister state allowed such as took the oath of allegiance to Virginia 400 acres, or so much thereof as he could pay for at 10 shillings per acre, and he could occupy by a tenant without coming himself into this exposed country. He could preempt any greater quantity of land adjoining not exceeding 1,000 acres.

Yohogania County justices and surveyors encouraged the claims of soldiers of the English and French War, which ended in 1763, for the services of which the king of Great Britain had commanded the governors of the three new colonies to grant free of charge, to every person having the rank of a field officer 5,000 acres; to every captain 3,000 acres; to every subaltern or staff officer 2,000 acres; to every non-commissioned officer 200 acres, and to every private 50 acres of the waste and unappropriated lands in America. These soldier claims were bought up and locations of land made by many speculators.

The two states through their commissioners adopted in 1779 a plan for finally locating the state line, but their report was subject to change and approval by each state. The Virginia Legislature became busy enacting laws to determine titles to the lands, three being enacted that year. One of these was called "the Corn Law," because the settlers got no title "unless they have made a crop of corn in that country or resided there at least a year."

Virginia land offices were opened along the Monongahela River for hearings for lands now in Washington County, the alleged purpose being to prove settlements and decide titles. Warrants as a basis for surveys were granted and many surveys were made in 1780, and even after Washington County, Pennsylvania, was established in 1781. All the titles and claims of the Penn family

were destroyed or made invalid, so far as the Legislature of Pennsylvania could do so, by act passed November 27, 1779. This act compensated "the devisees and legatees of Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, late proprietaries of Pennsylvania," and the widow of said Thomas Penn with £130,000 sterling money of Great Britain.

It has been asserted that if the English army had appeared in the Monongahela Valley about the beginning of the year 1780 this region would have gone to their standard without hesitation. The harassed and distracted inhabitants had no permanent, safe houses, no certain government and no sure title nor promise of any. They had but little provisions, cattle or crops, no money of any value to purchase with, and very little of anything in the community that could be bought. The Virginia adherents saw the best of the horseshoe land about to be snatched away by the Pennsylvania boundary line survey, and the Pennsylvania adherents saw the Virginian surveyors embracing or encroaching on their settlements by these surveys of vast tracts of land. It is impossible to conceive of a situation more distressing.

The records of Yohogania courts show that John Campbell, one of the justices whose house was close to the present site of Carnegie, had been captured by the Indians, and the ever prominent Dorsey Pentecost was given command of the militia of this county. Many former military officers came into court in 1779 and 1780 and proved their service under the king of England in order to entitle them to the military land warrants, mentioned above. The Virginia adherents kept up their show of control to the very last, ordering that a whipping post be erected at a cost of \$2,000 only two months prior to the final meeting of court on August 28, 1780. The court record does not disclose any reason why the meetings ceased or any expectation that this would be the final session of Yohogania Justice's Court. For one whole year before the court of Washington County started its legal meetings no courts assembled in this region except the Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, court, recently started up again away over at little Hannastown.

One reason given by the Virginia partisans was that when the news of the agreement at Baltimore in 1779 finally reached the backwoods, and a report immediately following that the state line should be run without procrastination, it produced a "relaxation among the officers, knowing that a line as proposed would include the whole, or nearly so, of Yohogania County, and by that means the whole county was thrown into anarchy and confusion."

Another explanation is that the alleged usurpations had been laid before the President and Council of Pennsylvania and by them been presented to Congress, so

that the affairs became a National question, or rather, a question for the League of States. The Continental Congress attempted to lay a quieting hand on the controversy by recommending peace and non-interference between the states, and the withholding of land grants until a final adjustment of the state line.

The granting of land or issuing of patents by these contesting states ceased, but warrants issued by the commissioners "appointed by Virginia to adjust claims to unpatented lands in Yobga, Monga, and Ohio Counties" and the surveying of choice lands by Virginia authority continued to be a ready way of avoiding the effect of the advice given by the Continental Congress. In later years Pennsylvania was under legal compulsion obliged to issue patents based on those warrants and surveys, and lost large acreages by the decision of the Virginia commissioners, thus forcing the grant of lands based upon the king's ancient proclamation of rewards for services to Great Britain.

An influence for peace appeared at this time as a star of hope. The court sitting at West Augusta and at Andrew Heath's house had administered the Virginia oath of allegiance to a number of preachers of the gospel, but none of them appear to have stayed in the community permanently until Rev. John McMillen came with his family to the congregations of Pigeon Creek and Chartiers in 1778, Rev. Thadeus Dodd to Ten Mile region, Cook's Settlement and Lindley's Fort, now Amity and Prosperity, in 1778 or 1779, and Rev. Joseph Smith to Cross Creek and Rev. Matthew Henderson to North Buffalo almost at the same time. Rev. McMillen had first visited here in 1775, and in 1776 had accepted the offer of the congregations, and Rev. Dodd had been to his people in the autumn of 1776, but both were deterred from bringing their families because of the Indians.

The introduction of religion and religious services into any community is a great historic event. The years 1778 and 1781 were of unusual importance because of the beginning of the religious movement which affected materially the character of the future settlers and their policies. This is peculiarly true of Washington County, for in no other locality west of the mountains did Scotch-Irish Presbyterianism, with its serious views of this and the future life, take such deep root and obtain a quicker and more permanent growth. The work of the three named ministers most clearly proves that "what we do, in weakness or in strength, in widening circles touches the infinite and so go on forever." Their cherished purpose was to raise upon the field fellow-helpers. They did not cry to the churches east of the mountains to "come over and help us" with either men or money. They took things as they found them, erected churches of logs with no tools but the ax, preached in the woods with or without pulpits, in churches, large tents, private houses or out under the trees, and religiously took up their collections.

As late as 1802 an English traveler walking from Pittsburgh to Wheeling wrote of seeing a pulpit in the woods between Pittsburgh and Canonsburg. Not only did they build churches, but they taught the aspiring young men of the neighborhood, and Dodd and McMillen both soon had log-academies built. Dodd's Academy developed in the year 1806 into Washington College, and McMillen's Academy developed in the year 1802 into Jefferson College. The union of these two colleges in the year 1865 has made the immortally famous Washington and Jefferson College, in the very heart of Washington County.

The settlement of the county, the planting of the churches and the teaching of the youth constituted one and the same social movement. Of the first men who crossed the mountains—"the primitive settlers—the men who fished and hunted for a living, and served as guides and army scouts, it cannot be said that they made much religious profession of any kind. They were an extremely heterogeneous class and restive of the restraint of well-ordered society. Yet even among these could be found here and there a sturdy, God-fearing Presbyterian family." Occasionally was found, especially about Pittsburgh, an adherent of the Church of England, and these quite often exhibited tendencies toward torism. In explanation of the influence of this religion upon the policies of the time Dr. George P. Hays, in "Presbyterianism," page 113, states: "The English officials and their tory friends laid a large portion of the blame for the insubordination of the people upon the Presbyterians. The Presbyterians of Scotland and Ireland had been leaders in resisting English religious oppression. The reputation therefore of Presbyterians in the old country was that of a people who would not readily submit to oppression by monarchial authority. Peter Van Schaak in 1769 used these exultant words: "The election in New York City is ended and the church is triumphant in spite of all the efforts of the Presbyterians. The Presbyterians think they have as a religious body everything to dread from the power of the church."

This fairly expressed the feeling on both sides. The Presbyterians did dread the persecuting power of the English Church through the government, and the English government dreaded the Presbyterians as ringleaders in resistance. For the English soldiery to hear a household or a body of men singing "Rouse's Psalms" was a sufficient proof of the insubordinate character of the singers. Preaching in New York without authority from the English church was at one time punished with imprisonment.

To escape this and other persecutions was the hope of our forefathers in settling in this wilderness. Their early experiences on this soil were most dangerous and aggravating, and did not decrease, but seemed to increase immediately upon the organization of Washington County in 1781.

CHAPTER IX

EVENTS OF 1781-1782.

Delawares become Enemies—Broadhead Attacks Them—Committee of Safety—Washington County Established—George Rogers Clark Arrives—James Marshall Opposes—New Government Party—Demand for State Line—Clark's Draft under Virginia Authority—Marshall's Militia Elections under Pennsylvania Authority—Broadhead Averse to Clark—Broadhead's Campaign Fails for Want of Supplies—Clark's Campaign Fails for Want of Men and a State Line—Col. Lochry Marched through Washington County—Pentecost Elected to High Office in Pennsylvania—Justices and Washington County Officers Elected and Commissioned—First Court Held—Captain Jack Hughs—Williamson's Expedition—The Moravians—Indian Aggressions—Killbuck at Pittsburg—Attack by Men from Chartiers Creek—Crawford's Campaign—State Line Survey—Abandoned Expedition—New State Agitation—First Thanksgiving Day.

The year 1781 started with the disaffection of the Delawares. At their council held at Coshocton in February they yielded to the English influences and with Chief Pipe as their leader broke their long continued peace treaty. Their council had an influence over almost twenty nations. The result was a most dangerous, harassing and disturbed year for the frontiersmen. Much of the American influence upon this tribe was lost by the inability of Gen. Broadhead to have supplies for his garrison at Fort Pitt and to carry on trinket trading for furs, and possibly much mischief was done by the efforts of Westmoreland County men to take the scalps of a large party of friendly Delawares who had come to Pittsburg to trade and to assist Gen. Broadhead in an attack against the Indians on our west.

The little garrison at Fort Pitt was so impoverished that the commanding general, upon hearing the preceding September that some persons along Ten Mile Creek had been killed or captured by the Indians, was too helpless to send any soldiers or rangers after those who had committed this and other outrages in that vicinity. Gen. Broadhead apparently expected and obtained more assistance from Pennsylvania than from the Continental Congress. Having obtained supplies from the east during the winter, and possibly some buffalo meat from the detachment of Delawares and hunters which he had sent to the Big Kanawa the preceding fall for that purpose, he started to Coshocton to subdue the Indian uprising. His effort was a success in surprising the Delawares, who had not yet become completely organized under Chief Pipe, and they removed farther west.

In this expedition which left Fort Henry (now Wheeling), where they had gathered on April 10, volunteers from Washington County were of good assistance. It is not probable, however, that these brave men riding their horses through the thickets and swamps beyond the Ohio knew that they were citizens of Washington County, as news of the organization had not yet become widespread. How slowly the news traveled even by special messenger appears from the fact that Thomas Scott's letter written from a few miles east of the Monongahela River, dated October 8, did not reach President Reed at Philadelphia for over four months.

This letter referred to the political movement to incorporate the new county, to be known as Washington, called for Gen. George Washington, then a hero in this new, struggling country.

The troops and volunteers returned to Fort Henry about the 1st of May, after destroying a number of Indians and about forty head of cattle and bringing away peltry and goods which sold at vendue for £80,000. The interest in this attack was stirred up by Dorsey Pentecost and some others. They had visited the frontier settlement to the west of Catfish Camp in the winter, found them much dejected and fearful, returned and advertised a meeting of ways and means. A committee of safety was organized, and several committee meetings were held, but the expense of hiring rangers gave rise to discontent and disputes among members of the committee.

It may have been fear of expense or it may have been the energetic and domineering disposition of Col. Pentecost that caused the establishment of Washington County

March 28, 1781, ignoring him entirely as an officer thereof, just as he had been ignored eight years before at the organization of Westmoreland County. His account is that in the spring "a certain James Marshall (a person of yesterday among us), a frontier inhabitant (from Cross Creek Township), and a member of the committee, went home from one of the meetings, prepared a petition to the Assembly of Pennsylvania, assured the distressed frontier's people that he would obtain their immediate success, got their assistance in signatures and cash and went to Philadelphia. At his return he brought the Act of Assembly creating that part of Westmoreland County lying west of the Monongahela into a separate county by the name of Washington and for himself three commissions, lieutenant, recorder and register for said county; and in that Act of Assembly, on his (Mr. Marshall's) or some of his friends' representations, a set of men were appointed, who all (except Capt. Swearingen and Mr. D. Leet) are strangers to the county, being gentlemen who have but recently come among us."

While James Marshall was in Philadelphia, Gen. George Rogers Clark, not yet thirty years old, flushed with victory in his most brilliant campaign, in which he had captured Gov. Gen. Hamilton, came here with an intent to carry against the savages another expedition, which was principally intended to be aided from this county. Clark had come from Richmond, Va., with money and a brigadier-general's commission and with about 140 Virginia regulars. He had authority to get volunteers, and as they did not come to him very rapidly he literally went for them.

Col. James Marshall with his several commissions, relying especially upon that of county lieutenant or highest military officer in Washington County, became at once the county leader and the opposer of the efforts of Gen. Clark and his aiders and abettors. Matters were further complicated by Dorsey Pentecost swearing into an old commission as lieutenant for Yohogania County, which had been in the county for upwards of a year, but which he said he "had neglected to qualify to on account of the apparent probability there was for a change of government." There were upwards of 2,500 effective men in the limits of Washington County, according to Col. James Marshall's estimate. How many were in Yohogania County we are not told. It embraced a considerable part of the present counties of Fayette and Allegheny along the eastern side of the Monongahela River, but did not include Ten Mile Creek, along which was a considerable settlement.

The Virginians were extremely anxious to prevent Ten Mile Creek, as well as the Monongahela River, from becoming Pennsylvania property or territory, as they wanted control of both those waterways to reach their

favorite Kentucky region, called the County of Kentucky, and the Indian fur trade in their Illinois County, and to control the Ohio River. It was at that time rumored that the unexplored Ten Mile Creek would lead out by a short portage to connect with the Ohio River, or to use the words of Gen. George Washington, "the west fork of Monongahela communicates very nearly with the waters of the Kanawa—that the portage does not exceed nine miles, and that a very good wagon road may be had between." Virginians had no other plan for a good opening through to the west except down the Monongahela. They considered that a state having within its borders such waterways was supposed then to be in position to compel tribute from travelers from other states, or to exclude such travel entirely. This gave additional interest to a New State Party or New Government Party, which had existed for a few years, and was encouraged by Virginia, which preferred that these waters should be controlled by themselves or any others rather than by the slow Pennsylvania government residing at far distant Philadelphia.

Col. Marshall, upon whom devolved all responsibility for the new county, there being no courts or active magistrate to represent it, became extremely anxious and pressing for the state line to be run as promised. The high-handed methods of Clark, Pentecost, Gabriel Cox and others in drafting men for service in the west caused Marshall and others to allege that their object was to extend the influence and enlarge the territory of Virginia on our west. The people denied Virginia's right to force them and refused to submit to the military laws of either state. Many refused to pay taxes to either state. Col. Marshall feared to organize his militia, as it threatened civil war between state factions, or, as he expressed it, he feared "the consequences of involving the good subjects of this state in a civil war with Col. Pentecost's Banditti and a New Government Party." Col. John Canon, who was appointed a sub-lieutenant of Washington County militia, sided with Pentecost, and Daniel Leet, the other sub-lieutenant, refused to act until the state line was run. Many letters were written to President Reed, of Pennsylvania. Thomas Scott, of Westmoreland County, who had been appointed by the Legislature the prothonotary of Washington County, wrote urging the state line survey, and Gen. Broadhead, of Fort Pitt, wrote with the same object. Gen. Clark wrote that "as for Mr. Marshall he has, I learn, lived in obscurity until lately; his promotion has so confused him that his conduct is contradictory in his own public writing, and as wavering as the minds of that class of mortals he has had the honor to influence."

Clark laid the blame for his failure to raise sufficient troops to Marshall and a few others, including Christopher Hays, of Westmoreland County. His belief was that

if the line between the two states was "established and the whole well officered these western people might in a short time be made valuable citizens, and any necessary force called to the field on the shortest notice. But at present scarcely a week passes but you hear of some massacre." A draft in aid of Clark's expedition was ordered by the militia officers of Yohogania County at the court house on Andrew Heath's farm near Elizabeth on June 5, which was ten months after the courts of that county had given up their jurisdiction.

Ten days later Col. Marshall advertised two battalion elections for selecting military officers for Washington County, but soon found that the efforts of Gen. Clark's expedition by Clark and the old Virginia officers were greatly in his way, and his notices of the elections were pulled down and the people dissuaded from attending the elections. President Reed had written to Christopher Hays, prominent in Westmoreland County, with a view that it should be communicated to Marshall, that it was his wish to have Gen. Clark assisted so far as to encourage volunteers to go with him. Hays had not given this information to Marshall, and this newly made colonel conceived he "had no right so much as to say any of the people of this county had a right to go with Gen. Clark" without President Reed's order as chief executive of Pennsylvania. He was charged with shielding persons from the draft. President Reed in reply to some of the letters above mentioned wrote: "We have heartily reprobated the general's standing over these two counties (Washington and Westmoreland) with armed force, in order to dragoon the inhabitants into obedience to a draft under the laws of Virginia or rather under the arbitrary orders of the officers of that government without any orders from Virginia for that purpose, and this is really the part the general has acted, or rather the use that has been made of him in this country."

Col. Broadhead, at Fort Pitt, expressed alarm and jealousy in contemplating Col. Clark's project and feared that Clark's purchase of supplies for his campaign and that which would be consumed by the multitudes of emigrants arrived and expected in the district (chiefly to avoid military duty and taxes) would scarcely leave a pound of flour for the regular or other troops. "It seems the state of Virginia is now prepared to acquire more extensive territory by sending a great body of men under Col. Clark (whom they intend to raise to brigadier) to attempt the reduction of Detroit. I have hitherto been encouraged to flatter myself that I should sooner or later be enabled to reduce that place. But it seems the United States cannot furnish either troops or resources for the purpose, but the state of Virginia can."

Vexed by this treatment and by unsustained charges against his military conduct, Broadhead was removed about September 24, 1781, and Brig. Gen. William Irvine

was placed by Congress in command at Fort Pitt for our protection. Just at this time Gen. Broadhead, with certain prominent Pennsylvanians, were working for a campaign against the Indians at Sandusky. Several men from Washington County had enlisted, but the project failed for want of money and supplies and the complications arising from the charges against Gen. Broadhead.

Virginia, through her governor, Thomas Jefferson, had furnished Col. Clark with £300,000 and a promise of any further sum necessary, so that if provision and men could be had here the Indians would have been severely dealt with and the English driven from Detroit. But failure resulted for want of a state line. Col. Marshall's conduct was adversely but delicately commented upon by President Reed, for those east of the mountains could not enter truly into the spirit of contest for supremacy in this rough and tumble west. Westmoreland County held a public meeting, and although opposed by Thomas Scott and Christopher Hays, Esquires, resolved to support Clark. Their lieutenant, Col. Archibald Lochry, was directed to raise 300 men by volunteer or draft and to counsel with the Virginia officers respecting the method to be used to draft those of the Virginia faction. Pennsylvanians wanted to punish the border Indians rather than to join Clark's intended 2,000 men in boating down the Ohio and up the Wabash River in an effort to attack Detroit. This sentiment and the "Virginia raiding parties scouring the country on both sides of the Monongahela, seizing and beating men, fighting, and abusing women, breaking houses and barns, plundering cellars, impressing grain and live stock and causing a general reign of terror" caused a revulsion.

Col. Lochry, as we are told by Hassler in "Old Westmoreland County," started August 3, 1781, from near West Newton with only eighty-three men. These were joined by others, making the command about 100. They marched across Washington County, passing over the Monongahela at Devore's Ferry, now Monongahela City. After five days spent on the trail they reached Fort Henry (Wheeling) the evening of the day Col. Clark had started on by boats. The necessary delay was fatal and Col. Lochry and nearly all his troops were destroyed August 24 on the river's side at Lochry's Run, at the southeastern corner of Indiana, where they had stopped for horse pasture and to relieve their starvation by feasting on a buffalo shot by one of his men.

Some historian has written that of the 400 men who had floated ahead under command of Col. Clark the majority were from Washington County. It is certain they went with reluctance, for the many desertions is the excuse given for Clark's pressing on from Fort Henry and again from the mouth of the Kanawa without waiting for the starving Lochry. Nineteen of these deserters were arrested by Col. Lochry at one time, but deserted

him again by joining the Indians. The remnant of Clark's command reached Fort Nelson, opposite Louisville, but most of these straggled back to their homes before midwinter without having left the Ohio River or made an attack on the Indians.

Dorsey Pentecost may have gone down the Ohio with his drafted soldiers, for on July 27 he wrote: "I am now in Gen. Clark's camp, about three miles below Fort Pitt, and about to leave this county under the expedition under that gentleman's command." He was dissatisfied with the spring election for justices in Washington County, but took care of himself at the first general election, or fall election, in Washington County, held on the second Tuesday of October. Writing of the spring election he had stated that not one-third of the people knew of or attended the election; the Act of Assembly directed that the election be made on the 15th, the Sabbath, but that he was told that the day following had been the day advertised.

Lack of information of the spring election was caused in part at least by the opposition tearing down the election notices, and because of Indian depredations. These incursions were frequent, and Marshall, in urging the immediate survey of the state line, wrote that "on June 17 a party of about twenty Indians attacked the frontier inhabitants, wounded one man, and took a whole family prisoners, which has occasioned a great part of the frontiers to be evacuated." The spring election and its result had come as a surprise to the Virginia party, who "looked on themselves as bound by their oath of fidelity to the state of Virginia until the line between the states be actually run, or some other Lawful Judicial Proceedings should be taken to relieve them from such fidelity." This oath had been a great lever ever since the war began, but it became a serious difficulty to voters in both that spring and fall election. A complaint made and filed in Philadelphia alleges that the election for justices was held on the day Gen. Clark ordered his rendezvous, and was attended "by a very few, electing new men far inadequate for the task, men who have lived in obscurity." The objecters, Van Swearingen, John Canon, and others, wanted the commissions withheld, or another election to be held, or that a few only of those elected be commissioned; and they suggested James Edgar (of Smith Township) for judge, and six others for justices, three of whom the State Executive Council appointed, but not because of the attempted influence. An attempt was also made by Brig. Gen. Arthur St. Clair, ex-prothonotary of Westmoreland County, to influence the Supreme Executive Council and have Michael Huffnagle, a young man then practicing law in Westmoreland County, appointed prothonotary. Thomas Scott, a long time justice of Westmoreland County, residing east of the Monongahela, who was arrested nine years

before by Dr. Connolly for his allegiance to Pennsylvania, and now a member of the Supreme Executive Council, was appointed first prothonotary. With his commission came that of the first justices, who were: Henry Taylor, of Strabane Township, who, being first named, became president judge; William Scott and John Marshall, of Hopewell; John White and Daniel Leet, of Strabane; John Douglas, of Peters; Benjamin Parkinson, of Nottingham; Abner Howell and John Craig, of Arnwell; John Reed and Matthew McConnel, of Cecil; Samuel Johnson, of Smith, and Samuel Mason, of Donegal. These men were authorized justices to sit as do our judges now to hear cases in Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Session, Common Pleas and the Orphans' Court of Washington County.

This court with thirteen present out of twenty-six grand jurors summoned met at David Hoge's house at Catfish Camp for the first session in Washington County, on October 2, 1781. Great objections were made when the oath of fidelity to Pennsylvania was about to be administered to the grand jury. The members were prevailed upon with considerable difficulty and "business was done in a tolerable manner, but the great question was about the election." The fall election was held the next week, and as there was no test oath of fidelity required the Virginia partisans came out of the bushes this time and got what they wanted. This election for the county offices was held at the court house, or county seat, and Dorsey Pentecost was elected the representative of Washington County in the State Executive Committee. Van Swearingen and John Canon, the recent objectors, got to be sheriff and representative, respectively. The other representative was James Edgar, of Smith Township, whom these two had recently recommended for judge. William McFarlane, of Bethlehem Township, great-grandfather of Owen Underwood, Esq., of the Washington bar, was elected and commissioned coroner, and George Vallandigham, Thomas Crooks and John McDowell, county commissioners.

The friction existing the preceding spring between James Marshall, lieutenant of militia in Washington county, and Dorsey Pentecost, holding the same authority for Yohogania County, was somewhat smothered when Dorsey Pentecost, "councillor-elect from Washington County, appeared in Philadelphia November 19," took the oath of allegiance and oath of office required by the constitution and took his seat at the board as a member thereof. His influence and vote was cast in favor of the resolution "that an additional company is necessary for the defense of Washington County, and to complete the four companies now established, and that it might be proper to make application to Congress for such assistance from the United States as would render an incursion into the Indian country prudent and practicable."

The minutes of the board further show that he became useful at once. He presented a statement of the accounts of James Marshall, lieutenant of the County of Washington, and for the defense of the frontiers obtained in a few days 500 weight of gunpowder, 1,000 weight of lead and 1,000 flints, and again in March obtained 1,000 flints, 50 stand of arms and 50 pouches for Lieut. Marshall. He received from the state treasurer 12 pounds 12 shillings to be paid to Adam Poe, the celebrated Indian fighter of Smith Township, for taking an Indian scalp in Washington County.

John Canon and Samuel Leet refused to act under Marshall and resigned as sub-lieutenants of his militia. Canon preferred to serve by furnishing supplies of rations in Washington County at 12 pence per ration, consisting of one pound of bread, one pound of beef or three-fourths pound of pork, one gill of whisky per day, one quart of salt and two quarts of vinegar to every 100 rations.

The board at Philadelphia on December 27 appointed John Hughes to be captain of a company of rangers to be raised in the County of Washington. Capt. Andrew Swearingen, brother of Van, and afterward one of the four elders at the organization of the Presbyterian congregation in Washington in 1793, had been captain of the rangers in this frontier in 1780 and 1781. Capt. Hughes, or Capt. Jack, as he was familiarly called along the border, was relieved from further service as ranger in April, 1783, with the thanks of the Supreme Executive Council. He was with Gen. Anthony Wayne at Pittsburg in April, 1783, with the thanks of the Supreme Executive afterward called Fort Lafayette, which stood within about 100 yards of the Allegheny River and about a quarter-mile higher up than old Fort Pitt. Capt. Hughes was great-grandfather of Mrs. James C. Acheson, now of South Main street, Washington, and one degree further removed from his descendants, her son, C. L. V. Acheson, Esq., our present district attorney, and the Hughes Brothers, attorneys-at-law, now of South Main street.

The following obituary is copied from the Washington Reporter of September, 1818:

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY HERO GONE.

"Died. On Tuesday night last at his residence in Amwell Township, Captain John Hughes in the 68th year of his age. The deceased entered into the service of his country at a very youthful period of his life, as a second lieutenant in the American Revolution under Captain Hendrick and in the year 1775 he marched to Canada and there served in General Arnold's brigade in the attack upon Quebec.

"On the death of his captain he was promoted to the command of a company, and continued through the Revolutionary War a faithful and intrepid soldier. He

continued in Canada during 1776 with Col. Wayne, where his services were many and important, and where he secured the esteem and confidence of his superior officers. He was in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth and Princeton and experienced many of the distresses that the American army were obliged to endure—had many honors conferred upon him—and men who think and feel for these characters, who gained for us our precious independence—can best appreciate the worth of the deceased.

"He was brave—he was generous, an inflexible patriot and unappalled by the power of persecution. He was born in New Jersey, but raised and educated in Pennsylvania.

"On Thursday Captain McCuney's Infantry from the Borough of Washington and Captain Lacock's Rifle Rangers from Amwell paraded at 11 o'clock to pay the last tribute of respect to the remains of the deceased.

"Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Wheeler.

"Funeral Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Luce.

"Order of procession—

"The Military with muffled drums and arms reversed.

"Physicians and Clergy.

"Pall Bearers.

"Family and Relations of the Deceased.

"Citizens generally.

"Thus the procession moved from the late dwelling of the deceased to the graveyard, a distance of one mile and a half, where the military was performed with solemn order."

While Dorsey Pentecost was laboring for Washington County protection in the Supreme Executive Council of the state he could not keep from saying that the state line would never be run. This and some other actions of his yet showed hostility to Pennsylvania. The council overlooked this and many other expressions and acts of hostility to Pennsylvania. On July 25, 1782, it appointed Hon. Christopher Hays, of Westmoreland County; Dorsey Pentecost and Edward Cooke, Esq., commissioners with special authority to hold court in Washington County for the trial of divers persons then confined in the gaol of the said county charged with high crimes and misdemeanors. We are left to conjecture what were the facts in these cases and why they could not have been tried by Henry Taylor, president, and his associate justices of the Washington County Court. The outrageous and riotous conduct of the defendant, Gabriel Cox, at the January Sessions, in making an attempt upon the house in which the court was held and throwing part of it down, may have caused the appointment of the three commissioners to try other similar cases growing out of the Virginia draft. The following year Pentecost resigned as councillor and was appointed by the council president judge of the Common Pleas Court of Washington County, thus dividing the honors with Henry Taylor, who continued to be president of the Quarter Sessions Court.

At this point we may anticipate a little by stating that Col. Pentecost went into Virginia about two years later



OLD BLACK HORSE TAVERN,
CANONSBURG



ONLY REMAINING TOLL-GATE OF NATIONAL
PIKE IN PENNSYLVANIA, LOCATED TWO
AND A HALF MILES EAST OF WEST
ALEXANDER, TO BE PRESERVED AS
A RELIC BY U. S. GOVERNMENT.
(Mrs. Sarah Jane Noble, last toll-gate keeper,
1867-1905.)

Photo taken in 1905.



LE MOYNE CREMATORY,
WASHINGTON
(First Crematory Built in the United States)



FIRST LOG CABIN WEST OF THE AL-
LEGHENY MOUNTAINS, CA-
NONSBURG



HOUSE AT AMITY IN WHICH THE
MORMON BIBLE WAS WRITTEN



PRESENT MINGO CHURCH
(Built about 1831)

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

and the Council suspended him from office, giving as a reason that he had "removed from the county aforesaid and is now settled in a neighboring state." His strength of purpose had caused great turmoil yet it had been a great help in caring for this frontier. He lived to see the state line finally run and established, but his influence and that of his associates would have been much greater if the two states had in early years settled the division line. His fortune was lost by the complications and financial difficulties of the times which drove Continental currency down to about two cents on the dollar. He died in 1802.

George Rogers Clark also died like other heroes. He lived to see the great states of Ohio and Indiana admitted into the Union and the bill prepared for the admission of Illinois. Many times employed in public services, his efforts brought but little reward or honor. A few years before his death friends called attention to his condition, and the Legislature of Virginia, with a flow of words which would have been more appreciated if it had been accompanied with a draft of money, sent him a jeweled sword. The old gentleman's anger was aroused. "When Virginia needed a sword, I gave her one; she now sends me this toy; I want bread," and he thrust the blade of the costly gift into the ground and broke it. He lived a bachelor and died near Louisville, February 18, 1818.

Another expedition was sent over the Ohio River in November, 1781, while Clark's drafted men were down the Ohio. Col. David Williamson, of Buffalo Township, had charge of these, from 70 to 100 volunteers. They made a hurried trip to the friendly Moravian Indian settlement on the Muskingum River, their object being to have these people remove further from the Ohio River to prevent them from harboring our enemies.

The Moravian Christians, or Brethren's Unity, have had the chief center of their Brotherhood ever since 1741, at Bethlehem, 75 miles north of Philadelphia. They had been successful in establishing several mission stations among the Indians. One of these Moravian missions had been on the Big Beaver River, above the present town of Beaver Falls, but they had in 1772 accepted an invitation to settle on the Tuscarawas, then called the Muskingum, in what is now Ohio. Unfortunately this new location, called Gnadenhutten, was on the line of travel of the hostile Indians. It was an attractive stopping place. The Moravian Indians numbered about one hundred families and occupied three villages on the Tuscarawas, a few miles apart below the present town of New Philadelphia. The villages were prosperous with churches, schools, log cabins, and the people had cattle, horses, hogs, poultry and large fields of corn. Information had been sent from these villages to Gen. Bradford, just before he resigned his command at

Fort Pitt, of an intended attack upon Fort Henry. The renegade, Elliot, from Pittsburg, with the hostile band whose plans had thus been thwarted, afterward carried away David Zeisberger and John Heckwelder, the two mission teachers, and removed the Moravian Indians to a more western location in order to prevent further communication of plans to the frontier settlers. When Col. Williamson reached the Moravian settlement he found the villages vacated by all but a few who had been permitted to gather in some of the corn, and he brought in these stragglers to Fort Pitt. Gen. Irvine, to whom they were surrendered, and who had just succeeded Gen. Bradford, set them at liberty.

Three months later another expedition from Washington County visited the same Moravian villages with results most horrible. The news of the proposed attack upon Fort Henry had spread. The failures during the preceding summer by Clark and the other expeditious, the talk of marauding expeditions including the carrying off of Phillip Jackson and his rescue by Adam and Andrew Poe and others, when John Cherry was killed, had been the subject of conversation at the mills and forts during the winter. Therefore the coming summer was dreaded. Trouble began earlier than was expected. February 8th, 1882, John Fink was killed near Buchanan's Fort on the Upper Monongahela, and almost on the same day John Carpenter was captured in old Hopewell Township and Mary Grant Wallace, wife of Robert Wallace, with her three children, were carried off from one mile east of Cross Roads (Florence) in Hanover Township. There was a band of about 40 Indians at Wallace's. The following statement of what occurred is made by Mr. James Simpson in the history of the graveyard connected with the Cross Creek Presbyterian Church, which the aged gentleman published in 1894:

"On the 17th of February, 1782, Robert Wallace, who resided one mile east of Florence, where Samuel McConnell now resides, was from home at a mill. In his absence a band of Indians attacked his house, took his wife and babe and two other boys captive, shot his cows, burned his cabin and left. When Wallace returned he found his home in ruins and his family gone. A party of whites followed the trail till dark, but in the night a snow fell, so that they could follow the trail no longer. The Indians took the north direction to the Ohio River. In the evening Mrs. Wallace gave out and was tomahawked and scalped, and the little child also shared the same fate. The other two lads were taken on. The remains of Mrs. Wallace were left to the beasts of prey. Wallace, thinking that his wife was held in captivity among the Indians, came to Cross Creek, to Marshall's Fort, to get Col. James Marshall to intercede with Gen. William Irvine at Fort Pitt, and have him intercede with Gen. Washington, so that his wife might be

exchanged or ransomed. This General Irvine did not do, as he said Cornwallis had now surrendered and we would soon have peace, and giving other reasons, he did not make the request to Washington as Wallace wished him. At this time the settlers were organizing the expedition (the second expedition—Editor) to go to Gnadenhutzen and remove the Moravian Indians further west or bring them again to Fort Pitt. Wallace went with them. When the little army, under the command of Col. David Williamson, arrived there, Wallace found among the plunder in the Moravian town the dress that his wife had on when she was taken prisoner. They had got it in trade from the hostile Indians on their return home that way. On Wallace finding this covered with blood, he became, as the others said, a mad man. His rage was terrible and also that of the others with him. The vote was taken and but 16, some say 18, voted to spare the lives of the 96 innocent creatures. Wallace went with the executioners and did not fail to act his part with tomahawk and knife. Thomas Marshall, who was long an elder of Old Cross Creek, and who died near New Athens, Ohio, in 1839, aged 96 years, was along with the militia, but did not take part in the killing. . . . Wallace came home with the troops, bringing his wife's dress along. It was kept for long years afterward. In 1783 some hunters found what they were sure were the bones of a white person, near Hookstown, Beaver County, Pa. Wallace was told of it, and going to the spot, found them, and recognized them as those of his wife by the teeth. He gathered them up and often went back afterward, still finding some more. After keeping them two years in a salt sack hung at the head of his bed, he brought them to Cross Creek and buried them. An old field stone with "M. W." in large letters was supposed to mark her grave. It stood near the center of the yard but has disappeared. No doubt it was removed by some vandal to make the foundation for some other monument. Mr. Wallace got one of his sons back after peace was restored. The other was never heard of. Robert, the one returned, died in 1855, an aged man, on his farm one mile north of Midway, and is buried at the Covenanter churchyard near Venice, Washington County, Pa.' Robert Wallace, the son who was carried off when three years old, was the grandfather of James M. Wallace, now in business at Midway. His father obtained his three-year old son again through an Indian trader to whom he had mentioned certain marks of identification.

The militia ordered out from Washington County by Lieut. Marshall and commanded by Col. Williamson were mostly mounted. They crossed the Ohio March 4th at Mingo Bottoms below Steubenville and returned the same way March 10th, bringing their booty on 80 horses

taken from their Indian victims after they had destroyed all the huts and villages.

It is not clear that the Moravians were innocent of the thieving and the raids upon the settlers that winter, and it would appear that some of them were at Wallace's cabin. (Hassler's History of Old Westmoreland County, pp. 156-158.) The statement by James Simpson tends to disprove the statement frequently made that the body of Mrs. Wallace was impaled on a sapling. There seems but little evidence that her husband knew of her death before reaching the Indian village, and if her bones were found the next year near Hookstown, it would not be near the course travelled by Col. Williamson through Mingo. Moreover, the northern route was the usual course of such marauders, as Daniel Redick wrote ten years later, "the enemy perpetually made their approach on that quarter—the settlement on Raekoon, especially about Dilloe's Fort—constantly experienced in former times the repeated attack of the Savages."

Retaliation was certain to follow. During the spring of 1782 the Indians killed in one day near Cross Creek, Samuel Robinson, William Parks and John Yeaman. The bones of these and of Mrs. Wallace repose in Cross Creek burying ground, all except those of John Yeaman, which were buried on the farm now owned by John J. Cairnes, in Jefferson Township. The coffins for these men were made by the most influential man in the community, James Edgar, and the nails, which were wrought by hand, were a curiosity in that early day, there being no need for nails in building log houses. As early as 1828 some of these nails were dug up and kept as curious relics.

The new commander at Fort Pitt had five of his soldiers killed by Indians before April 12th, while loading a wagon with firewood, and he reported that some people were killed and some taken by the Indians in almost every quarter. He was appealed to for assistance by the lieutenant of militia of Washington County, by letter dated at Catfish, July 4, appealing especially for the inhabitants from Buffalo Creek southward to Jackson's Fort. The people declared they must immediately abandon their habitations unless a few men were sent to them during harvest. The running of mills on the streams was dangerous work also, and yet the grinding had to be done. Many petitions for help were sent to Fort Pitt. Among them was one dated May 2nd from James Edgar, Arthur Cambell and Joseph Vance, all from near the present Cross Creek Village. They wanted soldiers at Alex Well's Mill near the forks of Cross Creek, now at the southwest corner of Jefferson Township. It states that the inhabitants near enough to the fort at the mill were unable to guard and to work and support their families. "And it is clear that if this

mill is evacuated many of the adjacent forts, at least seven or eight that now hope to make a stand, must give up, as their whole dependence is on said mill for bread as well as every expedition from these parts. Scouting parties that turn out on alarms are supplied from here. Therefore, we pray you would order us a few men to guard the mill—so valuable to many in these parts in particular and the country in general." Gen. Irvine, at Fort Pitt, had no men to spare and few to trust for such service. On the day the same petition was signed, he had reported to the secretary of war: "The few troops here are the most licentious men and worst behaved I ever saw." They were so rebellious because of the want of food and the recent lack of discipline that two of them were under sentence to be executed the following day. It was not uncommon for soldiers to be shot for desertion and insubordination in those early days.

Really, it was a bloody time, and life was most uncertain. The chief sachem of the Delawares, Killbuck, with his little band of friendly Indians, was attacked by Washington County men from the vicinity of Chartiers Creek, almost immediately after the return from the Moravian towns. An old German surgeon, as quoted in Bausman's History of Beaver County, p. 33, gives us a view of the Indian life on Killhuck Island (in the Allegheny River opposite the present Exposition building) which was so cruelly disturbed. The translation reads:

"Several Indian families of the Delaware Tribe, lived at that time close to the fort (Fort Pitt). In the company of one of the officers of the garrison, I visited their chief Colonel Killbuck. As is known the Indians are exceedingly proud of military titles of honor, and like to hear themselves called 'Colonel' or 'Captain.' The Colonel, whom we found in a dirty ragged shirt, was yesterday returned from a long hunt, and today was refreshing himself with a drink. He spoke broken English and fetched with pride some letters which his son and daughter, who are being brought up in Princeton at the cost of Congress, had written to him.

"Colonel Killbuck, in the beginning of the troubles, [after the death of White Eyes] separated himself with several families of his nation, from the rest of his folk, who for the most part allied themselves with the English, and came with them to this place. These were among all the Indians almost the only ones who threw in their lot with the Americans. Their wigwams, which were only for the summer, were constructed of poles and bark; for winter said they, they would of course, build better ones. There were about a dozen of these wigwams. Their hear-skin heds were spread about the fire which glowed in the center. The meat pot is never taken from the fire, except to be emptied and filled again, for they eat always without setting any particular hour. On all the sides of the wigwams hung heans, maize and dried game, which affords their chief entertainment. One of their most important men was Captain Whiteeye, who strutted about in a woolen blanket, with rings in his nose and ears, and painted face, excellently and gor-

geously apparelled; for he, with a quarter-blood Indian had had an audience with the commandant. [This was not the illustrious Col. White Eyes who was murdered in 1778. Ed.] General Irvine had several times, and today again, given them to understand that they have permission to remove from here, because there is now peace and their stay here, for different reasons, is burdensome; they appeared, however, not to be inclined to go, and apprehend, perhaps, not the most friendly reception from their own people. A young, well built, copper colored squaw was stamping their corn in a wooden trough in front of one of the wigwams; her whole dress consisted of a tight dress of blue cloth, without gathers, which scarcely reached to her knees; her black hair hung loose over her shoulders, and her cheeks and forehead were neatly covered with red paint. She seemed to be very happy in the companionship of her fellow workman, a fresh young fellow, who with a couple of clouts on needed places, was otherwise as naked as the unembarrassed beauty. Other women were busied with weaving baskets, shelling corn, or other work, for the men, as is well known, do not concern themselves with domestic occupations. The surplus of their products, their baskets and straw work they harter for whiskey. There were among them some countenances that were by no means ugly, and they were not all alike swarthy in color."

The Washington County mob from the Chartiers settlement made their attack on a Sabbath morning. Several Indians were killed, a few escaped, and the majority found safety in the Fort with the American troops. Gen. Irvine was at Philadelphia, and upon his return, and hearing how threats had been made against the life of Col. Gihson, who had been left in command, remained silent. Dorsey Pentecost and John Canon were soon in conference with him, and it is a striking fact that of all the "intelligent" persons with whom he conversed that he mentioned as being of the opinion that it would be almost impossible to obtain a just account of the conduct of the militia at Muskingum. Gen. Irvine's private views of the situation in this neighborhood are shown by a quotation from his letter to his wife, dated April 12:

"People who have had fathers, mothers, brothers or children hatched, tortured, scalped, by the savages, reason very differently on the subject of killing the Moravians (i. e., the Moravian Indians), to what people who live in the interior part of the country in perfect safety do. Whatever your private opinion of these matters may be, I conjure you by all the ties of affection and as you value my reputation, that you will keep your mind to yourself, and that you will not express any sentiment for or against these deeds;—as it may be alleged, the sentiments you express may come from me or be mine. No man knows whether I approve or disapprove of killing the Moravians."

Among those massacred on Killhuck Island was Nanowland, the faithful Delaware. He was a commissioned officer in the Continental troops and was so constantly with and assisting Capt. Samuel Brady, the most noted scout, that he was called "the pet Indian" by the Americans.

On the homeward trip of the men from the Moravian attack they had decided to go west in a few weeks and with not less than 600 men attack the Sandusky settlements. In April, Col. Williamson, who lived near Well's Mill and whose farm was close to Lieut. Marshall's farm on Cross Creek, was about to make a voyage down the Ohio with thirty thousand weight of flour. He proposed to Marshall to carry an expedition against Sandusky with the Washington County militia, together with what volunteers could be raised in Westmoreland, and offered the necessary flour. Leading men of the County were anxious for such movement because the Indian sorties were, if possible, more serious than ever. From the destruction of soldiers at Fort McIntosh, on down through Washington County to the attack on the Baptist minister, Rev. John Corbly, and his family, at the edge of Green County, clear over into Westmoreland County, came news of bloodshed and captivity. Col. David Williamson's suggestion was soon carried out. The call for volunteers to rendezvous at Mingo Bottom brought from Washington County 320, from Westmoreland 130, and from Ohio County, Virginia, 20. A few were Irish, a few German, but the majority of Scotch descent. These were on horses owned or borrowed by the riders, and some had pack saddles with provisions, as they were ordered to provide from the farmers thirty days' supplies. The Continental Government gave little else but advice, which was about all it could give on short notice, as Gen. Irvine's garrison was but meagerly supplied with either food or ammunition. The difficulties attending such an expedition cannot now be fully appreciated. To get from the impoverished and besieged farmers sufficient salt meat (fresh could not be used) had prevented at least one other expedition.

The troops left Beesontown, now Uniontown, May 20, were joined by others of Old Fort, now Brownsville, were at Washington from the 22d to the 24th and crossed the Ohio River on the 26th at Mingo, near the present Steubenville. Col. William Crawford was there elected chief in command by the assembled troops with a majority of five votes over Williamson. The white forces covered more than 20 miles daily on their eight days ride but the fast Indian runners had the red men aroused far in advance. The Sandusky towns were found deserted and although Col. Crawford advised retreat, the other officers outvoted him and he went on to engage in a two days' fight. The fight was bushwhacking, each man from behind a tree or such protection as he could get. The exhausted troops, famished for water, with short supply of horses and ammunition, were directed to retreat on the second night at nine o'clock, leaving camp fires burning brightly behind. These sturdy farmers fought a good hand to hand battle in the open, but were not educated in the art of retreat-

ing. When marching orders were given it became a rush, every man for himself, and let the Indians get the hindmost. The officers kept many men under control, but Col. Crawford soon "stopped the troops and made inquiry and search all along the line for his son John." (History of Sherrard Family, p. 13.) Not finding him he made an earnest appeal for a number of volunteers to go back to the battle ground. About 20, including Dr. John Knight, nephew of Col. Crawford, John Stover, one of the guides, and John Sherrard, grandfather of Miss Nancy Sherrard, lately principal of the Washington Female Seminary, accompanied him and made a fruitless search. Several hours thus spent left the searchers far behind the retreating columns.

Col. Crawford and the most of the men decided to take a near route home by Fort McIntosh at the mouth of Beaver River. The awful fate of Col. Crawford and those with him was afterward detailed by Knight and Stover, who were the only ones of that little party to escape the most cruel and horrible tortures known to the inhuman savages. Sherrard and one named Harbaugh, of Beesontown, refused to return by Fort McIntosh, but followed the trail of the returning forces. Sherrard, after 24 hours of hard riding, overtook the main forces, but Harbaugh had been shot and scalped by an Indian.

Col. Williamson kept the troops together with the greatest difficulty when it was learned that Crawford was absent. Frequently they had to stop and fight off their pursuers. The force was conducted back into Washington County and was disbanded here June 14th by Col. Williamson and his subordinate officers. About 300 returned with the commander, about 20 of whom were wounded. These were encouraged by the military band which, among other selections, occasionally played a spirited French march. Others kept straggling home one by one after their varied and desperate trials, until only about 50 were unaccounted for. Each had his separate tale of harrowing experiences, which was the subject of conversation for many years. Most of the loss was upon the retreat, for only five were killed and nineteen wounded in the first day's skirmish, and four wounded and none killed the second day. (Hassler: Old Westmoreland County.)

All over the neighborhood there was a fearful expectation that the Indians would immediately follow the retreating forces into our county, and Lieut. James Marshall was prepared to call out the militia for defence. Many clearings and cabins had little sounds of life about them, and the homecoming troops found the forts and block houses crowded with frightened families.

During the absence of the troops across the Ohio an interesting war of words occurred on the southeastern line of our county on the Monongahela. Alex-

ander McClain, of Westmoreland County, who had been ordered to survey and locate the state line, came to the river but could not get across. Efforts had been made the preceding year for such survey but the Virginia capital had been vacated because of the British invasion, and this with other things afforded the Virginians willing excuses. McClain was informed by Pennsylvania authorities that a permanent line could not yet be run as it was too expensive and times were too unsettled on the frontiers, but he was to begin his survey of a temporary line on June 10, "at the western end of the Mason and Dixon line (close to the present village of Mt. Morris), the survey of which had been stopped by the Indians 15 years before. He was to extend this celebrated line 23 miles west, then mark a meridian line north to the Ohio River. A guard of upward of 100 Westmoreland County men, 70 of whom were armed, attended him with bullock teams, drivers, and necessary stores and instruments.

He afterward made a report, a part of which is as follows: "An expedition was formed against Sandusky by the volunteers of both counties, which drew off a great number of militia and arms. The situation in Washington County was distressing to appearance. I thought it not prudent to call any of the guard from thence. . . . We proceeded to the mouth of Dunkard Creek, . . . on the tenth of June, and were preparing to cross the river (into Washington County) that night, when a party of about 30 horsemen appeared on the opposite side of the river, daring us to come over and threatening us to a great degree; and several more were seen by the bullock guard. . . . Hearing of a great number more who were on their way to their assistance, we held a council, the result of which was to appoint a committee to confer with them on the causes of their opposition. . . . The cry against paying taxes in specie is general by a number of those who used to adhere to Virginia, and they think the running of the line will be a prelude to, and increase the power of collecting them; Together with the idea of a New State, which is artfully and industriously conveyed (under coverture) by some of the friends of that State as the only expedient to prevent the running of the line. . . . Col. Hayes, who was present, was zealous to proceed against all opposition, but all to no purpose, other than to encourage the mob still more: they proceeded to dare us to trial of their resolution and intention. . . . Their obstinacy is such that they will never submit until destruction overtakes them."

McClain called his opposers a "mob of banditti and villains," but they called themselves "Virginians." He stated that the enemies of this state were increasing and that he could not continue the survey without open

war, and that he was just then informed that a meeting of some of the former subjects of Virginia had been lately requested to choose officers to resume the government in that place.

War and perhaps bloodshed was prevented by the withdrawal of the surveying party with its armed guard, but the obstinacy against paying taxes did cause destruction to overtake these Washington County people in the form of 14,000 United States soldiers sent against them by President George Washington 12 years later, at the time of the Whisky Insurrection.

The Virginian element in the lower borders of old Washington County was so overawed five months after McClain's humiliating failure, that they made no opposition. He appeared November 4th with 100 men and joined Joseph Neville, the Virginian surveyor, who also was supported by 100 men from the Virginia militia. Among the assistants was Christopher Hays, a prominent citizen of Westmoreland County, who, on November 19th, wrote from Cross Creek to Gen. Irvine, the following rather droll letter:

"Dear sir:—We have proceeded this length in running the north line of Pennsylvania, and have enjoyed peaceable progress hitherto, and expect to strike the Ohio River about Thursday between Fort McIntosh and Rare-don's Bottom.

"Sir, I am reduced to the necessity of troubling your honor to send me by the bearer one keg of whisky, two pounds of powder, and four pounds of lead, and your compliance will much oblige. I will replace the whisky with all convenient speed. Please to bring it in your own boat if you come to meet us."

It is noticed that whisky was unsafe in the hands of an ordinary messenger.

The long awaited line was run to the state corner and thence north to the Ohio in less than a month, and we cannot but wonder that so short a job should be so long delayed. By this time there seemed little need for a state line to aid in enforcing militia service, for on all sides men had been eager to join another attack on the savages. This was to be a war for revenge.

The Washington County men had gone to Sandusky determined to do or die in their effort to save frontier life by driving the savages farther away, as they had ceased to hope for any succor from the Fort Pitt garrison or the Continental Army. The hard conditions and misery of the times are shown in the following correspondence. Col. Williamson wrote Gen. Irvine after his defeat and return: "I hope your honor will do us the favor to call the officers together and consider the distress of our brave men in this expedition, the distress of the county in general. Our dependence is entirely

upon you and we are ready and willing to obey your commands when called upon." The frontier folk charged their defeat to a lack of experienced commanders.

Gen. Irvine wrote Gen. Washington, "These people now seem convinced that they cannot perform as much by themselves as they sometime since thought they could; perhaps it is right that they should put more dependence on regular troops. I am sorry I have not more to afford them assistance." It was a sad truth admitted by Gen. Irvine that the greatest number of men fit to march from Fort Pitt and Fort McIntosh did not exceed 100, and the few troops he had were the most licentious men and worst behaved he had ever seen. His lieutenant, Samuel Bryson, of the 2nd Pennsylvania Regiment, had narrowly escaped death at the hands of some of the soldiers, and three-fourths of them were ready to join the mutineers. Bryson says a rascally boat's crew conveyed seven quarts of whisky to the men, which for some time gave him an amazing trouble. He had not enough reliable men to arrest the boat's crew and send them from the mouth of the Beaver to Fort Pitt.

The Continental regulars at Fort Pitt could not protect Westmoreland on the north or Washington County on the west. James Marshall attempted by July 1st to meet the incoming Indians by stationing some militia at Wheeling under Col. Thomas Crook, at Cox's Fort, four miles below Mingo Bottom under Col. Williamson, with Marshall himself at Richard Well's Fort five miles west of the present Cross Creek Village, and a few miles west of Marshall's own plantation. The people became clamorous for help, at least to get some regular officer for commander, and besought Gen. Irvine, who had command not only of the regulars but the right to call out the militia, that he would command an expedition in person. Irvine did not feel free to leave his post without the consent or orders from his superior officers, and evidently was afraid of the final result of an attempt with inexperienced men. While seeking for direction he wrote:

"The disaster has not abated the ardor or desire for revenge of these people. . . . They cannot nor will not rest under any plan on the defensive, however well executed, and think their only safety depends on the total destruction of all the Indian settlements within 200 miles, (of Pittsburg); this, it is true, they are taught by dear bought experience. They propose to raise 600 or 700 men, provisions for them for 40 days, and horses to carry it, clear of expense to the public, unless government at its own time shall think it proper to reimburse them. The first of August they talk of assembling, if I think proper to encourage them.

"I am by no means fond of such commands, neither am I sanguine in my expectations, but rather doubtful of the consequences; and yet absolutely to refuse having anything to do with them, when their proposal seems so generous and seemingly spirited, I conceive would not do well either, especially as people too generally, particu-

larly in this quarter, are subject to be clamorous and to charge Continental officers with want of zeal, activity and inclination of doing the needful for their protection. By the best information I can obtain we may lay out our calculations to fight the Shawanees, Delawares, Wyandots, Mingoes and Monseys, in all about five hundred. They are settled in a line from Lower Sandusky near Lake Erie to the head of the Miami, not more than 75 miles from the two extremes. Upper Sandusky lies near the center. If all these could be beat at once, it would certainly nearly, if not entirely, put an end to the Indian war in this quarter."

During all the Indian wars the town of Catfish, the center of the great horseshoe formed by the rivers, had never been attacked, but at this date, July, they were thoroughly alarmed and were pleading for assistance. Marshall wrote from Catfish: "The people declare they must abandon their habitations unless a few men are sent them during harvest."

Irvine soon learned how useless he was as a protector and how useless it was to await the oncoming Indians. Before the middle of July Hannastown, the little county seat of Westmoreland County, as well as Miller's Fort, two miles south of it, were reduced to ashes by about 100 Senecas and 60 Canadian rangers, who had come down across the Allegheny River near Kittanning. These were a part of 300 British and Canadian soldiers and 500 Indians, who had come from Niagara as far as Lake Chautauqua with intent to attack Fort Pitt, but had abandoned that project upon hearing that Gen. Irvine had been active in strengthening his position. The destruction of life and property near that county seat was found to be very great, 100 cattle were killed and many hogs and domestic fowls, yet Irvine knew nothing of it until three days later, when pursuit was useless. The news forced him to assume some bravery, for he immediately wrote: "I fear this stroke will intimidate the inhabitants so much that it will not be possible to rally them or persuade them to make a stand. Nothing in my power shall be left undone to countenance and encourage them."

The weakness and inefficiency of Fort Pitt garrison is shown by Irvine's failure to send away regulars to protect the inhabitants near Ten Mile and Buffalo Creeks when petitioning for a guard, but on the contrary directing Col. Marshall to order out from their homes and harvesting 20 militia men to act as rangers. The people of Washington County thought Brig-Gen. Irvine might better be busy in their behalf, and a council meeting was held at Catfish Camp, August 22d, attended by the militia officers and other prominent people at which time they arranged for provisions, horses and 500 men from Washington County, which should march under Irvine against Sandusky or other Indian towns bordering on

our frontier. Irvine was pessimistic and again his helplessness was shown when on September 11th and 12th the garrison at Wheeling was attacked by 238 Indians and 40 British Rangers. They failed to take this Fort Henry, which used its little old fashioned French swivel cannon to frighten the Indians. The next day about 70 Indians appeared at Abraham Rice's Fort in Donegal Township, on Dutch Fork of Buffalo Creek, and kept firing and besieging the six men defending it from two o'clock P. M. to two o'clock the next morning, when they withdrew. As the result four Indians and one white defender, George Felebaum, were killed, and Jacob Miller, Jr., severely wounded. Jacob Miller, Jr., had started to Miller's Blockhouse, two miles up Dutch Fork Creek toward the present West Alexander, for aid, but had been wounded as he was returning to help the besieged.

On a sunny Sabbath morning in the spring of that year, 1782, Jacob Miller, Sr., and John Hupp, Sr., had been killed and scalped near Miller's Blockhouse, which was on the right bank of the Dutch Fork of Buffalo Creek close to the mouth of Miller's Run.

The assembling of troops to march against the Indians was delayed from month to month partly because of the Indian attacks on both sides of Gen. Irvine and partly because of changes in England.

On the 5th of May, Sir Guy Carleton arrived in New York as chief commander of the British troops. Soon after his arrival he wrote to Gen. Washington, informing him that Admiral Digby, with himself, were appointed commissioners to treat for peace with the people of America. Negotiations for a general peace began at Paris soon after, and Gen. Carleton sent orders to Niagara and Detroit that sending out Indian forces must cease. Washington then wrote to Philadelphia to stop the expedition in which Washington County was so deeply interested, and to assist in which a force of regulars had been ordered from east of the mountains. The interference of the Continental officers, in preventing this expedition, left the savages unwhipped and a standing menace to be dealt with after several years more of frontier suffering.

The attack at Wheeling was the last made east of the Ohio by any large force of Indians. At this period we get a final glance at Gen. George Rogers Clark, who had been informed by a messenger from Gen. Irvine, that the expedition would start from Fort McIntosh (Beaver River) on the 20th of October. Clark attempted a simultaneous attack to aid Irvine and with 1,000 Virginia and Kentucky horsemen crossed the Ohio at Cincinnati, marched up the Great Miami River and destroyed the two Shawnee towns of Lower and Upper Piqua, in what is now Miami County, Ohio.

The tantalizing delay and failure in obtaining a commander to lead them against the Indians, brought to fever height the old desire to form a new state. Lord Cornwallis had surrendered all his troops, upward of 7,000, the previous October. The few remaining British were confined to New York and Charleston, with Gen. Washington making no effort to fight. The war was virtually ended and quiet reigning in the east, while in the west death by redskins and the British was an almost daily occurrence, with no protection except as the farmers left their little crops uncared for. Surely these had a right to expect help from the east. At the time which had been set for the westward march Gen. Irvine wrote the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania of the act seriously contemplated by "many deluded men governed by ambition." Many had been emigrating to Kentucky. Civil authority had not been properly established, emigrations and new States were much talked of, advertisements were set up announcing a day to assemble at Wheeling for all who wished to become members of a new State on the Muskingum River (now Ohio), and in Westmoreland County the assessors were opposed by armed men who fired at them and drove them off, saying they would not pay taxes nor obey the laws of Pennsylvania. The executive Board without delay sent a Presbyterian minister, Rev. James Finley, to dissuade the people, and to act as prudence might dictate. When he arrived he found the inhabitants on the east side of the Youghiogheny River mostly opposed to a new state, and a considerable number of people between that and the Monongahela and a great part of Washington County were in favor of it, being misled, as he said, by a few aspiring and ill-designing men, or men who had not thoroughly considered the whole matter. In his opinion, some of the clergy had gone wrong on this question. The new State was to include Pennsylvania west of the mountains, Ohio east of the Muskingum, and Virginia northeast of the Kanawa, with Pittsburg as the capital.

Rev. Finley resided six weeks visiting and preaching and writing letters, cautioning the people privately and also after the sermon against having any hand in such schemes. At the termination of his labors, he assured the Supreme Executive Council that he was satisfied in his own mind that the new State idea was finally and forever settled, which proved to be the case, and the act of the Council, passed December, 1782, declared it treason to attempt the formation of a new State, and assisted the well disposed citizens to urge upon all immediate and unconditional submission. He was strongly opposed by some, and admitted that he could not answer the objections against a tax, payable in cash, in those

settlements which were "nearly destitute of cash." He suggested in his report the following spring that the "people seemed rather hushed than convinced."

There was still in the people what was so well described by Gen. Broadhead more than two years before, "a deeply seated, sulky disposition, at having been abandoned by Virginia and Pennsylvania, which readily

soured into aversion to both and to the United States, who, they thought, had failed to afford them due protection against the savage foes in their rear." Even the first general Thanksgiving Day celebrated in the United States on the last Thursday of November, 1782, did not bring perfect happiness to these unprotected homeseekers.

CHAPTER X

EVENTS OF 1783-1795

Changes in 1781-82—State Line Dispute Settled—Superstitions—Washington's Lands—His Diary—Lands on Millers Run—Contest with Settlers—His Search for Waterway Connection to the West—Anticipates an Uprising—Large Trees—Indians Troublesome—Treaties—Militia in Service—First Court House—Washington Academy Incorporated—Gen. Harmer Defeated by Indians—Gen. St. Clair Defeated—Washington County Unprotected—Gen. Wayne's Victory—Peace, but Trouble in Washington County—Western Insurrection—Excise Laws—Officers Assaulted—Gen. Neville's House Burned—Liberty Poles—Mass Meetings—Committee Meetings—U. S. Troops Arrive—Arrests and Imprisonments—Pardons.

The year 1781 and 1782 had seen the most stirring times and the greatest changes which had yet occurred between the two great rivers. Washington County had been surveyed and marked between this county and Virginia, which afterwards was permanently marked in 1784; Virginia's claims were ended, leaving its results in individual contests over titles; Catfish, first called Bassettown and later Washington by the proprietors, William and John Hoge, had been formally laid out by survey. Courts were established to be forever open to the "dusty-footed suitor." Eleven lawyers were admitted to practice at this bar. Four hundred and forty-three negro or mulatto slaves were registered in these two years by their 155 owners. Ear marks were registered, by which to identify hogs, sheep and cattle. Licenses to entertain travelers and sell liquors were granted to innkeepers. Many roads approved by the Virginia courts were only bypaths and were again petitioned for and finally ordered to be opened for travel. New roads were authorized. Ferries were established, mills erected and mill dams or races provided for by court order. First elections were held at which all voters cast their votes at Catfish, the county seat.

Two or three academies were started in a small way by Rev. Thaddeus Dodd, John McMillan and Joseph Smith. Redstone Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church, erected by Synod in May, held its first meeting at Pigeon Creek in September, 1781—the first general meeting of this body west of the mountains. Revivals of religion had stirred the people in upper Buffalo and Cross Creek Churches and 50 members had thus been added, giving an interest which kept up for six or seven years. Log churches were erected, the one at Raceoon being built

in 1781. The decimal system of currency we now use was adopted in 1782 by the States, thus displacing payments in pounds, shillings and pence, to the great bewilderment of the common people. This made little trouble here, as continental currency was reduced to as low a rate as 500 to one; and Doddridge says: "I believe 1,000 to 1 was a common exchange." He could not tell exactly, for there was no silver here to trade for currency and currency disappeared. Anything needed must be borrowed or traded for.

Stories of the great woods and streams back of the mountains were told in the east. Word reached them that the long dispute over the State line was practically settled. From the close of the Revolutionary War population increased rapidly. Newcomers found the land almost entirely a native forest. Roads were merely bridle paths and some cut wide enough for sleds but rough with rocks and stumps and roots. Even seven years later emigrant James Wilson, coming to Washington, was obliged to leave his cart at Berford and carry his goods and family west by packhorses. At the same date rough roads were responsible for the death of Sebastian Burgett, about two miles east of his mill in Smith Township, through the upsetting of a load of machinery which he was hauling from Pittsburg.

Mills to make flour and meal were scarce, most of them, except on the river, being horse mills. A trip to a mill often meant a 10 or 20-mile ride. The mills could not always accommodate the customers and for perhaps 40 years after the county was organized it was usual to take two or three days to get one or two bags of grain to the mill and return. The farmer took his turn at the mill, when it came, and used his own horse to do the grinding. These horse mills were kept running

day and night. Rev. Joseph Doddridge, who with his brother, Phillip, was brought at an early age to Independence Township, formerly Hopewell, wrote: "The Indian meal which my father brought over the mountains was expended six weeks too soon, so for that time we had to live without bread. The lean venison and the flesh of wild turkeys we learned to call bread. The flesh of the bear was designated meat. . . . After living in this way for some time we became sickly; our stomachs seemed to be always empty and tormented with the sense of hunger."

Clothing could not be bought and nothing but the strongest was of much use among the hush and hriars. Buckskin breeches and moccasins were the best and these usually had to be supplied by the wearer. Blankets were usually worn at meetings instead of overcoats. Hats and caps were made of fur, and the buffalo wool was used in the making of cloth, as was also the bark of the wild nettle. Hunting shirts, universally worn, were a kind of loose frock covering half way down the thighs with large sleeves open before and so wide as to lap over a foot or more when belted. The belt was always tied behind, and the hosom of this served as a wallet to hold a chunk of bread, crackers, jerked beef, or tow for wiping the barrel of a rifle, or any other necessity. To the right side was suspended the tomahawk and to the left the scalping knife.

Women dressed in linsey petticoats and in linsey or rough linen clothes. Much use was made of the skins of deer for clothing, while the buffalo and bear skins were consigned to the floor and beds for covering. The half dozen or less of sheep which could be kept from the wolves seldom produced more wool than supplied the yarn for stockings and mittens and material for the loom. The little patch of flax followed by the use of the spinning-wheel and hand loom, came into use, and in later years a few fulling-mills were set to work.

The best were of unhewed logs with outside stick and mortar chimney. A ladder in the larger houses showed the way upstairs, which was called the "loft." Usually there were no floors but the earth, although many had puncheon floors or split trees. Tables were of split logs set on wooden pins or legs. Most chairs were three-legged stools. The gun was an absolute necessity, and powder and lead were scarce. Beds were quilts or blankets or pelts of animals thrown on the floor, or forked sticks were stuck in the ground or pins driven in the floor to support poles, limbs or trees or clap boards for bedstead. Families better circumstanced soon had at least one furniture headstead with high corner posts from which were hung curtains extending all the way around. Dishes were usually of wood or perhaps some old pewter dishes and spoons. The furs of animals were plentiful and used for many purposes. Iron knives and

forks were seldom seen among the early pioneers. Improvements gradually crept in, but as late as 1830 coffee was used only when visitors came, and then it could only be prepared by putting it in a coarse cloth, leaving it on a log and pounding it, instead of grinding by machinery. The tools were axe and maul, wooden wedges, occasionally an iron wedge, and sometimes an auger owned by one of the neighbors. Wooden pegs were used instead of nails. Horses seldom were shod. Salt was \$7 a bushel. Four bushels was a pack-horse load across the mountains and one bushel was the hire for one horse on the trip. Iron was scarce. A settler's right of 200 acres was once given for a set of plow irons. Plows were crude affairs made almost entirely of wood.

"Sufficient will he said in regard to the religious life of the settlers in another chapter, but we may remark here that being, as a rule, from communities in the old country and the eastern parts of the country where they had known all the advantages of churches, they hastened to secure for themselves and their children like privileges in their new locations in the West. It must be confessed, however, that the pioneers were also very much addicted to superstitious beliefs and practices. Medical science was then in its infancy, and physicians were very few in number, so that, as might naturally be expected among a simple people, a great variety of charms were resorted to for the cure of diseases. They ascribed the infliction of many diseases and calamities to the influence of witches, and believed in the power of wizards, or witchmasters as they were sometimes called, to remove them. The writer before quoted says that all diseases which could neither be accounted for nor cured, were usually ascribed to some supernatural agency of a malignant kind, and that the witch-masters enjoyed quite as much confidence and patronage as the regular physicians." (Bausman's History, p. 177.) Any petty theft was pursued with all the infamy that could be heaped on the offender. "Hating the offender out" was the frequent plan of ridding a community of detested persons. It was a public expression in various ways of a general sentiment of indignation against transgressors and "undesirables." This remedy was attempted with disaster a few years later upon the excise collectors. One undesirable, Dr. John Connolly, had been driven off, but he evidently believed there were some traitors still in this region, as is shown by letter from Washington to Gen. Clark, dated within a month after Washington County was organized, warning Clark that Connolly, who had just been exchanged, was expected to go from Canada to Venango (Franklin, mouth of French Creek), with a force of refugees, and thence to Fort Pitt, with blank commissions for some hundreds of dissatisfied men believed to be in that vicinity.

Washington was interested in this region financially.

Preliminary articles of peace with Britain, signed November 30th, 1782, was followed by a final treaty September 3rd, 1783. Just one year later, September 1st, 1784, the great commander started to ride from his home, Mount Vernon, Va., to visit Washington County. Eight years he had spent in the Continental War, during six of which he never once visited his home at Mount Vernon. His journey now is to see his land in Fayette County, his 2,813 acres in Washington County and, if the Indians permit, his Kentucky lands. He was among the foremost speculators in western lands. Seventeen years before he had written Col. Crawford to look him up some good land in this locality, which he had seen in 1753, 1755, and probably in 1770, when he went down the Ohio to the mouth of the Great Kanawha. In 1773, being entitled, as a former officer under Britain's King, to 10,000 acres of land, "he became deeply interested in the country beyond the mountains, and had some correspondence respecting the importation of settlers from Europe. He had patents for 32,373 acres, 9,157 on the Ohio, between the Kanawhas, with a river front of 13½ miles; 23,216 acres on the great Kanawha, with a river front of 40 miles. Besides these lands, he owned, 15 miles below Wheeling, 587 acres, with a front of two and a half miles. He considered the land worth \$3.33 per acre. Indeed, had not the Revolutionary War been just then on the eve of breaking out, Washington would, in all probability, have become the leading settler of the West, and all our history, perhaps, have been changed. (Western Annals, p. 209.)

Washington's daily diary of this 680 mile trip in 30 days on the same horses, is given with most interesting comments in Archer Butler Hulbert's "Washington and the West" (1905). His usual gait was five miles an hour, but crossing the mountains was tedious and fatiguing work and for eleven days no travelling was done. When he reached his Fayette County lands, where now is situated Plant No. 2 of the Washington Coal and Coke Company, he found them not equal to his expectations, and his mill, built in 1774-5, in bad order. This ancient mill, as reconstructed, still stands on Washington Run, three-fourths of a mile from the Youghiogheny River, and is known far and wide by the old name. He writes that:

"In passing over the mountains I met numbers of Persons & Packhorses. (Many who lived on different parts of Ten Mile Creek.) Going in with Ginseng & for salt and other articles at the Market below, from many of whom I made enquiries of the nature of the Country between the little Kanawha and ten Miles Creek," and "numbers with whom I conversed assured me the distance was quite considerable—that ten Miles Ck. was not Navigable even for Canoes more than a Mile from its mouth."

While near his mill he jotted down:

"This day the people who live on my land on Millers Run came here to set forth their pretensions to it; and to enquire into my Right—after much conversation & attempts in them to discover all flaws they could in my Deed etc.—& to establish a fair and upright intention in themselves . . . they resolved (as all who lived on the land were not here) to give me their definite determination when I should come to the land."

On Saturday the great general set out for this land on "Miller's Run (a branch of Shurtee's Creek, crossed the Monongahela at Deboirs)" (Devore's close by Parkinson's Ferry, Monongahela), "16 miles from Simpson's" (near his mill) "bated at one Hamilton's about 4 miles from it, in Washington County, and lodged at a Col. Canuon's on the waters of Shurtee's Creek—a kind and hospitable man; & sensible."

These little attentions from David Hamilton, Esq., of now Ginger Hill, and John Canon, may have been the cause of their not receiving punishment for their conduct during the Whiskey Insurrection which occurred ten years later.

"The 19th, being Sunday, and the People living on my Land apparently very religious, it was thought best to postpone going among them till tomorrow—but rode to a Doctr. Johnsons who had the keeping of Col. Crawford's surveying Records—but not finding him at home was disappointed in the business which carried me there." Early on Monday, September 20, 1784, Washington was piloted over the clearings in dispute and found a total of 403 acres of arable and meadow land with 12 houses and nine barns built by those who related to him their hardships and their religious principles "which had brought them together as a society of Seceders." After some attempts to compromise, his diary adds: "calling upon them as they stood, James Scott, William Stewart, Thomas Lapsley, Samuel McBride, Brice McGeechin, Thomas Biggar, David Reed, William Hillas, James McBride, Duncan McGeechin, Matthew Johnson, John Reed, & John Glen, they severally answered, that they meant to stand suit, & abide the Issue of the Law."

This was the most distinguished company of visitors which has ever called at a country farm house in Washington County,—the great Gen. Washington, Sheriff Swearingen, Col. Nevil, Col. Canon and Capt. Richie—but the plain McBrides, Biggers, Scotts and Reeds were not to be frightened off their 11 years' holdings by dignity. There was no ovation in Washington County at his coming and no tears shed at his going.

Two days later he reached Beason Town (Uniontown), where he at once engaged Thomas Smith, leading attorney of Carlisle, to bring actions of ejectment. These ejectments came on for trial at the November (1784) term in Washington County, but were removed by plaintiff's attorney to the Supreme Court and tried before Thomas McKean and Jacob Rush, justices of the

Supreme Court, holding nisi prius court at *Washington*, Pa., October 25, 26, and 27, 1786. Smith thus gives his reason for removing the case:

"I had good information that James Scott Junr. had the most plausible claim & that he was the ringleader or director of the rest. I therefore Resolved to take the Bull by the Horns, and removed the Ejectments into Supreme Court in Such order as to have it in my power to try the ejectment against him before the rest. . . . The trial therefore was ordered on, on the 24th after Dinner & lasted that afternoon, the next Day and till 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 26th when the Jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff." (*Washington and the West*, page 157.)

Thus the 13 years of settlement and improvement and watching against the Indians went for naught, although the defendants had been encouraged to settle by Edward Ward, formerly one of the judges of the old Augusta District Court.

During this trip Washington was studying a western waterway connection with the east by way of the Potomac to connect with the Cheat or Youghiogheny River, and thence by Ten Mile or some other water to the Kanawha River, all to be within the jurisdiction of Virginia. He was much disappointed to find that "the line of Pennsylvania crossed above the mouth of the Cheat River, which gave control of it to Pennsylvania, and the Youghiogheny lies altogether in Pennsylvania, whose inclination (regardless of the interest of that part which lies west of the Laurel Hill) would be opposed to the extension of this navigation, as it would be the inevitable means of withdrawing from them the trade of all their western territory."

This diary is that of a Virginia partisan not averse to taking away from Pennsylvania all the trade of that part of its western territory which lies beyond the Laurel Hill (Allegheny Mountains): "Though," as he writes, "any attempt of that Government to restrain it would cause a separation of their territory, they being sensible men who have it in contemplation at this moment. The western settlers, from my observation, stand as it were, on a pivot, the touch of a feather would almost incline them any way. There is in that state (Pennsylvania), at least 100,000 souls west of the Laurel Hill, who are groaning under the inconveniences of a long land transportation." . . . The future president had evidently been impressed with the views of John Canon (whom he calls a sensible man), and possibly others of Washington County, and seems to scent the uprising which afterward came, for he writes: "The certain consequences therefore, of an attempt to impose any extra duties upon the exports, or imports to or from another state, would be a separation of the western settlers from the old and more interior government: toward which there is not wanting disposition at

this moment in the former" . . . "Disappointed in one of the objects of making the journey, namely 'to examine into the situation, quality and advantages of the land which I hold on the Ohio and Great Kanawha . . . and to take measures for recovering these from the hands of Land Jobbers and speculators—who . . . had enclosed them in other surveys and were offering them for sale at Philadelphia and Europe,' still 'I am well pleased with my journey, as it has been the means of my obtaining a Knowledge of the facts—coming at the temper and disposition of the Western Inhabitants.'"

This well kept diary, now in the library of Congress, is one of the greatest monuments to its great author. The reader can but regret that "the discontented temper of the Indians and the Mischiefs done by some parties of them," were so serious as to prevent the ex-commander-in-chief of the Continental troops from venturing further west or down the Ohio, where he had in 1770 seen a sycamore tree that measured 44 feet 10 inches in circumference.

The name of Washington will forever be associated with trees and that abstract idea, truthfulness. We can believe his Sycamore story, for there is another published in *Old Monongahela's Old Home-Coming* (1908), page 242, of the famous Sycamore which stands in Monongahela City's driving park, 36 feet 7 inches in circumference, in which, in early times, was born a boy whose descendants are scattered over this region. John A. Howden, of Washington, verifies the last by stating that the baby boy was afterward well known as James Howden and the hollow tree permitted a rail 11 feet long to be turned around in it horizontally, but puts its location on the flat ground below California. The family encamped a year or more in the tree before moving to a permanent location.

The Indians referred to by Washington had startled and distressed the frontiers in March and April of 1783, both in Westmoreland and Washington Counties, killing a man within a mile of Catfish Village and capturing a dozen persons, including a farmer named Boice. Two of the persons—Mrs. Walker and a boy—regained their liberty, but the others were carried to the Shawnee towns on the Miami. (*Old Westmoreland County*, p. 189.) Two men were killed near Cross Creek about four months prior to Washington's visit to Canonsburg, and a family (McIntosh) was almost entirely destroyed in Finley Township a year later.

A treaty with the Indians was signed January 21, 1785, but with much reluctance on the part of the savages. About 400 Senecas, Delawares and Wyandottes attended at Fort McIntosh (Beaver), among them being a number of women and children. Maj. Ebenezer Denny described them as a motley crew—an ugly set of devils all

—very few handsome men or women. These western natives were both discontented and angry because the Six Nations, in New York, had made a treaty without consulting them. On October 23, 1784, by a treaty with the Six Nations at Fort Stanwix, all the northwestern lands within the boundaries of Pennsylvania north of the Ohio and north and northeast of Kittanning, were sold for \$5,000, but the western tribes sold their title to the same bounded tract, three months later, for \$2,000. Both the New York Indians and these western tribes were hurried into this contract,—the argument being that as they had adhered during the war to the King of Great Britain, they were considered by us as a conquered people, and had no right to expect any money or trinkets. It is written that the Indians in council all jumped to their feet in wrath at the disdainful treatment shown them by Gen. Clark, who was the prince of “bluffers.”

These were the first treaties with Indians by the United States and the last made by Pennsylvania. These treaties following that with Britain, in 1783, did not bring relief. Britain in violation of her treaty held Detroit, the key, and other northwest forts, for 12 years more. The Supreme Executive Council of the State had in June, 1783, discharged the Washington County Ranging Company and directed Capt. John Hughes to turn in his vouchers to Boyd and Stokely; in 1785 had commissioned the officers chosen to command the troops of Washington County light horse, and November 2, 1787, had drawn an order to pay Col. James Marshall, lieutenant of Washington County, for £37 2s. 6p., to be paid by him to Abraham Enslow, Frederick Crow, Stephen Gapen, Peter Clawson, William Crawford, Jesse Vanmetre, W. Harrod, Sr., Michael Dougherty, John Flora, John Heaton, William Tarpine, Harrod Newland, Robert Flora, Alexander Brown, and Peter Dailey, for their services in watching the movements of Indians, and protecting the frontiers from Indian depredations in the year 1782, agreeably to the act of Assembly, dated December, 1781.

Possibly this tardy recognition by payment for hard and dangerous services rendered was because of the immediate need for more help. November 12, 1787, Council received intelligence that the Indians had murdered some of the inhabitants of Washington County and proceeded at once to send to the lieutenant of the county 100 stand of arms, 400-weight of powder, 800-weight of lead and 1,000 flints. Three days later, it appearing that divers depredations had been made on the frontier settlements in this state, the lieutenants of the several frontier counties were authorized to call out the militia for the protection of the inhabitants. A month later the lieutenants of the several counties were directed to collect and repair all the public arms. David Redick, Esq., was then representing Washington County in State Coun-

cil, was in frequent attendance at Philadelphia, and no doubt was keeping Council informed about the Indians.

The fear of the Indians did not prevent legal and educational progress. The first court house, built of logs, was completed in July, 1787, by John Hoge and Andrew Swearingen, the contractors, at the cost of 70 pounds, 8s., 9 3-4p. September 24th, Washington Academy was incorporated. It might be a compliment to Washington County to say that the first incorporation charter issued to residents within its borders, was for the purpose of advancing education. The academy was held in the court house and when that building burned in the winter of 1790-1791, the academy had no place to meet and received a blow from which it suffered for a considerable period. Allegheny County was established September 24, 1788, from a part of Westmoreland and Washington Counties. The next year the line was changed to where it is today, except that the boundary line continued from Murdocksville, then known as White's Mill, to the point where the State line crosses the Ohio River. This little triangle, northwestward of Murdocksville, was afterward included in Beaver County at its erection.

On March 8th, 1790, the Council of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, receiving a letter from Thomas Ryerson, Esq. (living beyond the present Greene County line), a member of the Assembly, relative to the defence of the western frontiers, set the next day for taking up the several papers then before the Council on that subject—frontier defence. The President of the United States wrote this committee of Council a few days later “respecting the mischiefs which had been committed for several years past” in Washington County by the Indians.

In the latter part of September, 1790, Gen. Josiah Harmer with 1,400 men attempted to quiet the Indians, but part of his forces were routed near Fort Wayne and the General was obliged to get back as best he could. Several parties of volunteer militia were sent from Washington County as patrols along the eastern side of the Ohio. The lieutenants of Washington and adjoining counties were called into consultation and agreed that 300 men should be kept up and stationed at the forts on the west and north. Capt. Sam Brady who had married a daughter of our first sheriff (Van Swearingen), hunted Indians as one hunts snakes. The murder of several alleged-to-be-friendlies was charged to him, and there were other similar killings of trading Indians near Pittsburg. The Federal Secretary of War and the Governor of Pennsylvania denounced the deed and threatened the offenders, but the frontiersmen stood by them, and Brady's superior officer kept urging his promotion. It was thought that the Indian traders also were guilty of some thefts and murders.

Two thousand men were in 1791 placed in command of

General St. Clair. Two thousand or more Indians commanded by Little Turtle and several renegade whites destroyed fully one-half of St. Clair's troops and drove him out of the Miami country. Defeat brought gloom and terror. The State and Federal authorities now decided to change their plans and to engage active and experienced riflemen instead of drafting militia of the several counties, and to make the service term six months instead of two. The 228 riflemen employed as militia were under command of officers employed by the executive instead of elected by the people. The companies were located quite a distance apart, one below Wheeling, another at the mouth of the Big Beaver Creek and the other at Kittanning.

This brought a letter of objection from David Redick (our then recently commissioned prothonotary and clerk of courts), to Gov. Mifflin of this state, from which we quote to show the condition of affairs:

“Washington, 13th February, 1792.

“Sir: What appears to me of considerable consequence induces me to trouble your Excellency. . . . I find that a considerable gap is left open to the enemy on the Northwestern part of the County, and that at a position where, in former wars, ye enemy perpetually made their approach in that County—the Settlements on the Raccoon, especially about Dillce's Fort, constantly experienced in former times repeated attacks of the savages. Capt. Smith's Company will cover Allegheny but will be of little service to this, unless we consider the enemy coming across the part of the Allegheny which lies on this side of the Ohio River and that, too, in a direction we have seldom known them to come. . . . I am told that many of our Rifle men decline entering upon the Six Months Service on this ground: Say they, 'Why will we go into a Service which appears to be calculated for the protection of Allegheny County while our own families and friends will continue exposed?' I am of the opinion that if the state would advance a month's pay it would greatly facilitate the Service. Money has magic power. I am told that Mr. Dan'l Hambleton, (Hamilton) declines accepting his Commission as a Lieutenant and that Mr. Robert Stevenson will be recommended to your Excellency to fill the vacancy: I have no doubt of his being a proper person.”

The Indians—Shawnees, Delawares, Wyandottes, Miamis, Pottawattomies, Chippewas and Iroquois—were supplied by the British with ammunition and otherwise encouraged in order to preserve the British fur trade and to keep up the irritation. The National Government was reluctant and dilatory, preferring peace to a fight. The Indians had never been satisfied with the treaty which had been signed by some of them and insisted on holding all the country west of the Ohio.

Gen. Anthony Wayne, known as “Mad Anthony,” was at last placed in charge of the U. S. troops and spent the midsummer and the winter of 1792 at what has ever since been known as Legionville in Beaver County, seven miles above the mouth of the river of that name. He

moved his troops to Fort Washington, now known as Cincinnati, O., where he remained in an intimidating position for nearly two years until July, 1794, when, with about 3,000 men, he proceeded up the Maumee and fought his decisive battle with the Indians, known as the Battle of Fallen Timbers, on the 20th of August. “This great victory of the American arms brought lasting peace to the western borders, but its effects were more than local, they were national and even international. The Indians who in other parts of the country, in the north and south, were ripe for mischief, were overawed and quieted.”

The surrender of the British posts soon followed and the war for independence was closed. But there was no peace in Washington County. On the contrary, during these months of July and August the inhabitants in this County were brought suddenly and unexpectedly into a bloody crisis and a state of wild chaos, where law was powerless and liberty fled before fear and distrust.

WESTERN INSURRECTION.

An excise law or tax on domestic production was passed by Pennsylvania in 1772. Spirits distilled for the use of the owner were excepted. During the Revolutionary War, the law was made to cover all production. Collectors appointed for the western counties made but little attempt to collect this excise tax. The Virginia officers and courts were in control west of the Monongahela from 1774 until 1780. Very little tax of any kind had been paid prior to this date, for even the collectors of county taxes were opposed in certain quarters, freedom from this and from military duty being claimed against both colonies because of lack of jurisdiction in either.

A tavern keeper of Philadelphia, named Graham, was appointed exciseman to collect the tax in western counties. After numerous misadventures in Westmoreland and Fayette Counties, he was obliged to fly to what was supposed to be the more sober and peaceable settlements of Washington County. Graham reached a point about two miles from where Cross Creek village now stands, when he was surrounded by about a dozen men, on April 7, 1786. A horseman with long hair, a wig, a cocked hat and pistols, which he carried before him, riding through the backwoods in grand style, claiming to be a high officer of some new born authority, was too much of a scarecrow for these western Indian hunters. They destroyed his pistols and papers, cut off half his hair, cued the other half, and dressing him to suit their fancy, escorted him past the many still houses with much hilarity but without doing physical injury, back to Westmoreland County, where he was left with dire threats against his return.

Mr. Veech, commenting on the proceeding, intimates that the actors did not suffer in reputation; he says: "Graham never returned, except to institute a prosecution for riot against twelve of the offenders in the court at Washington, of which they were afterwards convicted, but were pardoned so far as to remit the fines imposed. If I mistake not, one of the offenders, meritoriously, I presume, rose in after years to high places in Washington County, representing it in the Assembly and eventually in Congress." That one of the "offenders" referred to is Aaron Lyle.

"A reference to the Colonial Records, Vol. 16, p. 24, shows that on March 12, 1789, the Executive Council remitted the fines that had been imposed by the Oyer and Terminer of Washington County for riot, on William Stewart, Aaron Lyle, James Ross, Samuel Agnew, James McClellan, John Donat, Josias Gamble, Robert Ralson, William Campbell, Joseph Wells, Samuel Hanna and John Rankin. A very substantial, respectable party they were or afterwards became. Samuel Agnew, another of the "offenders," represented Washington County in the Legislature for four years, having succeeded Aaron Lyle in 1802, when the latter went to the State Senate. William Campbell, another, served as county commissioner, for a term beginning in 1799. Most of their co-rioters were afterwards of the most substantial and respectable men in that region."

Graham resigned three months later and John Craig, Esq., of Washington County, was appointed by the Supreme Executive Council. This not producing the revenue, his commission of collector of excise for Washington, Westmoreland and Fayette, were revoked six months later and John Dodd, of Washington, appointed collector for Washington County, and Joseph Douglass for that of Fayette. It does not appear that these assumed to make any collection. One named Hunter did not succeed in any one of seventy suits he brought in Pittsburg in 1790.

The tax on one's own production savored too much of the excise laws of Great Britain. These western people, left largely without protection, were aroused over the adoption of this ancient form of oppression. Every man was accustomed to carry his flint-lock rifle and seldom went abroad without it. They were, in fact, a warlike race, many of them having fought their way on the earlier frontiers east of the mountains and now were maintaining themselves against the Indians in the west and had aided the general war by sending two regiments to the east. It was not the love of fighting, but the necessity they were under to take care of themselves and their new homes that developed in them an independence which sometimes seemed rash. The prospect of securing land brought many adventurers, but the nucleus of the settlements were quiet, determined people, not law-

less, as have appeared in more recent years in more western territories.

There was a rapid increase of population toward the close of the Revolution and many young men were in a condition of mind to be easily influenced by an uproar about oppression, led by a popular leader. The four western counties at the time of the Western Insurrection, or Riots—Westmoreland, Fayette, Washington and Allegheny—contained about 6,000 inhabitants. Except Pittsburg and suburbs, which contained about 1,200 souls, there were no towns except the few places appointed for holding courts of justice in each County. There were scarcely any roads. "The population had to find their way as they could through paths or woods, while the mountains still formed a barrier which could only be passed on foot or horseback. The only trade with the east was by packhorses." The navigation of the Ohio was not open because of the Indian wars and there was no market to be reached by it short of 2,000 miles and that was in Spanish dominion.

"The farmers, having no market for their produce, were from necessity compelled to reduce its bulk by converting their grain into whiskey; a horse could carry two kegs of eight gallons each, worth about 50 cents per gallon on this, and one dollar on the other side of the mountains, while he returned with a little iron and salt, worth at Pittsburg, the former 15 to 20 cents per pound, the latter 5 to 10 dollars per hushel. The still was therefore the necessary appendage of every farm, where the farmer was able to procure it; if not, he was compelled to carry his grain to the more wealthy to be distilled. In fact, some of these distilleries on a large scale, were friendly to the excise laws, as it rendered the poorer farmers dependent on them."

A first excise law was passed March 3, 1791, by the United States under urgent pressure of Alexander Hamilton secretary of the treasury, fixing the tax at from 10 to 25 cents per gallon. In opposing this it was argued that whiskey was made from rye; "and why should we be made subject to duty for drinking our grain more than eating it?" The Pennsylvania law of 1779 forbade the distillation of any kinds of grain or meal except rye and barley, and "Old Monongahela Rye" was getting famous for purity.

Pennsylvania's Legislature remonstrated against this Act of Congress as "subversive of peace, liberty, and the rights of the citizens." There was no moral question involved, it was simply a question of taxation. Whiskey was one article which the people of western Pennsylvania could and did produce and realize money therefor, and the excise tax, if enforced, practically prevented its production in the west. It was virtual confiscation. The spying, unwelcome visits, arbitrary seizures, and other despotic acts have always been resented,

and the appointed collectors of excise were despised by the people.

In September of that year the collector for Washington and Allegheny Counties, Robert Johnson of Allegheny County, was very roughly treated and humiliated near Pigeon Creek. The attempt to arrest John Robertson, John Hamilton and Thomas McCombs for these acts failed, as the federal officer from east of the mountains was frightened by demonstrations showing, as he alleged, that his life would be forfeited by an attempted arrest.

To cut hair, strip, tar and feather the despised officers and threaten their lives, became a favorite practice a year or two later, not only in this but in the adjoining Counties. Threats and violence were extended in some instances to those who complied with the law by paying tax. In some of those Counties adjoining dwellings of collectors and barns or some who paid tax were burned. This did not occur in Washington County.

Some counties, east of the mountains indulged in violence also. Chester County is said to have been the first to ill treat the excise collectors, but prosecution, conviction and punishment for riot by the state courts soon checked the unruly. The foreman of the jury said he was "as much or more opposed to the excise law than the rioters, but would not suffer violations of law to go unpunished." Washington, President of the United States, issued a proclamation commanding obedience to law.

Congressman Finley of Westmoreland County wrote several letters in 1792 to high officials of the government giving his opinion that if special sessions of court were held in the western counties, the courts would be protected, and competent jurors found. Unfortunately this method of correcting violence was not carried out in Washington County. Judge Addison, who had been admitted to the Washington County bar in 1787 and commissioned president judge in 1791, was then on the bench and resided in the town of Washington. He was not considered friendly to the excise law or to the manner of enforcing it. Alexander Hamilton, secretary of the treasury of the newly formed United States, had proposed the law and was aggressive in its enforcement. Hamilton asserted that the judge while in Pittsburg, refused to take depositions and otherwise assist a revenue supervisor who was seeking "testimony and witnesses to attend a Circuit Court of the United States about to be held at York Town." The judge is quoted as of the opinion that the judiciary system of the United States was not consistent with the essential principles of the liberty of the citizens and the just authority of the State Courts. It was evident he was not in favor of dragging defendants and witnesses to trials at far distant points across the mountains. Perhaps he despised the law as much as he did Collector Benjamin Wells, of

Fayette County, who was denied entertainment by the innkeeper at Uniontown for the reason that Judge Addison would leave if Wells were taken in again.

Soon after the obnoxious law was passed, meetings were held at Redstone Old Fort, then at Washington and later at Pittsburg. The meeting at Washington was for Washington County alone to appoint a committee to meet at Pittsburg with committeemen from other counties to impress Congress with our need of relief. Washington County sent to Pittsburg, James Marshall, register and recorder of this county; Rev. David Phillips, pastor of Peter's Creek Baptist Church, and David Bradford, Esq., and attorney at Washington, and deputy attorney general of Pennsylvania. The resolutions carried by the Washington County committee as instructions, were of a violent character, similar to those passed before the Revolutionary War in relation to the British Stamp Act and other excises.

The resolutions passed at this Pittsburg meeting in September may have influenced the Legislature to amend the law, which it did in May, 1792. The amended law only aggravated the farmers. It forced the small farmer to stop distilling his grain and made heavy penalty, \$100 to \$250, for failing to enter the still for taxation in June of each year. Liquors could not be moved without first paying the tax. Farmers were seldom worth more than from \$300 to \$1,000, and many delinquents on account of scarcity of money, were unable to pay excise or make settlements in Philadelphia.

Again a committee meeting was held at Pittsburg. John Canon, of Canonsburg, was chairman and Albert Gallatin, of Fayette County, secretary. The resolutions adopted at this meeting, August, 1792, petitioning for a repeal of the law, were considered "immoderate" in character. They included the plan of boycotting, or "hating-out" the offending persons, by withdrawing from their association, withholding from them the comforts of life and treating them with "the contempt they deserve."

Secretary Hamilton commenced to gather testimony to prosecute the persons who composed the committees, but was advised by the attorney general that the framers of the complaint were not punishable by law. Brackenridge says: "This great man (Hamilton) was the leader of the high-toned section of the Federal party, in opposition to the Democratic, or Republican party, and to the more moderate Federalists under John Adams. Hamilton and his party were in favor of a degree of energy, in the form and action of the government, incompatible with the habits and genius of the Americans, which caused the downfall of the Federal party hastened by the unfortunate sedition and alien laws. It is the Hamilton party, those who idolize his name, who have incessantly labored to cover the opposers of the excise law in



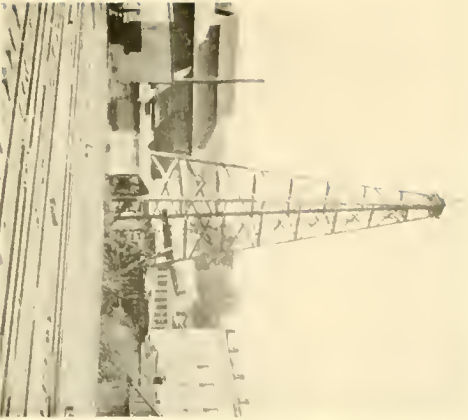
40,000 BARREL OIL TANK
BURNING, WASHINGTON



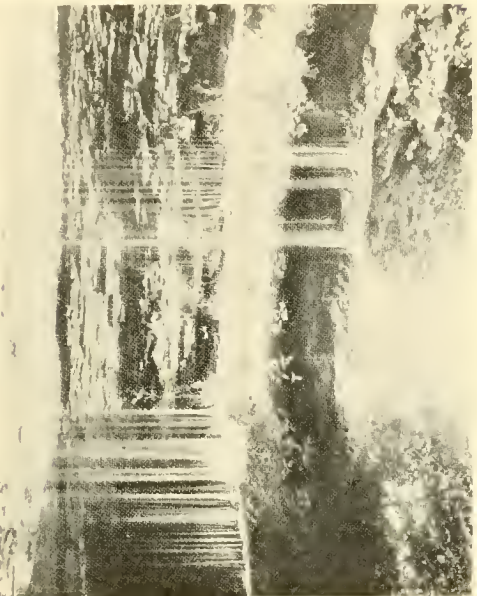
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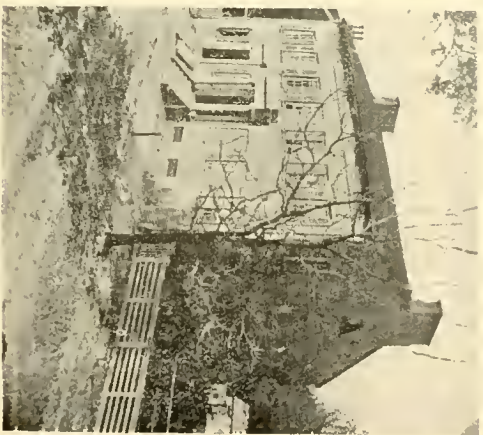
AN OLD LANDMARK, WASHINGTON
(Near corner of Maiden and South Main Streets)



GANTZ WELL, WASHINGTON



WATERFALL, OVER BENWOOD LIMESTONE,
UNION TOWNSHIP
(A cave under this waterfall was used as a hiding
place during the Western Insurrection)



OLD RESIDENCE OF DR. LE MOYNE,
WASHINGTON

THE NEW YORK
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CENTRAL COLLECTIONS

the west with lasting infamy, and are in the habit of denouncing them as brigands, rebels, banditti and robbers."

A society or club for discussing political subjects, formed in February, 1794, had held meetings at Mingo Creek meeting house during six months before the insurrection, and a Democratic club had been established in the town of Washington in March, three months before the outbreak. Benjamin Parkinson, a tall sandy-haired man, was president of the Mingo Club, and John McDonald secretary. McDonald explained a few days before the outbreak, that the people had been running wild and talked of taking Neville prisoner and burning Pittsburg; and it was thought by moderate persons that the formation of this society would result in the substitution of remonstrance and petition for such violent methods.

The members of the Washington Club were among the leading men of the community, as see paper furnished by Blaine Ewing, Esq., of Canonsburg. This paper, which is here copied, was formerly the property of John Hoge, who, with his brother William were the original proprietors of Washington Town.

"Underneath are the names of the members of the Democratic Society of Washington: John Canon, David Bradford, David Redick, James Marshel, John McDowell, William Hoge, William McCluney, James Allison, Henry Taylor, Absolem Baird, Daniel Kehr, William Wallace, James Edgar, John Marshel, John Reed, John Baldwin, Gabriel Blakeney, John Swearingen, Joseph Beeler, Jr., John Hoge Redick, John Hearor, Thomas Brownlee, Joseph Pentecost, John Meks Hillard, Alexander Wright, James Brice, John Hamilton, Benjamin Stewart, Thomas Patterson, David Acheson, Bazabel Wells, Andrew Swearingen. The above are names of the Democratic Society taken from the Constitution as signed and adopted by the aforesaid members, March 28, 1794."

H. M. Brackenridge, in his history, page 26, says this club "had no effect in producing the insurrection notwithstanding the assertion of Hildreth." He states that the real and most crying grievance was that of carrying persons from their districts or counties, to be taken across the mountains to answer prosecutions in suits, necessarily followed by ruin on account of the expense. A law to give relief from such hardship "had been enacted to go into operation in June, 1794, only one month before the outbreak, but while this law was under discussion, and only a few days before it was signed, process as usual was issued returnable to Philadelphia, and it will appear that the service of this process was the immediate cause of the riots."

Maj. David Lenox, United States marshal, (the federal sheriff) as the officer was generally called, had arrived in Pittsburg from the east and served all but one of the forty writs without objection. He passed the

house of William Miller without serving him, but returned the next day with the revenue inspector, Gen. John Neville. Gen. Neville had been in charge of the Fort Pitt garrison for years and had recently been appointed inspector for the four western counties. He was a member of the State Legislature at the time, but his popularity dropped immediately after his appointment. He owned a fine mansion and plantation which he called Bower Hill, seven miles southeast of Pittsburg. His house is said to have been worth \$10,000, a large sum in those days. It was located near the tracks of the present Pittsburg and Washington trolley line. His method of living differed so much from that of the ordinary small farmer that prejudice was easily aroused. A nest of office holders at Pittsburg, including Gen. Neville, Col. Pressly Neville, his son, and Maj. Abram Kirkpatrick, his brother-in-law, were considered irritating aristocrats by the plain countrymen. The General had formerly encouraged others to oppose excise officers acting under the State law, so Historian Findley says.

Many persons asserted that Neville had taken the disagreeable office of inspector for the money it would bring him and not from a sense of duty, as was claimed by his friends. When he appeared with the federal sheriff to make service upon William Miller, a hatred was aroused, political friends of his and also related to Kirkpatrick, and some farmers who had been reaping grain with the sickle on this hot July day, attempted to intimidate the officers—at least a shot was fired in their direction. The news being scattered, that the federal sheriff was serving writs to force people to trials in the east, and Neville, their neighbor, acting as a guide or spy, a group of men assembled during the night and early in the morning, under the leadership of John Holcroft, started for Neville's house. This they found bolted and after some words with Gen. Neville, shots were exchanged and several persons wounded, one of these, Oliver Miller, fatally. This bloodshed aroused the community and the following day, July 17, 1894, a company of men estimated at nearly 500, under the leadership of Maj. James McFarlane, who had been an officer in the Revolution, appeared at Neville's property. Nearly all of these were from the Mingo Creek district. Many who had been notified were not there. Rev. Clark had made a strong argument against lawlessness before the men started. Gen. Neville had fled to Pittsburg, but had sent out Maj. Kirkpatrick and some ten government soldiers from the little garrison there to guard his Bower Hill mansion.

When the farmers appeared and found the house barricaded, they erected a flag of truce and demanded Neville's surrender with his commission and all papers and books. After some further delay, firing was commenced and engaged in by the regulars and the country-

men. During a lull in the firing, Maj. McFarlane was shot as he stepped from behind a tree. It was alleged afterwards, perhaps erroneously, that he had stepped out feeling secure because of another flag of truce, exposed at the house, and the shot that killed him was fired by Maj. Abram Kirkpatrick, brother-in-law of John Neville. His death infuriated the farmers and was followed at once by the firing of the barns and outbuildings. From these the large mansion house, an exceedingly aristocratic building for those days, caught fire and was destroyed with the surrounding outbuildings, except that they saved the bacon in an outbuilding at the request of Neville's negroes.

Maj. Kirkpatrick and the soldiers surrendered and Maj. Isaac Craig and Col. Pressley Neville, the high-minded son of Gen. Neville, were captured as they rode out from Pittsburg with holstered pistols on their saddle bows, intending to join in the fight. The soldiers were permitted to go, and their self-appointed commander Kirkpatrick was detained for some time, but permitted to make his escape. Maj. Craig was set at liberty, but young Neville and the United States marshal, Lenox, were not permitted to go until the rioters had, as they supposed, obtained a promise equivalent to a parole that they would be returned again when wanted, and that the writs served would also be returned.

The riotous farmers retired with the body of Maj. McFarlane and buried it in the graveyard of the old Mingo Creek meeting house. The old slab with its honorable inscription can yet be seen in the graveyard at the church, in Union Township, which stands close by the trolley line now extending from Finleyville to Monongahela City.

The day after the destruction of the house of the inspector, David Hamilton, a justice of the peace of Nottingham Township, went to Pittsburg with John Black, authorized by the committee to return to the federal sheriff his pistols and to him the writs which had been served, in order that they might be destroyed. The government officer and Pressley Neville denied that they had promised to surrender these writs or that they had made any engagement except not to make any further service. This led to the question whether judgment could be taken on these writs which would bind the land here so that they could be sold on execution in Philadelphia. An opinion was obtained from H. H. Brackenridge, Esq., but Hamilton thought that this would not satisfy the community in the country, and said that "if the people had known that the United States marshal was bound to return the writs to Philadelphia, he doubted much if he would ever have escaped from Neville's plantation. Officer Lenox, on being informed of this saw his danger. It was impossible for him to satisfy the people and exceedingly difficult to leave the country.

Gen. Neville demanded from Brackenridge, who was a member of the committee representing Allegheny County, that he and the officer should be given passports, which he thought would allow them to escape in safety. These were furnished and the same afternoon the officer and Gen. Neville departed in a boat down the Ohio, during a violent storm of wind, and passing through the western part of Virginia, escaped into the east. Hamilton and Black on their way home were accompanied by Deputy Robert Johnston, who had formerly been tarred and feathered, and to Hamilton, Johnston delivered his resignation as deputy. This was at once published in full in the Pittsburg "Gazette." They stopped at the scene of the fire to look for the body of a person who was supposed to have been killed at the time of the attack by the party under John Holcroft on the 16th, but the body was not found until some days afterwards, when it was found and buried by the negroes.

When Hamilton and Black made their report to the committee, a meeting was at once called to be held at the Mingo Creek meeting house on Wednesday, July 23. Notices were sent out to the four counties and many assembled together at the old church, some through fear and others desiring to prevent their neighbors from being too rash. The purpose of the leaders was to commit the full western counties to the adoption of the crimes already committed and to combine to obtain a satisfactory settlement with the government. Some of the most prominent men from Pittsburg, Canonsburg and Washington were in attendance, but many of them were not in sympathy with the desperate plans. No one knew how far to trust his neighbor and all were fearful of the result. Even David Bradford, who was afterwards the acknowledged leader in the insurrection, tried to avoid these meetings, but was warned to come, under penalty of being burned out. Hints were dropped that Neville, Attorney Brackenridge and certain others were to be assassinated. The mysterious methods of writing notices and signing the paper "Tom, the Tinker," was used to frighten and to warn people considered as wavering or as in opposition to the general movement. The name was used to indicate that the stills which paid the excise taxes needed tinkering with, and the unknown and every where present "Tom, the Tinker," would see to the enforcement of the threats contained in the mysterious notices. At this meeting the chief speakers were Col. Marshal, sheriff of Washington County, David Bradford, the attorney, Benjamin Parkinson, all of Washington County, and H. H. Brackenridge, of Pittsburg. It caused Brackenridge much trouble in after years to explain why he was at the meeting and why he spoke, although he and his friends maintained that he was sent by the younger Neville and other prominent men of that village and was conciliating at all times, and that he

was endeavoring to pacify and prevent unlawful action. He sought for an excuse to leave the neighborhood and suggested that a committee to include himself should be sent to the President to seek reconciliation. He was afraid to leave, lest his property be burned and was afraid to remain in Pittsburg lest he be implicated in the insurrection. His attendance at that meeting without regard to the motive, was afterwards considered an act of treason. The meeting broke up after reminding that the townships of the counties west of the mountains were to meet and choose representatives with instructions to meet at Parkinson's Ferry on the 14th of August, to take into consideration the conditions of the western counties.

On the 26th day of July, the United States mail carrier who carried the United States mail from Pittsburg to Greensburg, where he exchanged horses and continued on his way to Philadelphia, left Pittsburg at daybreak and was waylaid and the mail robbed of the letters which were addressed to Philadelphia. The scheme had been proposed in the Black Horse Tavern at Canonsburg to rob the mail between Washington and Pittsburg to learn who in Washington were unfriendly to the uprising. This had failed, and those who did the work twelve miles east of Greensburg rested that night at the house of Benjamin Parkinson at or near Parkinson's Ferry. At the opening of the mail the next night at Canonsburg, Benjamin Parkinson, Craig Ritchie, Col. John Canon, James Marshall, David Bradford, Alex. Fulton, Thomas Spears, J. Lockney and perhaps some others were present. The letters they found addressed to prominent men of Pittsburg, frightened as well as angered the leaders of the opposition. A project for taking the public arms, ammunition and stores at Pittsburg was set on foot, and embraced the seizing and punishing the writers of these letters. Some of those present that night would gladly have been left out of the deliberations, but once in could not escape, as the most dire results were likely to follow under directions of "Tom, the Tinker." The next day a circular went out to all the military officers of the four western counties setting forth that certain secrets had been discovered hostile to the interests of the counties and that it was now a crisis which required that every citizen should express his sentiments, not by his words but by his actions, and called on them to assemble their respective commands on the first day of August at 2 P. M., on Braddock's Field, the usual place of the annual muster. Many times the militia had been assembled on short notice and it was their custom to obey immediately because of the need to guard against the Indians.

Bradford and Marshall on their return to Washington, heard so much objection to this meeting that Bradford attempted to recall the order for meeting at Braddock's

Field. As soon as this was rumored along the little street, the people of Washington broke out into a furious rage, called a meeting at the court house, and the country people also came rushing in, making still greater excitement. James Ross, United States senator, who then resided there, in a speech of great earnestness of two hours, endeavored to dissuade the populace. Thomas Scott, of the House of Representatives, Thomas Stokely, of the Senate, David Reddick, prothonotary (clerk of the court), Henry Purviance and others of the bar, exerted themselves to effect the same object. James Marshall was in earnest to retract, and spoke publicly. Bradford, seeing the violence of the multitude, was more inflammatory than he had ever been and denied that he had given his consent to the countermand. It was now carried by a vote that the march to Braddock's Field should proceed. To show their displeasure with Marshall, the door of his house was tarred and feathered that night, threats of personal injury were thrown out, and he was compelled to declare his readiness to go. Others were threatened, for a revolutionary spirit, something like that which at that time raged in France, appears to have taken possession of the uninformed; they threw aside all respect for the laws, and talked familiarly of taking life and violating the rights of property.

On August 1, from 5,000 to 8,000 armed and organized men, according to estimates, arrived at Braddock's Field, many of whom were ready for any violent deeds. Some had experiences similar to that of John Brackenridge, living on Brushy Run, in Washington County, who, "having no gun sat up two nights in his cabin with his axe in his hand, to defend himself against his captain, named Sharp, who had threatened his life for not coming to the burning of Neville's house agreeable to summons. He yielded to the order to go to Braddock's Field and saw, as he went along, the tomahawk drawn over the heads of men at their breakfast or dinner, and they were thus obliged to fall in and march." David Bradford, mounted on a gray horse, and wearing the gorgeous uniform of a major general, commanded the troops. The mass of the people had the most vague and uncertain notions of what they were to do or for what purpose they were assembled.

The day before the meeting on Braddock's Field, Absolom Baird, William Meetkirk, Gabriel Blakeney and Henry Purviance had ridden over from Washington and at a meeting at the court house in Pittsburg, they had advised that Pittsburg would probably be destroyed unless the writers of the letters which had been intercepted were sent out of the town and that the Pittsburg people would go out to meet the military troops at Braddock's Field to show that they were not hostile to them, and thus prevent their coming into the city. The little

garrison at Pittsburg, under the command of Col. Butler, had only forty soldiers, and the militia of Pittsburg and vicinity, under the command of Gen. Wilkins, could not bring out more than 250 men capable of bearing arms, and even some of these could not be relied on, as they were likely to go over to the insurgents. It was hopeless to attempt the preservation of the city by opposing arms against the assembled multitude of men from the country with their rifles, hunting shirts, and with their handkerchiefs tied around their heads as they usually went when in search of Indians. The meeting at the Pittsburg court house finally succeeded in getting the objectionable letter writers and Kirkpatrick, who had headed the soldiers in defending Neville's house, to leave the town as a matter of policy.

The next day the Pittsburg Gazette ran off 600 circulars stating that these persons had gone and many of these circulars were carried and distributed at Braddock's Field. Gen. Wilkins marched his troops out to the place of rendezvous, Pittsburg's committee of twenty-one appeared also, and the day was spent in deliberating what should be done. Bradford said the men had come there to do something and something must be done. When convinced that the objectionable people had been sent away from Pittsburg, the sentiment as discovered was decidedly to visit Pittsburg. The following day this was done. Guided by some of the most influential men in the town, the multitude, with shouts of "Huzza for Tom the Tinker," marched into the town by the Fourth Street Road. "They marched in files and in good order, leaving a small space in between each hattalion. They appeared to be upwards of two and a half miles long, and by the space of ground they took up there might be between 5,000 and 6,000, some said 7,000 or 8,000." (Several thousand had attended from Westmoreland County, but did not come to town.) They kept out of sight of the garrison and marched down the main street to the Monogahela, the whole party passing over to the south side of the river, and about 4 o'clock halting on the bank to the east of the town on the property of H. H. Brackenridge. Four flat boats were used to bring the footmen across, but the horsemen, about one-third of the whole army, were piloted by Brackenridge to a fording place a little above the mouth of the Allegheny River. Entertainment was furnished them here by the people of Pittsburg, who were hospitable as a matter of necessity.

A company commanded by Capt. Riddle, dressed in yellow hunting shirts, did not cross the river. About 9 o'clock that night, some one set fire to the farm buildings of Kirkpatrick, on Coal Hill, opposite the town, and Riddle's company were about to burn Kirkpatrick's house in the town and fronting on the Monogahela. Col. Cook, Col. James Marshall and Andrew McFarlane,

brother of James, deceased, used all their efforts with those of Brackenridge to dissuade the parties from burning the house. McFarlane had been called upon as having the greatest cause of resentment against Kirkpatrick, thus, if he should oppose the burning others could not insist on it. By much persuasion the firing was prevented and the village of Pittsburg, with its little wooden buildings, which contained 376 inhabitants within its town plot, according to the census of 1790, was saved from destruction.

The next day being Sunday everybody went home.

Bradford at Pittsburg and after his return to Washington expatiated on his achievement, his bloodless victory, the expulsion of the obnoxious persons. It must be set down to the credit of the leaders that no blood was shed by the insurrectionists at any time, notwithstanding the many provocations. The general impression seemed to be that the execution of the excise laws was now suspended by the immediate act of the people, and yet in other respects there was no disregard of the authority of the magistrates, although a general feeling of insecurity prevailed. Liberty poles with inscriptions and devices were raised everywhere. No person seemed to have any idea of seeking to separate from the government or to overthrow it, but simply to oppose the excise law, and yet the people acted and spoke as if they were in a state of revolution, threatening life and property. Judge Addison was absent in Philadelphia and it being reported that he had encouraged the federal sheriff to serve the processes, threats were made to prevent his return. The alarm was general and there could be no doubt that all restraint of law would have been thrown off but for the contemplated assemblage of an authority emanating directly from the masses, and this kept in check the prevailing tendency to anarchy.

About this time the term of "Tom the Tinker" came into very general use. Notices threatening individuals or admonishing them were posted frequently, with threats to burn houses and barns or with some other violence. No one knew who this mystic person was and no doubt many notices were posted with which he had nothing to do. The originator of this title, seems now to have been John Holoeroft, who lived in the then Peter's Township, not far east of Gastonville, where his old log house, which had been erected on his 400 acres, called "Liberty Hall," stood until recently. The extent of the dissatisfaction was expressed in a letter from Edmund Randolph, secretary of state to President Washington, as follows:

"A radical and universal dissatisfaction with the excise pervades the four transmontane counties of Pennsylvania, having more than 63,000 souls in the whole, and more than 15,000 white males above the age of sixteen. The counties on the eastern side of the mountains, and some other populous counties, are infected by similar prejudices, inferior in degree, and dormant, but not extinguished.

Several counties in Virginia, having a strong militia, participate in these feelings.'"

There was also great dissatisfaction in Kentucky and meetings had been called and engaged in by some of the leading lawyers and other gentlemen of that region, complaining of the tax and of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers being closed to trade. The flame had also caught in Maryland, so Washington told David Redick.

The mail robbery and the great demonstration on the Braddock Parade Ground had not been foreseen by the people meeting at Mingo Creek Church July 23, when another meeting of delegates had been arranged for at Parkinson's Ferry to be held August 14. In preparation for the 14th efforts were made by some leading minds to send as delegates persons opposed to violence. James Ross, Esq., our congressman then, was engaged in this way in and around Washington. Washington County furnished 93 out of the 226 delegates that met at Parkinson's Ferry August 14, in an open field on the banks of the river, with fallen timber and stumps, with a few shade trees, under a liberty pole and flag with inscription, "Equal taxation and no excise, no asylum for traitors and cowards." The delegates were probably outnumbered by a crowd who were in attendance. The proceedings were largely controlled by such men as H. H. Brackenridge, Albert Gallatin, James Edgar, of the Counties of Allegheny, Fayette and Washington, respectively.

The plan worked out was to narrow the business work to a small committee. Bradford had prepared resolutions proposing a committee on safety, magazines, clothing, provisions and other warlike preparations. Discussion on these was adroitly avoided by reference to a committee, and on the next day the committee on resolutions, Gallatin, Bradford, Brackenridge and Herman Husbands, met and presented but three resolutions, which, with slight amendments, were adopted. A standing committee of sixty was selected with members from each township, which was called by the general public, a "Committee of Safety," and this set September 2, at Redstone Old Fort, as the time and place for their next meeting. They also chose a committee of twelve to meet with the three United States commissioners recently appointed by the President to urge submission and the two appointed by the governor of Pennsylvania. James Ross, Esq., who had taught in the academy at Canonsburg, studied law under Brackenridge and had been present at the Braddock's Field and other meetings, was mingling with the people at this meeting at Parkinson's Ferry. He was one of the three commissioners appointed by Gen. Washington, although this was not known except by a very few who were present. When it was learned that two of the United States commissioners had arrived at Greensburg, there was great difficulty in get-

ting an adjournment of delegates and the interested spectators. They all wished to see the representatives of the government and preferred remaining even under the greatest inconveniences. Where the 226 delegates had slept on the night of the 14th can not now be even surmised, but we know that the leading member of the western bar slept that night in a farm house with his saddle for a pillow, surrounded by 100 or more men whose whole conversation was in favor of war with the United States, whose President had already called out an army.

The Committee of Twelve met the United States commissioners at Pittsburg on the 20th. A liberty pole was erected in front of the lodging place of these three representatives of the government by some persons who did not fear these high officials, but who were argued into placing on it the Nation's flag instead of a daring inscription. A plan of reconciliation or amnesty was proposed, and as it was the best the commissioners could obtain, was referred by them to the committee of delegates from whom they had obtained their power. Owing to uneasiness expressed in some of the eastern counties of the State, the government commissioners refused to delay until September 2. The committee of twelve called the committee of sixty together at Redstone on August 28. Wild excitement seized the people, some favoring a new State, some resistance to government, and some reconciliation by submission. On their way riding from Pittsburg to this meeting at Brownsville, some of the most peaceful leaders were much worried by the great number of liberty poles they saw on their journey. Arriving at the meeting place, they found a liberty pole erected that morning by the instructions of Bradford and some others of the war leaders. Of the sixty members of the standing committee, fifty-seven arrived, twenty-three from Washington County, thirty from Westmoreland, Allegheny and Fayette, three from Bedford and one from Ohio County, Virginia. Bradford presented a motion favoring war and refusing the amnesty proposition of the government commissioners. James Edgar of Smith Township, moved for more time to deliberate and an adjournment was made until the following morning. A heated discussion was engaged in by the Washington delegation among themselves. Some who attended these meetings crossed the river over night to the Washington County side and lay in a farm house fearing an outbreak of violence. A hundred men had been that day in this meeting, one-fourth or more of them on horseback, all dressed in their hunting shirts and with their rifles, and these and others were dominated by the general demand for war. The next day, almost ten hours of public argument endeavoring to influence and persuade, held the audience as they were entertained by Gallatin, Brackenridge, Edgar and Brad-

ford, the latter opposing peace propositions. When a vote was taken two trials were made and nobody arose but the committee of twelve. A proposition was then submitted that the secretary write, "yes" and "no" on sixty slips of paper, thus allowing each delegate to tear his paper and privately destroy one part and vote the other. This was done through fear of the multitude which surrounded and far outnumbered the committee. The private vote resulted in 34 for, and 23 against. Six afterwards stated that they had voted "Nay" by mistake, and the vote then stood, 40 against 17.

Bradford stood appalled, his power and influence were at an end and he withdrew from the place almost immediately. The outsiders manifested the most decided disapproval of the vote and also withdrew, leaving the committee almost alone to finish its business. A new committee of conference was appointed, consisting of John Probst, Robert Dickey, John Nesbit, David Phillips, John McClelland, George Wallace, Samuel Wilson and John Marshall. These met the United States commissioners and Pennsylvania's commissioners at Pittsburg September 1, and unfortunately the correspondence did not indicate a ready and complete submission to the government's proposition. The commissioners now, instead of dealing through the representatives of these western people and offering to accept assurances of submission coming from the standing committee, which the people had selected, which standing committee adjourned without providing any day of future meeting, required assurances from the individual residents in this section. They demanded that all male citizens of the age of 18 years and upwards, should be required to assemble on the 11th of September, in their respective polling places, and vote upon the question of their individual willingness to submit to the laws.

They were expected to sign an obligation and to prove submissive later. Hurried arrangements were made within the following ten days to take this vote and the result was what might have been expected after such short notice in this wilderness frontier—very unsatisfactory. Some districts in the upper part of Washington County were not even notified. One or two, not understanding the situation or what was required, tore up the papers when presented for signing. The great majority had not understood why they should agree to and sign a submission when they never had committed any offence.

Two Pennsylvania commissioners, when the result of the vote reached them expressed their satisfaction with the vote from the three counties, but indicated their belief that Washington County preferred war to peace. In fact Washington County did not report the votes as required. The United States commissioners seemed not so well satisfied, for the whole proceeding was a hurried

bungle. One or two adjoining counties failed to comply also.

The news of what was going on and rumors that an eastern army was about to come west, finally reached the minds of the people in this region and stubbornness began to give place to fear. A meeting of township delegates was held at Washington on the 17th of September for the purpose of expressing their submission. This seemed necessary, because many persons were willing to sign the paper, but the decision day had passed and they did not have the privilege. Two days before this meeting a liberty pole, which had been erected at Washington was cut down without any one remonstrating or interfering. At this September term of court Judge Addison delivered a long charge to the grand jury, urging submission. As a result of this meeting at Washington, a meeting of the original delegates or committee of sixty was arranged for at Parkinson's Ferry. In the report of the meeting, which was held October 2, at which John Canon was chairman (nominated by Bradford) and Judge Addison secretary, it is stated that a considerable number of inhabitants of Washington and other counties on the western side of the mountains met to consider the present state of the country, and "It appeared to them that the country was progressing, if not in fact wholly arrived at a state of general submission to the laws so as to render it unnecessary for any advance force on the part of the government for the purpose of assisting the civil authorities." William Findley, congressman of Fayette County, and David Redick, prothonotary of Washington County, were then appointed commissioners to the President to give these assurances of submission. These two commissioners met the President at Carlisle, but were too late, as he informed them. A second committee of four, appointed at a citizens' mass meeting attended by 1,000 men October 24, at Parkinson's Ferry, had no better success.

After the Braddock-Pittsburg parade, Washington had called out about 13,000 troops. Of these 11,000 were infantry, 1,500 cavalry and 450 artillery. This large army afterwards increased to 15,000 men, came west by two different routes and early in November was camped on the eastern banks of the Monongahela River near Parkinson's Ferry, now Monongahela City. The approaching troops were vindictive and apparently angered at being called out, and proud of their power, which enabled them to domineer. They had already killed a man and a lame boy on the east side of the mountains and fear was spread over this western region. A large number, some say about 2,000 riflemen, of these western counties, left their homes, some retiring to the wilderness, others descending the Ohio. Death was then the penalty for some acts which had been committed. David Bradford,

attorney, had fled about October 25, and orders were out to kill him rather than let him escape.

The entire army remained in the neighborhood of Parkinson's Ferry for about ten days, after which the main part of the troops marched down the Monongahela River to the farm of Benjamin Bentley, where they encamped. Troops had already been riding over the country and their spirit was anything but peaceful. Men were placed under arrest by the militia without showing any papers or alleging any cause. Gen. Henry Lee, governor of Virginia, in charge of the troops, issued secret orders to the officers in charge of the companies which had been distributed in different parts of Washington and Allegheny Counties, arranging for a general raid and arrest in the dead hour of the frosty night, or morning of November 13, not only of parties claimed to be guilty of violent acts, but of witnesses. About 300 prisoners were taken that night, all except three being taken in Washington and Allegheny Counties. That no soldier was shot must be attributed to the urgent advice given the committee by George Washington and not to the cowardice of the western inhabitants. The distressed people called this "The Dreadful Night."

The troops from Philadelphia included many hired substitutes, and the troops from New Jersey were especially vindictive because of some newspaper publication. They soon exhibited the most violent hatred toward the insurgents and talked of killing and hanging them. Those arrested were treated by some in a humane manner, but the treatment given by other soldiers and especially by those under direction of Brig. Gen. Antony M. White, of New Jersey, was outrageous in the extreme. Amid oaths and violent epithets many prisoners were hustled out of their beds and driven through Washington and Allegheny Counties, often without being permitted to fully dress for the march or prepare in a proper manner. A large number of persons from southwestern Washington County were collected together at Washington Town, and although Judge Richard Peters of the United States Court and William Rawle, United States attorney for this district, were accompanied by Secretary Hamilton into the town of Washington on November 15, no hearing seems to have taken place here. The arrested persons were marched to Pittsburg to ascertain, it was said, which of them should be taken to Philadelphia for trial. They were attended by horsemen with orders to keep their swords drawn to kill any one who tried to escape and to take his head to Philadelphia. The orders were: Offenders arrested for misdemeanors to be taken to York and Lancaster, but those for capital offences to Philadelphia.

On the 17th of November Gen. Lee issued orders which removed all the military forces eastward to be distributed to their homes, except the corps under Gen. Daniel Mor-

gan, including about 2,500 men, who remained over winter in this region. Their general encampment was at Benjamin Bentley's, on the southwest side of the Monongahela River. One detachment spent most of the winter on or near the college grounds in Washington. Some prisoners were released at Pittsburg, some were admitted to bail, but twenty or more were forced to walk from Pittsburg to Philadelphia. This march begun about the 25th of November and extended for about thirty days, for just before noon on Christmas day these prisoners were paraded before the Black Horse Tavern in Philadelphia. With slips of white paper in their hats designating them as persons who were to be despised, they were marched through 20,000 spectators by a circuitous route in the city, and placed in unlighted cells without any food until the next day.

Among the number was the Rev. John Corbly, who was one of the very earliest ministers to take charge of Baptist congregations in Washington County, where he had located long before the County had been organized. He was kept in a miserable jail with others and was not admitted to bail until March 4. Col. John Hamilton, then sheriff of Washington County and colonel of a battalion of militia in the Mingo Settlement, was admitted to bail February 20, but was obliged to cross the mountains to Philadelphia for trial in June, at which time he was acquitted, there being no evidence against him. Some were held for six months in miserable jails. Many in the west were taken east to prison, some were placed under bonds to appear as witnesses in Philadelphia and there was no community in the southeastern part of Washington County but what sorely felt the punishment. Among those bound over as witnesses was Rev. Joseph Doddridge of Hopewell Township.

Historian Findley says, "Of all that were taken on that 'Dreadful Night,' only eighteen were sent to Philadelphia, and none of these convicted on trial." This number does not include those taken at other times.

On the 29th day of November at Elizabeth, Gen. Lee issued a proclamation of amnesty and pardon to all persons in Washington, Fayette, Westmoreland and Allegheny Counties in Pennsylvania, and of Ohio County, Virginia, except Benjamin Parkinson, Arthur Gardner, Edward Wright, William Miller, Edward Cook, Richard Holcroft, David Bradford, John Holcroft, Daniel Hamilton, Thomas Lapsley, John Mitchell, Alexander Fulton, Thomas Spiers, William Bradford, George Parker, William Hanna, Edward Wagner, Jr., Thomas Hughes, David Lock, Ebenezer Gallagher, William Hay, William McIlhenny, Peter Lyle, John Shield, Thomas Patton, Stephenson Jack, Patrick Jaek and Andrew Highlands, of Pennsylvania, and William Sutherland, Robert Stephenson, William McKinley, John Moore and John McCormick, of Virginia. Of course this pardon did not

include those carried off and then languishing in prison.

For almost a year men were being hunted. Officers were still hunting for Parkinson, a ringleader, as he was called, at late as July 17, 1795. John Mitchell, who robbed the mail, was condemned to be hanged, and so was a man from Westmoreland County who burned the house of Collector Wells. They were both reprieved and then pardoned.

The cost of military display, \$669,992.34, was far more than raised by the tax. A collector's office was established in Washington and forty-three stills, nearly all of them in eastern Washington County, were seized by Collector Robert Johnson, the day following the "Dreadful Night." The owners' names are given in Creigh's History, Appendix, p. 111 and 112, followed by the number then assessed in each township. All unpaid taxes prior to that beginning June, 1793, were remitted.

The prompt action of Gen. Washington, although accompanied with perhaps unnecessary severity, was a great lesson upon obedience to law. His proclamations and the two charges of Judge Addison to successive grand juries during the ordeal, impressed the necessity and duty of the more intelligent and better class of people guiding the minds and conduct of the ignorant, impetuous and unreasoning. The lesson for each coming generation was clearly stated by Commander-in-Chief Gen. Henry Lee in the following sentence: "The friends of order may also perceive in the perils and evils that have for some time surrounded them, how unwise and even culpable is that carelessness and apathy with which they have permitted the gradual approaches of disorder and anarchy."

The reign of terror increased in the Mingo region because of notices posted at nights demanding money and threatening to destroy property. Public meetings to detect the guilty brought no relief. Many suffered losses until Robert James, after neglecting notice, lost all barns, haystacks, outhouses, cattle, etc. The man he was about to prosecute disappeared and the community was relieved from such perils.

The victory of Wayne over the Indians, which occurred during these troubles, completely changed the face of things in the west. It threw open the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi, enabling the western people to find a market for their produce; it caused the surrender of the western forts, and gave security from a savage enemy. The rapid change of conditions in this county in three years is shown by the following extract from Judge Addison's charge to the grand jury in September, 1794:

"However necessary on these grounds an opposition to the excise law might be three years ago, it is less necessary now. Since that period, the progress of this country to wealth has been amazingly rapid. There have been more public and private buildings raised within this period, than for nine years preceding; and fewer sheriff's sales for debt in the whole three, than in any one of the

nine. Three years ago, I believe, there was not a burr mill-stone in this county; now there are many. The quantity of money circulating among us is, since, greatly increased, and the value of all property is thereby greatly increased: in other words, the value of money is greatly lessened, and thereby the value of the excise to be paid by us is greatly lessened. Then there was hardly any trade to the Spanish settlements on the Mississippi; it was, at any rate, small, and confined to a few adventurers; the quantity of grain exported was but little—of course but little was withdrawn from our own consumption, and this little was generally bought with goods. Now, a very respectable trade is carried on to the Spanish settlements; our traders are treated with great civility by the Spaniards; the duty on our trade is reduced to a mere trifle, and there is very little difficulty in bringing away dollars in return. We shall soon have the whole supply of that market to ourselves. Last spring our best flour was sold there for a dollar each barrel dearer than flour from New York. None of the traders now depend on goods for the purchase of wheat, but must purchase at a reasonable price in money.

"From this increased exportation of our grain, the necessity of distillation is greatly lessened in degree, and will every day lessen. Government does not now, as formerly, supply the army with whiskey, through contractors purchasing with goods but employs agents to purchase it with money. Last year 10,000 dollars were laid out in this way by one agent in this county, and the execution of an order for 10,000 more was stopped only by the present troubles. The contractors themselves have, these two last years, purchased their supplies with cash."

To show a tendency to legislate relief he stated that the duty on stills had been reduced from 60 to 54 cents per gallon, and on a gallon of whiskey from nine to seven cents. He remarked that the tax on carriages did not affect the people of Washington County. Evidently there were no such luxuries in this County, and very few vehicles except sleds and Yankee-jumpers. The old stone house at No. 175 South Main Street, Washington, is a lasting monument connected in history with this western insurrection. It was built in the year 1787 or 1788. Its proud owner, David Bradford, had come out from Cecil County, Maryland, to join his brothers-in-law, John McDonald and James Allison, who had preceded him in 1773 and 1774, and bought large tracts of land in this County. In it he received the excited rioters after the destruction of Neville's house, demanding that he should show his approval of their acts by openly becoming their leader, and whose threats to burn his cherished home enforced his consent. His acts afterward showed much daring, bravery and determination. The strong sentiment for a new State and relief from the hardships of this community had led him with many others to believe there was a chance for freedom and success. Had it not been for the adroitness of some who were apparently working with him, who claimed afterwards to be in opposition to his scheme, war would have been inevitable, the mountain passes would have been occupied by the insurrectionists and a serious contest

would have brought to their assistance the old enemies of the United States, with results which no one could have foretold.

Warned of the approach of cavalry scouts coming in from Red Stone Old Fort, he ran to the foot of the garden, where for several days he had kept a horse saddled, mounted and escaped down Strawberry Alley. As he rode away the troopers came to the front door. His house was seized and used by the soldiers for a short time while the owner was making his way to his future home at Bayou Sara, Louisiana, from which Spanish dominions he never returned. (A most interesting account of this house is given by Prof. Harding of Lehigh University, and John L. Gow, Esq., in the Christmas number of the "Saturday Evening Supper Table," copied in the "Reporter," December, 18 or 19, 1890.)

Another punishment fell upon these western people by the refusal of the Legislature to permit their representatives to have a seat in that body, claiming that the election in October was held during a state of insurrection west of the mountains, and therefore the members elected were not the choice of the people. A special election was permitted at the beginning of the following year in which the result was the same as the October election.

Peace settled upon Washington County and there has been no need for armed troops upon her soil for more than a century. No county has furnished braver troops or furnished them more promptly in all the wars in which the United States has been engaged.

CHAPTER XI

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTY, AND STATISTICS.

Manners and Customs — Agriculture — Sheep — Cattle — Horses—Agricultural Societies — Population — Industries — Slavery—Temperance.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

Peace with the Indians lately subdued by Gen. Anthony Wayne's forces, and with the new government, after the attempt of the Westerners to show contempt for its laws, gave the people their long desired opportunity to work out their existence and shape their future homes in the woods. The ancient warrants for surveys and the survey papers, many of them now 20 years old and upward, had become much more valuable, and money had been obtained by which to pay to Pennsylvania the patent fees necessary to establish a title which would be considered beyond dispute in most instances. The plain folk continued building their own cabins with their few tools and furnished them with benches and hand made stools. There was but little furniture in most cabins. Some pegs on the walls for clothing and a resting place for the flint-lock guns, which had always been kept in view, were the chief decorations. Most houses contained but little more than the actual needs for sleeping and eating. Carpets and rugs were not to be thought of. The Bible was found as almost the sole book in most houses, and this, like other books, could not be obtained unless it had been brought over the mountains with the small personal belongings which had been reduced to the minimum and carried on the pack horses. The religious element in Pennsylvania was very strong, the constitution requiring members of the Assembly to be sworn to the belief in God and in the divine inspiration of the Scriptures. The constitution declared that all religious societies or bodies of men united or incorporated for the advancement of religion or learning or other pious and charitable purposes, should be encouraged. The proof sheets of the American edition of the Bible, prepared by Mr. Collins, had been submitted to the Presbyterian General Assembly in 1789. It is related, however, that during the whole Colonial history, no English Bibles were permitted to be published in the land and when war

arose with the mother county it became difficult to obtain a supply of the Scriptures. During the Revolutionary War, Congress appointed a committee which reported that the proper types for printing the Bible could not be obtained. The right of free discussion both through the press and from the platform, was guaranteed to belief and unbelief alike, and it seemed as if the question whether this country would be Christian or infidel, was just then up for settlement. The supply of ministers was too small and the training of a sufficient number was impossible.

There were no stores except in one or two embryo villages in the county, no matches to create a fire, none of the many hundred later appliances for our present comfort and intercourse. With no county paper and without books the settlers' life was a continual effort. Work by day, knitting the socks and mittens by night with a wooden peg, running the spinning-wheel and loom, making ax handles, harrows with wooden teeth, and wooden plows and sleds, filled up their life. The forest trees which we now would be so glad to have, were destroyed as rapidly as possible, by girdling or cutting the bark so that the branches were soon leafless and in a few years, the tree devoid of all outer bark. This work of destruction and robbery of nature, by girdling or burning off timber, continued even as late as the middle of the 19th century.

Society life was kept up by apple parings, frolics, wood choppings, log rollings, cabin building, flax breaking, quiltings, huskings where the youth who found the red ear expected to kiss immediately the first girl he could catch, and these often followed by dancing—carried late into the night or early morning. Music became a desirable thing to relieve the monotony, and a fiddler was sometimes found and was a great acquisition to any neighborhood.

The familiar diet was corn meal mush, hominy made from the whole corn treated with lye from wood ashes, pork, beans, and on extra occasions rye coffee. At times there was no pork for lack of salt. The clothing was home-made even to the moccasins for the feet, and each family had its awl which was brought into use almost every night to repair the footwear which was made of skins of the deer and were of some use in dry and cold weather, but were of no use to prevent rheumatism by keeping out water. Women most frequently went bare-foot and even until near the middle of the century many persons walked to church and carried their store shoes to put them on their bare feet before entering the sacred building. The families were large, as a rule, and from six to ten children was a common heritage. Many were quite grown up before seeing the inside of a school room. Dr. Joseph Doddridge, when a good-sized boy, was surprised beyond measure, when passing over the mountains, to find a plastered house where he could not see the logs and could not see the beams and rafters overhead. His description of eating at the table at this wayside inn, and of his efforts to drink all of several cups of dark, nauseous liquid, which was set before him and so hot that the tears ran from his eyes, not knowing that it was coffee and not knowing how he could drink all that was served to him or stop the filling of his cup, shows most clearly the primitive life in this far West.

Early religion was of an austere type and plainness of dress was expected. The great revival of 1802-3, kept up the religious fervor and discipline until after the French ideas of infidelity so prevalent during the war with England had been argued away. The study of church doctrines thus made necessary, resulted in factional disputes among churches which seem strange at the present time when a doctrinal sermon is almost a thing unknown, and would not be appreciated even if understood. More time and attention was given to dress and fashion as communities settled more thickly. Among the most stunning fashions were the long poke-bonnets with their curtains, and the hoops and crinolines of the '50s and early '60s. These, and the bustle which attained prominence at that time, would create as much comment now as the extravagant wash bowl hats of today would have received then. The attempt to introduce "bloomers" at the close of the war was a complete failure, although these imitations of trousers were boldly worn by a very few independent young women of the county.

Log houses were very substantial and were the kind most in use until the Civil War. One of the very first brick houses in the county was built by James Parkinson in 1785 on Pigeon Creek, and is yet known as the Vanvoorhis homestead. Jonathan Winnett, still living, built one of the earliest brick houses in Maple Creek

in 1835, at which time brick houses were considered mansions.

A four-roomed house and kitchen with hewed logs, built by Aaron Lyle, of Cross Creek Township, in 1792-93, furnished an argument for his political opposers as "indicating a tendency to luxurious living and aristocratic habits." At the beginning of the Civil War a wash-howl and pitcher was an unusual sight among the farmers.

Disease was here, of course, but they had their remedies for many of them. Most diseases were from exposure, not contagion. There was no place in the family for the sickly, and their life was to be borne without complaint, and the complaining or delicate were looked upon with disapproval. In connection with these remedies and diseases, witchcraft had more or less consideration, but the seeds and berries were often considered efficacious. Roots and bunches of dried herbs hung from the cabin beams. The large drinks of bitter boneset and the use of "pennyroyal" furnished a home treatment. Oil of rattlesnakes, geese, wolves, bears and polecats was well applied. Those desirous of more skill adopted the Thompsonian treatment with roots and herbs, which was introduced by an old doctor throughout this whole region. Blood-letting became a common medical practice.

The country doctor had no easy job. Physicians were very few and settlements scattered at long distances, and at first the traveler ran the risk of being eaten by wolves or other wild beasts. Night trips were often made by the light of a pine knot torch or a perforated tin lantern with a tallow candle. Horseback was the method of travel, and a yard of green haize wrapped around each leg and tied above the knee with red tape, and heavy boots, with sheepskin overshoes or those made of buffalo skin with the wool inside, were protections needed almost continually. Their saddle-bags strapped to the saddle were sure to give forth peculiar odors when their contents were opened in the house. In the beginning of the last half of the century the doctors slowly adopted the two-wheeled gig, which in later years was followed by the more comfortable buggy, and still later physicians in the towns used a modern invention.

The high-wheeled bicycle was first introduced into Washington in 1882 by Dr. J. M. Maurer and the jeweler, A. A. Poole, but they were used for recreation only. These soon gave way to the bicycle with wheels of equal dimensions. The roads were not well calculated for this, and associations were formed throughout the United States for road improvement and to outline good roads and stopping places for members of the association all over the country. These aided largely in producing laws favorable to improved roads. At the beginning of the present century automobiles gradually came into use. Their high value and wealthy owners added a great

power to the influence for better roads. Much legislation and the enthusiasm for good roads have been the result. The quiet farmer is contributing to the improved roads and bridges, but as yet neither he nor his horse is favorably inclined toward the automobile. The automobile, however, holds the right of way, usually, on the road, although the horse is taxed and the automobile is not.

There were many superstitions and "signs." Shooting hair-balls into cattle to kill them was considered to be the work of witches, and when any cattle were killed and such a hair-ball found within, it aroused the superstition of the backwoodsman, who knew of nothing which could produce such an object, and of necessity blamed the witches.

The Asiatic cholera, introduced from the South into the river town of Wheeling, resulted in 186 cases and 87 deaths there between May 16 and June 6, 1833. Peter Wolf, the coffin maker at Washington, was called upon to make a coffin and take back to Wheeling the body of a lady who had journeyed as far as Washington and panned the remains to Wheeling, but before his return died from this dread disease on May 30. He accom- was stricken down. He had a narrow escape, but lived many years, afterwards engaged in his business of chair making. A few deaths from this disease occurred in Washington, but nearly all were colored folk. John M. Rankin, the innkeeper of Rankintown (now eighth ward), was carried off with this disease. The date given upon his tombstone in Washington cemetery is August 1, 1835, and his age fifty-five years. This was possibly the worst fright Washington ever experienced, but there has been some later instances of epidemics from smallpox. Not many deaths, however, have occurred from this dreaded disease. John Marshel was the secretary of the Board of Health in 1833, which was the first instance we have of the organization of such an association in the county.

Prior to the Civil War, handling the gun was the favorite occupation of the men when not laboring. Military life and evolutions were kept up by annual musters. These were called "cornstalk parades" prior to the more serious legislation of 1858 to 1864. In those earlier days uniforms were not worn except by the epanletted officers on horseback, and the men, often in their shirt-sleeves and many with sticks instead of guns, and with little knowledge of or respect for the drill, would make a ludicrous sight at the present day. At these earlier musters advantage was taken of any previous disputes, and a few drinks at the village inn brought about a rough-and-tumble fight, which generally was permitted to end with "the best man on top." Wrestling, running and jumping were ordinary pastimes.

Skill in marksmanship became a great pride, especially with the plainer folk or farm laborers. Then as now, but much more frequent and much more com-

monly indulged in, was the marksmanship for prizes or turkeys, or sometimes a purse. So also with fox hunts, which were carried out with much previous arrangement, and brought into the final circle hundreds of excited horsemen and hounds. It was the custom of Edward Cherry, of Cherry Valley, born in 1776, to bestride his old white horse once or twice a year and ride down into Beaver County, always bringing back the hind quarters of a fat deer brought down by his faithful old long rifle.

As time rolled on the family monotony was relieved two or three times a year by visits of the pack-peddler, with his two tin boxes swung on a strap over his shoulder. The wondrous sight of needles and pins, pearl buttons, "fine buttons," combs, and the other mysteries that lay hidden below each tin tray, were a revelation to the mouth-open youngsters, who must frequently be commanded to keep away. Another sight still more wonderful was that man, of evident foreign birth, who carried in a long crate on top of his head plaster images of women, dogs, cats and other objects not resembling anything which the human mind could name. These were very tempting ornaments and were almost certain to bring forth at least a part of the carefully hoarded pittance saved from the last sale of butter and eggs at the store at 10 cents a pound or 6½ cents a dozen. Sad was the householder at such a time who had taken all the egg money in trade from the storekeeper, which usually was the case. Skimping was the farm life in outlays. The moderate diet of today would be considered high life before the Civil War. Each article of furniture, each chair, had its particular place in the house; and the houses, nearly all of which were logs, some weather-boarded with clap-boards or splits, were well furnished if they had more than one room carpeted.

Another event of interest was the occasional visit of the book peddler, James Smith, the bachelor brother of William Smith, of Washington. With his one-horse wagon, and afterwards his two-horse wagon, he visited house to house to sell Bibles, Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," "Emblems and Allegories," and other books, every one good and enticing. To the ambitious youngsters with little in the house to read except the almanac, the Bible and its commentary, and a few sermons, here was a mine of treasures of which they could get little beyond a sight of the attractive backs.

The church organizations were always an element in the social life of the community, and the singing, and later the literary societies at the public school buildings, and an occasional dance, supplied the social gatherings in the country. The excitement in the town of Washington and along the National Turnpike was constant for almost forty years at sight of the fast mail, the slow coaches, conestogas and all varieties of wagons and carriages. Drove of hogs, horses, cattle and sheep avoided the pike when possible, and created much more excite-

ment as they passed along the less traveled country roads and carried along with them, for some distance at least, the farmer's stock, which in every neighborhood grazed along the public road.

Along that National pike came Presidents, Congressmen, foreign ministers, illustrious political candidates, Indian chiefs and warriors. The hero, Andrew Jackson, "Old Hickory," and America's friend in need, Lafayette, of France, both held receptions in Washington in 1825. All these people delighted to honor, and many were the advance delegations going out to escort them and many patriotic parades worked up the enthusiasm and patriotism of old and young. Such lessons in patriotism are lost to the school children and men of today. At the Whig meeting in 1840, the Harrison and Tyler campaign, people came for fifty miles, until the attendance was estimated at 6,000. The political methods of earlier days have given away to the still hunt, and public sentiment is molded by the newspapers which visit daily almost every household in the county. The last person to be honored by a public open demonstration in the county seat was the Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine, graduate of Washington and Jefferson College, who had been a high state official, a congressman and a candidate for president of the United States. His friendly visit was made and his last speech to his friends in this region on October 23, 1886, from a platform on the college campus, where multitudes without regard to previous political opinions, quietly gathered to hear one of the most illustrious sons of the college and of the county. Other statesmen of note have come in on the trains since then, but their approach has been unheralded and they are seldom heard or seen except by those who are sufficiently interested to pay handsomely for being entertained.

AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Agriculture and farming pursuits were the first occupations of the white settlers of this locality. The first crops were raised from lands little more than garden patches. The products were corn, cabbage, and potatoes, but there was often difficulty in getting seed. In some instances these crops were raised with no other implements than the mattock and hoe, as neither plow nor team could be had. Weeds were not so troublesome then as now, for many new weeds have sprung up since the railroads reached the prairies. Clearing more land by cutting and burning trees and grubbing underbrush occupied most of the time even during the coldest days of winter. Sometimes ten, fifteen or more acres would be made to fall in windrows for a fire to be kindled a year or so later, and by cutting a line of trees half way through and using the last one to crash against

the others was considered a speedy method of carrying on the destruction. Horses and oxen were scarce, and the harness of that day now would be considered a joke. The plow was a clumsy affair made entirely of wood, and the man was lucky who could get some iron attachments which were considered very helpful. A warrant for 200 acres in Independence Township was at one time traded for a cow, a set of plow irons and a wool hat. There was nothing for a farm horse to do except to plow or carry burdens, most work being done by oxen. The ground, however, was scratched and the seed frequently harrowed over with a thorn bush, which was soon superseded by a harrow of square timbers framed into the shape of the letter A, into which wooden teeth were driven. The thorn bush or brush from the brush pile was sometimes used as late as 1850. The pack saddle and sleds gave place, but slowly, to wagons. The first wagon is said to have been drawn across the mountains in 1789 by oxen. They were not thought safe among the hills. The only lock or brake was a chain, and these were scarce. To break them on a steep hill meant destruction. The lighter farm implements, as now used, were unknown. Heavy wooden scoop shovels, and forks with prongs an inch thick, were considered necessary. In due time wheat was produced sufficient to satisfy the families, and a little later laws were passed to prevent the manufacture of wheat into whisky, as it was needed for the support of the people and the soldiers. Rye was almost as much used as wheat, and buckwheat was introduced to some extent, but both rye and buckwheat gave place to corn, wheat and oats in Washington County. Barley and rye were produced more abundantly about the time of the Civil War than ever before or since. Barley was worth 4s 6d per bushel in 1808 "at the sign of the Indian Queen" in Washington. Rye was used instead of coffee in war times, because coffee could not be had or was too high.

Grain was originally cut with a sickle. Grain cradles were made by some who had unusual skill, before the close of the 18th century. Grass was cut with the scythe, and the stooping required in both reaping and mowing would be unbearable to the laborer of today. Three-fingered cradles succeeded the sickle, but soon gave place to the four-fingered cradle, and this again to the reaper with dropping attachment and finally to the reaper and binder.

The long sword-like scythe attached to its snathe gave place to the mowing-machine in 1847, but the machine did not come into common use until almost ten years later. The method of farming has entirely changed and the young man of today knows nothing of the labors of 50 years ago. The threshing—at that time—was often done with the flail, and frequently where there was a barn floor, the sheaves were laid down in a circle

and horses used to tramp out the grain. A good Irishman—with a flail on a cold day—could heat out from 12 to 18 bushels per day of wheat. The small hoy was in much demand to ride the horses around the barn floor and any other job would have been more acceptable. In the middle of the century, what was known as the Bunty horse-power machine, in which a cylinder was used to thresh out the grain, was introduced. The power was furnished by horses walking in a circle attached to arms or sweeps. This required the assistance of neighbors and a big dinner at the house. The old Middletown machine, manufactured in this country, was introduced before the war and this had been followed by many improvements. The traction engine, which hauls the cleaner from place to place, was not known as late as 1876, although there was a machine on exhibition at the Philadelphia Centennial which could move itself forward and backward by its own machinery propelled by steam, but it was of English manufacture and too heavy for use. From this idea has grown the traction engine which is common today, and which has been the opening for the automobile. After the use of the Bunty machine came the separating of the chaff from the wheat—by a fanning-mill. This had been done in earlier years by sheets used to toss the grain and allow the wind to carry the chaff away. With the fanning-mill the small boy was always in demand to scrape away the golden grain, and he scarcely had a moment when he could be spared.

The Hon. John McDowell, in 1881, remarked, "Those who have travelled over the state find by observation that Washington County, for the quantity, quality, evenness, and richness of its pastures, its annual heavy crops of grain, corn and hay, can say it is safe to rank it in progress and fertility with any county in the state."

Washington County is one of the banner counties of the United States, as viewed by the agriculturist. It was among the six first counties in the state for several years. The oil and gas, and later, the great coal development, has decreased its standing but it is yet a great producer and will so continue. Systematic farming and gardening as a science has scarcely been commenced in this county.

By the census of 1900, over four-fifths of the county was improved land. The average size of the farms was 111.1 acres. Twice as many were operated by their owners as by tenants and croppers. Wheat, on 40,752 acres, produced almost 500,000 bushels. Corn occupied almost as many acres and yielded over three times as many bushels. Oats, on 28,044 acres, produced 978,090 bushels. Hay, clover, potatoes, apples, peaches and other crops were also a good yield. Without much attention the orchard crop was \$120,478. Spraying fruit trees is not customary, but when each land owner uses his own

sprayer and lime-sulphur wash as faithfully as he throws away his wheat and covers it, the fruit will increase fourfold.

Clover was introduced from England shortly before and was brought into Washington County soon after its organization. It was sown in small parcels in gardens. Before it was introduced, cattle and all other kinds of imported stock deteriorated and became a mongrel breed. Clover is high in oxygen and has recently been used by plowing under to enrich the ground. In the early part of the century in some parts of the county it was thought necessary to ditch and irrigate for grass to make a crop of hay and this could only be done on flat land. The general introduction of timothy and clover dispelled that idea and tons of hay are produced as readily on the hill top as along the creek bottom. The farming communities have not yet awakened to the fact that their children are being educated for anything else except for farm life, and that the study of chemistry and geology, as applied to agriculture and fruit raising, would interest and develop the youth and make his life a joy rather than a drudgery.

SHEEP.

Sheep had no natural place in this county infested with wolves, bears and panthers. They were introduced from Europe at different times and were badly treated. They became long legged, narrow chested and unshapely, producing wool and hair which was made into the linsey-woolsey of the settlements. After the furs and skins of animals grew scarce, each family tried to guard a half dozen or so of sheep to supply the family clothing. The women did the shearing and the sheep looked sorry afterwards.

The Saxony sheep was among the earliest breeds to reach the county. William Davis was a good husbandman of these light weight, fancy, fine woolled sheep when he moved into South Strahane Township in 1847, and at times kept as high as 1,000 on his five hundred acre farm. He received fancy prices for his wool clip. The Berry family has always been known, at least since 1847, as breeders of Merino sheep. Matthew Berry of "Peach Garden" farm near Canonsburg and his descendants have been closely identified with an association originating in this county for the improvement of that breed and they have improved both the fleece and the mutton qualities. William Berry of near the site of the ancient Clokeyville made a specialty of the Black-Top Merino sheep and became an authority on this class. Hon. John M. Berry of North Strabane has a first class flock of these sheep. Ten years after the date last mentioned Spanish sheep were imported from Vermont and this heavy, greasy wool with black exterior led to the

perpetration of frauds in this county by those who would oil the wool and blacken the outer ends so as to deceive the unwary purchaser. Covering and shedding from sun and rain was necessary to get the best results and prices for the Spanish breed. The Southdown, Cotswold and several other long woolled sheep soon followed. The latest introduction was in 1891 when Murray A. Cooper of South Franklin Township imported from England the Dorset-Horn sheep. He organized and is still secretary of the Dorset-Horn Sheep Breeders' Association, which had for its first president T. S. Cooper of Coopersburg, Pa. James S. Wylie of Canton Township has been a director of this association continuously since its organization in 1891. This breed sprung into prominence and another organization was formed in the county of which James B. Henderson of Smith Township is the president. Washington County has furnished breeding sheep to almost all the wool producing states east of the Rocky Mountains. Large flocks were driven to Iowa and Illinois immediately after the Civil War, and many were shipped to Kansas and Texas.

Washington County is noted all over the United States and much of Europe, as shown by the circulars and letters received by our breeders and wool growers from foreigners. It is noted for the number of its sheep, for the fineness, the quantity, density and weight of fleece, and as having among the best stud flocks in the United States. The highest and best awards on sheep and wool were given to exhibitors from our county at the International Sheep and Wool Show held in Philadelphia, and also first premiums and medals for sheep exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876.

The price of wool has fluctuated greatly during the past forty or fifty years. During the Civil War times the price of wool was \$1.00 or more per pound. It went down to 75c, 62½c, and in '81 was around the mark between 40c and 45c. The price went as low as 16c and 20c near the close of the last century and wool growing in Washington County became unprofitable. The farmers sold their sheep and gave their farms over to the raising of other livestock or to agricultural pursuits. The drouth in 1893, especially in the southern part of the county, forced many to sell their sheep for the price of pelts.

The price of wool has, however, been advancing within the past few years with the result that there has been a stimulus in the wool industry. It is now selling from 33c to 35c per pound and flocks of sheep are now seen on the hills of many Washington County farms that have not been seen since the palmy days of the industry back in the seventies and eighties.

In 1881 the available reports show that there were 600,000 sheep in Washington County, or 3,600,000 pounds of wool produced annually.

The year 1905 showed a production estimated at 1,200,000 pounds, taken from 200,000 sheep. Taking the average price of one head at \$5 the value of the sheep in the county is \$1,000,000 and the wool was sold at an average price of 33 1-3c or \$400,000.

The clip for 1906 was, in round numbers, approximately 1,000,000 pounds of fine wool and several thousand pounds of coarse wool. The price of the fine wool averaged 31c per pound, thus bringing the flockmasters of the county \$310,000.

CATTLE.

In the early days cattle were very scarce and there was not a sufficient supply for the soldiers in the little garrison kept so long at Pittsburg. The cattle were of a very common grade. The price of a cow and calf was a bushel of salt, and salt until 1804 was \$7.00 per bushel, and a bushel of salt was the hire for a horse for a trip over the mountains when packing. England was considered the land where cattle were most highly developed and English writers speak frequently of black cattle. In 1778 the British destroyed near Buzzard's Bay, on the coast of New England, and carried off, 10,000 sheep and 300 black cattle. According to an old historian, in 1776, Col. George Morgan wrote to his French spy inquiring among other things "the number of black cattle" the British had at Detroit. (Bausman's History of Beaver County, p. 70.) During the colonial days Virginia had a law which prohibited the exportation of cattle, and it was impossible for Pennsylvanians to get them from this neighbor. John G. Ruple, Esq., one of the oldest inhabitants of Washington, says that there were a number of black cattle among those in this community when he was a boy.

Not much attention was paid to improving the breeding of cattle in this county until the Devon and Durham and Short-horn were introduced about the beginning of the century. Robert Miller, of Mount Pleasant, was an early breeder of Devons. James L. Henderson introduced the Holstein in 1878 and the Herefords were brought in by O. H. McKnight in 1879.

Alexander Reed was the first man to introduce the Short-horn bull in this section. Julius Lemoyne was an early fancier of Short-horns and James M. Buchannon, of Mount Pleasant, J. G. Paxton, of Chartiers, Robert M. Carons, of Amwell, were among these cattle fanciers. C. L. Taggart, of Canton and Alexander and Benjamin Hamilton, of Hopewell, in the later years assisted in developing the black Poll-Angus. Several others in the county endeavored to produce a better strain of cattle, which has been a benefit to the county.

To-day we have many fine pedigreed herds of Short-horns, not surpassed, perhaps not equaled, in the State.

We have the registered Devons that stood the highest in competition in State shows, as well as the Herefords and the Holsteins. We have the Jerseys for cream and milk; the Polled Angus are on the way. Many of the above named breeds are thoroughbred and registered and there are others. Through these we have fine grades from common stock. Our cattle breeders as well as other farmers are studying the correlations of animal form, in the structure of the animal rejecting the long lank body that lacks corresponding depth and thickness, and guarding against the other extreme, an excessively short, thick and deep body, as producing too large a proportion of fat, preferring a mean between these proportions as the most profitable. After all, we have heard it said, our county has the best cattle in the State; made so by purchase and judicious breeding.

Manufactories for producing cheese were established at Bulger and near Woodrow and Gretna and perhaps other places in the county, but only flourished a short time within the last quarter of the century. The shipping of milk was first commenced on the Pan-Handle Railroad about 1866, and has developed a great business, not only along that road, but all over the county where there are railroad facilities for shipping direct to Pittsburg without transfer. Dairying has become an important business near Washington and Monongahela City and near the other towns and mining settlements. Milk is hauled several miles and sold to the local consumer. This industry has become a very important one in the county. In some parts of the county, especially in the eastern part, summer pasturage is used to fatten cattle which have been purchased in the Chicago market and sold late in the fall. This part of the cattle business has never become general. The drove roads across the county from the west towards Pittsburg, formerly were used by great numbers of large droves of cattle, hogs, sheep and mules, prior to the construction of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. This road through this county and other roads coming from the west have stopped entirely the droving of stock on foot across the county. The cattle supply is far below the demand. The beef producer in the county would not be much missed in feeding the multitude, which is supplied mainly from beef packing establishments in the middle west.

HORSES.

The scrub horses were much improved by the introduction of the Windflower stallion of the Diomedes stock about the year 1840. Alexander Reed was progressive and farsighted and to him and his friends is due much credit for the improvement of stock. The Maydike, and especially the Consul, were the fine horses. The Cottrell was brought from the east as a fast horse

by S. B. Hays and John Morgan, but his life was soon cut short during the fair at Florence, about 1865. The tendency was toward light weight and speedy horses. The ordinary farm horse of to-day would then have been considered as a mastodon for size. McFadyean and McCombs, of Burgettstown, were among the earliest importers of heavy weight, hairy legged horses in the early seventies and the farmers considered them as too clumsy and heavy for farm field work. Such horses are now very common. Very few mules were brought into the country except in later years for coal bank duty.

HOGS.

As an article of food, pork was not used by our pioneers for several years; it would not keep without salt, which they seldom had. Wild turkeys were always at hand in the winter season, venison too could be had by those who had guns and knew how to use them well and occasionally a bear, when intruding, was killed for a change of diet. Still-houses did more to bring hogs than any other cause. The first step for a better breed was made by the same Alexander Reed, of Washington, who introduced the Bedford breed about the year 1840. From that time the spirit of improvement began to spread among our farmers. At present we have established breeds, both large and small. We have the pure Chesters, Berkshires, Poland Chinas, Suffolks and the Jersey Reds and Yorkshires, equal to any of our neighboring States.

SILK.

From the close of the Revolution up to 1825, the production and manufacture of silk was confined to families. The importations largely increasing, Congress appointed a committee to investigate the subject and to devise means to encourage production. The report of this committee in 1837 led many to the culture of *Morus Multicaulis*, "which grew into a mania," and ultimately proved the financial ruin of many. Single mulberry trees sold at \$10, thousands invested and many were ruined, for in two years the revulsion came and the trees could not be sold at 3 cents each. Of the cause of the failure but little is known; some thought it a sort of speculation. Again others more scienced attributed the failure to *Morus Multicaulis*, which is the male variety and must be raised from cuttings, instead of the *Moras Alba*, which is raised from the seed. The former has less vital power and is subject to a fungoid disease. The worms feeding on the leaves of these stocks, sickened and whole colonies died. Notwithstanding, however, many of the citizens of our county who engaged in this widespread mania succeeded in producing a considerable quantity of cocoons. Silk stockings and silk dresses from silk raised in this county were made and



PENNSYLVANIA REFORM SCHOOL, MORGANZA



METHODIST CHURCH, CLAYSVILLE



HIGH SCHOOL, CLAYSVILLE



OLD VIEW OF NORTH MAIN STREET, WASHINGTON

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION
1900

worn some ninety years ago in Washington, the county seat. In the old Rankin Inn, located where Andrew McDaniel now lives, the upper rooms were devoted to silk worms, which were fed on mulberry leaves.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The first fair of which we have record was that held on the farm of Daniel Purcel ou Chartier's Creek and advertised October 1, 1798. A public meeting was held in Washington in 1820 for the organization of an agricultural society, and in 1822 officers were elected for the Washington County Society for the Promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures. This was one of the first nineteen agricultural societies formed in the United States up to 1826. The fair was held at different times for many years. The stock display was usually held at some farm near Washington and the manufactures displayed at the court house. In 1852 land was leased and in 1855 where now is the College Park, fairs were held until the fair grounds was purchased in Tylerdale. Buildings were erected and fairs held there until 1901, when the society held the last fair. The last business meeting of the society was held in November, 1902. The fairground consisted of forty-two acres of fine level ground in the midst of a rapidly growing industrial district and was fast becoming too valuable for the purposes for which it was used. The taxes had become so high that the society began to lose money. Almost all the stock of the society was bought up, some at \$175 per share. The ground was sold to the Fair Grounds Land Company for \$80,000, and laid out in lots. It is now partly occupied by dwellings and industrial plants.

In 1856 the Union Agricultural Association of Burgettstown was organized and still holds annual fairs.

The Mt. Pleasant Equitable Agricultural Association was organized at Hickory in 1859 and existed about four years. About the same time the Florence Agricultural Association was organized and held fairs for several years. Another of these societies was the Monongahela Valley Association, which was organized about 1871, and for a time held very successful fairs.

The Millsboro or Sandy Plains Fair was started in 1873 and still holds successful fairs.

The Chartier's Valley Agricultural Association was organized in 1874 and held fairs at Canonsburg for almost ten years. The West Alexander Agricultural Association was organized about 1902 and is attended by many people each year, who are yearly becoming more enthusiastic.

GRANGES.

In 1867 the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry was organized in Washington, D. C. Under this

National Grange State Granges are organized and under them County Granges. The objects of the Grange is to elevate and improve the agricultural people socially and intellectually.

The Pomona Grange is the State Grange of Pennsylvania. Under it in Washington County there are eleven County Granges. The Independence, No. 179 Grange, was the first to be organized in the county, it being instituted about 1873. Since then the Jefferson, No. 314; Amwell, No. 1055; Chestnut Ridge, No. 1133; Turkey Foot, No. 1164; Dairy, No. 1308; Scenery Hill, No. 1345; Avella, No. 1371; Deemstown, No. 1372; Pawnee, No. 1375, and Fallowfield, No. 1382, Granges were established.

POPULATION.

The returns of the census of 1790 for Washington County are interesting. The county then included within its limits all the territory now embraced in Washington and Greene Counties and a part of Beaver County, which is south of the Ohio River. The figures are as follows: Total population, 23,892; white, 23,617; colored, 275; of which 12 were free and 263 slaves. It appears that the total population of the territory embraced in Washington County in 1790, which was 23,617, had increased in 1900 to 116,393 or 392.84 per cent.

The number of males in the county when the first census was taken was 12,612, and of females, 11,005. The proportion of females has slightly increased, although the sexes are yet almost equal in numbers. The total number of families was 3,944. The average sized family had from six to seven members. Small families were the exception; 186 had 11 members and 206 had 2 members. While the increase between 1790 and 1900 had been nearly 400 per cent in both sexes, or in males alone, the increase of males over 16 years of age was over 634 per cent, showing the increase of men to be far greater than that of boys. This may be accounted for by the immigration of so many unmarried foreigners, including mine employees and gangs of Italian laborers. Washington County had 16,103 persons of English and Welsh descent, 5,278 Scotch, 656 Irish, 76 Dutch, 117 French, 1,374 Germans, and 13 of all other nationalities in 1790. There was only one free colored family.

The population grew steadily every decade until 1840, when there was a falling off of over 1,500. The next census showed a substantial increase, however, and in seventy years the county's population had doubled. Since 1870 the increase has been more rapid, the annual increase being over 1,000. The population almost doubled between the census of 1870 and that of 1900. The following table shows the population by decades, as reported by each census:

Year.	Pop.	Year.	Pop.
1790.....	23,866	1850.....	44,939
1800.....	28,298	1860.....	46,805
1810.....	36,289	1870.....	48,483
1820.....	40,038	1880.....	55,417
1830.....	42,784	1890.....	71,155
1840.....	41,279	1900.....	92,181

The persons assessed for taxation between 1904 and 1906 was increased by over 7,000, making almost 10,000 of an increase of taxables since 1901, or a total increase of population approximating 35,000 in six years. The increase in 1907 was kept up, but the financial depression in 1908 would probably cause a slight decrease by foreigners visiting their native land.

Since the year 1901 the number of violent or sudden deaths in the county has been greatly increased. This increase was largely due to the opening of the coal mines in this section, as the mining industry demands a heavy toll each year in human life. Following is a table showing the increase from the year 1901:

Year.	No. of violent deaths investigated by Coroner.
1901	188
1902	207
1903	434
1904	316
1905	366
1906	258
1907	356
1908	423

TAXATION.

For the purpose of comparison, the results of the triennial statements of 1901, 1904, 1907 and 1909 are given below. The last column covers a period of only two years.

	1901.	1904.	1907.	1909.
Number of taxables.....	26,951	29,758	37,000	35,989
Acres of cleared land.....	495,540	455,782	463,131	484,760
Acres of timber land.....	55,121	39,479	27,427	23,009
Value of all real estate.....	\$57,851,126	\$83,299,961	\$106,762,772	\$107,974,533
Number of horses.....	15,812	15,278	15,140	15,365
Value of horses.....	\$786,202	\$987,937	\$1,081,870	\$1,211,538
Number of cattle.....	14,116	15,047	16,052	15,602
Value of cattle.....	\$364,322	\$386,580	\$428,454	\$429,938

While the coal business has claimed a large share of attention within the past nine years, the real estate

market in general has shown great activity. Within this period, one of the finest steel plants in the world has been erected within the borders of the county at Donora, and around this big industry has grown a town of 7,000 or 8,000 people. There are fine hotels there, two or three flourishing hanks, good schools and large business houses. The great Monongahela River Valley is becoming one of the busiest spots on earth, and for the past several years has been a literal hive of industry.

According to the 1900 census, the reported area of Washington County is 830 square miles, or 531,200 acres. From this the assessors are authorized to deduct 6 per cent for roads. The total acreage, as returned in 1901 was 495,540, and the total in 1904 was 495,091. This loss of 448 acres probably represents property which was divided into town lots. In 1901, the amount of timber standing in the county was 55,121 acres, in 1904 it was 39,479 acres, and in 1909 only 23,009 acres. At this rate the timber would all disappear from the county within the next six years. A single tract of 500 can not be found in the county. Much of the timber has been used for pit posts and railroad cross ties. In 1901, the official report showed that 157,021 acres of coal were held separate from the surface. The 1904 returns showed that 245,668 acres were so held, an increase of 88,647 acres during that time. Of the total area of the county, which is 531,200 acres, probably 500,000 acres are underlaid by the famous Pittsburg vein of coal. The average assessment of this coal in 1904 was \$95.70 per acre. The latest available assessment increases the average value to \$142.25. Nothing could show more convincingly the remarkable changes in Washington County within recent years than the above. The farmer did not know he owned coal and the commissioners did not know that they could tax it until within the last twenty years. The wonderful progress of the county is seen from the returns of the triennial assessment made in 1880, almost thirty years ago. It appears that 85 per cent of the valuation of the county was upon farm lands. In 1904 only 32 per cent of the assessed valuation was on farm lands. Town property, which in 1880 contributed approximately 15 per cent towards paying the expenses of the county in 1904, paid 35 per cent. This shows a larger increase of population in the towns than on the farms and removals from the farm to the towns. This tends to show the increase in prices of farm products and the increase of living expenses.

The county records show that in 1791, ten years after the county was organized, the tax levy for county purposes was £800, and that laid for State tax was £1,500. One of the expenses provided for was to pay £150 for wolves' scalps. The commissioners and assessors received £200 per year. The county tax for the following year was £591. £100 was paid for killing wolves and

£30 for executing malefactors. Who these malefactors were we are not told. Historian Creigh writes of the execution of a negro boy belonging to James DeCamp, by George McCormick, sheriff of Youghio gheny County, but the date is erroneous. He gives the first execution in Washington as that of Thomas Richardson, in 1784; the second, William Crawford, in 1823; the third, Kit, the slave, in 1828, and Robert Fogler, in 1867—the last named having been convicted of the murder of Robert W. Diusmore, in Hopewell Township, on December 4, 1866.

The growth of the county is indicated by the recent county tax levy, which is over \$554,000.00.

On one day in September, 1908, over \$13,000 for taxes was paid to the county treasurer, and the same can be said of the preceding day. The total county taxes increased over \$100,000 from 1906 to 1908. The total in 1908, including general, dog, bonded debt and State tax, was \$501,933.83. This levy was four mills, which was the same rate as two years before. The assessment of additional coal lands in the county contributed much to this rapid increase of taxes. These taxes are used largely in improving public roads and bridges, which are a comfort to the traveler, but do not materially increase the farm products or the revenue of either the tenant or farm owners. Damages to sheep by dogs in 1908 cost \$4,641.68.

From the assessment books we find the following statistics, which show the rapid growth of the county in later years.

Year.	County Valuation.	County Tax.
1881.....	\$ 35,828,485	5 mills
1883.....	37,659,807	4 mills
1886.....	38,598,554	3.3 mills
1889.....	39,586,606	2 mills
1892.....	42,206,411	3 mills
1895.....	41,944,148	3 mills
1898.....	46,748,813	4 mills
1901.....	58,867,526	3 mills
1904.....	83,803,147	3½ mills
1907.....	107,120,232	3 mills
1909.....	107,487,361	3¼ mills

The millage given does not include 1 mill for bonded tax to pay for the erection of the court house. An increase of assessed values was caused by the commissioners who took charge in 1907 raising valuations to the greatest. Continued inflation appears most clearly in that horses were less in number at the beginning of 1909 than in 1901, yet their assessment value is \$425,336 more.

INDUSTRIES.

The industries of the present time differ much from those of 100 years ago. The people are much more dependent upon the outside world than heretofore.

Brooms, chairs, cloth, men's hats, leather, boots and shoes, crockeryware, churns, coopered articles of home production were common, but such are not now made in the county. The things now used and worn are nearly all imported from outside of the county. A writer in a recent issue of the Washington Reporter gives the following clear picture:

“In the first quarter of the last century, a Washington gentleman of means provided food for a large family from his farm near town, and the only articles on the table that came over the mountains, or up the river from New Orleans, were sugar and one or two other delicacies. This householder wore a suit of clothes spun from Washington County wool, and shirts of home made linen. He was shod with stout shoes made in Washington, from leather produced in the county, and he covered his head with a beaver hat turned out from a local hatter's establishment. At a gathering of his friends, he cheered the spirits of the party by a supply of Washington County whiskey, or some old “home-brewed.” Last of all, when he and his family rode to church of a Sunday morning, or had occasion to travel to Pittsburg or Wheeling, the vehicle which conveyed them was a large, strong, carriage, made and finished in their home town, and drawn by a team of fine horses, bred in this county. The community at that time made a closer approach to economic independence than it ever has since, or probably ever will in the future.

“The most ambitious enterprise of the early days was the formation of the Monongahela Manufacturing and Milling Company, whose ‘design was to manufacture cotton, wool, hemp, flax, and iron into their various uses.’ This company advertised its articles of association in the papers of the year 1810, and included among its incorporators residents of all parts of the county. Among those interested were Alexander Reed, James Acheson, James Mitchell and William Blackmore.

“The company issued two hundred shares of capital stock of the par value of \$50 a share. No one subscriber was permitted to take more than ten shares. The water power of Ten Mile Creek was to be utilized by the new concern, which actually went ahead and erected factory buildings. These old structures, in a rather dilapidated condition, it is true, may still be seen standing a short distance below Clarksville, on the waters of Ten Mile.”

During the first half of the nineteenth century the county was mainly agricultural. The next half is divided into three periods, and although agriculture is the general business it has been a county of sheep husbandry until 1883, when the glass industry and the oil excitement and production began and continued as a leading business until about 1895, when coal came forward as a producer of cash. The banks of the Monongahela River,

as also Washington, Canonsburg and Claysville, were sought out for manufacturing sites. These recent industries have been mentioned in the histories of the several townships and boroughs where they are located. Much money and skill and many improvements and inventions have gone into these, and nearly all represent the brain work of those who now reside in this county. Not many of these inventions can be mentioned or described, as they are used privately or under cover. The most familiar and widely known and the ones most universally used are the Forgie Jack and the Forgie Sand Reel. These were invented by William Forgie, of Washington, and are necessary wherever there is drilling for oil or gas.

The industrial development of the county may be said to have begun about the year 1900. Many miles of additional railroads was constructed in 1903, and quite an extension in street car lines. A few months of the latter part of the year showed some depression. Washington County felt the depression in 1904, which was the natural result of the upward movement in real estate transactions which had exceeded the three preceding years. Sale of the surface, coal lands and building lots throughout the county exceeded every anticipation. In one extreme corner of Washington County almost everybody who was not tied to a farm came to the county seat for work or lots. Much of the most desirable coal lands had passed into the hands of operators or speculators who were holding it for future operations or speculation. During 1904 there was comparatively little trading in land or coal, as the first owners were beginning to learn of the upward tendency of prices and to learn how some of the old fashioned coal operators figured on the black diamonds under the land being worth \$1,000 per acre. Real estate was not so active in 1905, building operations were slow and not many new enterprises were commenced. The past ten years has shown the most remarkable growth in the history of this county and from 1900 to 1905 shows the greatest five years of advancement. Almost every little town in the county obtained its local bank. The county seat felt the later depression of the real estate market as little as anywhere in the county, but some of the industrial towns showed considerable lack of vigor. A fairly good recovery has since been made.

POSTAL FACILITIES.

Communication of information through the county has taken a decided advance since the year 1900. Postmaster John W. Pry, of Burgettstown, who has held that position for many years, has in his possession a small handbook printed in the year 1811, containing a list of all the postoffices in the United States at that time. There were eight in Washington County, to-wit:

Amity, Burgettstown, Canonsburg, Washington, Fredricktown, Parker's Ferry, West Alexander and West Middletown. This book states that in 1790 there were 75 postoffices in the United States, and the amount of postage for that year was \$37,934.92, leaving a net revenue of \$5,794.75, obtained for the extending of post roads 1,875 miles. In that day envelopes were not used, but the paper was folded and sealing wax used to seal the corners on the back. The following rates of postage were then in use: For a single letter, composed of one sheet of paper, distance not more than 40 miles, 8 cents; 40 to 90 miles, 10 cents; 90 to 150 miles, 12½ cents; 150 to 300 miles and not exceeding 500 miles, 20 cents; over 500 miles, 25 cents. This was about the same rate charged in 1797. Newspaper postage, 1 cent for 50 miles and over 50 miles, 1½ cents. Double letters or those composed of two sheets of paper were charged for at double those rates, triple letters at triple those rates and quadruple letters at quadruple those rates. Postage was then paid by the person receiving the letter.

The wonderful advancement of the world is seen in the fact that postage all over the United States was reduced to 3 cents over a half century ago, and now 2 cents will carry a letter anywhere in the United States and to some foreign countries, and the postage receipts in the United States is considerably over \$200,000,000. At the beginning of the present century the great majority of the postoffices throughout the county were discontinued and the method of delivering letters and collecting them by carriers riding from house to house was established. The increase in the receipts of the Washington postoffice, in the eight years ending in 1908, was \$22,333, which was close to an increase during this period of 100 per cent. In 1905 the Washington postoffice became a first-class office by its receipts rising above \$40,000. On June 21, 1906 the postoffice at Washington was moved from South Main Street to its present new building on West Maiden Street, for which the United States Government appropriated \$80,000, including \$18,000 for the site. Thirteen offices in the county have receipts of more than \$2,000 each per annum. In 1908 the county had 81 postoffices, not including the two sub-stations in Washington. In addition to the daily mail to the threshold and places of business, a very large proportion of the dwellings in the county have telephones.

SLAVERY.

By the act of Assembly, passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1780, the condition of negroes held as slaves was made somewhat easier, and a time limit was given for service of all those who were then enslaved. Owners were obliged to register them in the county in

which they were enslaved. A punishment was provided for those who gave any relief or shelter to any runaway negro or mulatto slave belonging in another State. More liberal minded people of Washington County were accustomed to sights which to them were disgraceful. One prominent man in the county was known to log-chain his female slaves to the harrow that both she and the oxen might be compelled to go on with the field labor. Gangs of slaves were frequently driven on the National Road through Fayette and Washington Counties, even on the Lord's Day. Rev. C. S. Jennings, who lived in Washington in 1818, and afterwards in 1828, in his "Recollections of Seventy Years" states, "I have seen at different times the male slaves joined two and two by their wrists and the females walking behind in a hurried manner, with a master before with holsters and pistols, and one behind armed in the same way. Through some were instructed to sing as they went through towns, still, notwithstanding the pro-slavery sentiment then prevalent, the indignation of the people was stirred at the persons driving them as cattle to a market."

The word "abolitionist" became very common, but their meetings were generally held in secret because of the hostility which was manifested against those who sympathized with the slave. The traveling lecturers who passed from town to town, mainly supported by the more generous opponents of slavery, often spoke in public to all who would listen. The Quaker societies were outspokenly opposed to slavery and many of the Germans disapproved of it. It has been said that the householder who took the traveling speakers in for the night, ran the risk of having his windows broken, his out-buildings and hay stacks burned or any other petty damage done to his possessions. "The women of his family were subject to insult on the street, his children mistreated in the schools and he jeered at and threatened with tar and feathers, or some such token of public disapproval. A number of men in the county became brave and outspoken. Among the leaders around Washington were Dr. Francis J. LeMoyne and later Maj. Samuel McFarland. West Middletown became a hotbed of opposition to slavery and a very prominent station of what was called the "Underground Railway," (the name given to the secret method of assisting slaves through Washington County toward Canada) was established there. At West Middletown was Thomas McKeever, associate judge, his brother Matthew and father William, all very independent thinkers. Matthew McKeever was said to be a close friend of the famous John Brown, who was afterwards executed in Virginia for leading a negro uprising. Brown purchased sheep and wool around West Middletown. Through the influence of such men the open opposition became more

common and much secret aid was given to those slaves found escaping, notwithstanding the risk of punishment. One person yet living, a daughter of Agnes Rankin, who kept the inn at Rankin Town, now the Eighth Ward of Washington, was a girl of 15 years when a young slave master stopped with his four slaves at her mother's inn for a night's lodging. The young girl became thoroughly incensed at seeing the pieces of bread thrown to the slaves as if they were dogs, and as soon as she could find the opportunity, after giving them better provisions than their master was willing to provide, she drew on her sunbonnet and started out into the night over the road which ran down through the present portion of the town known as Bellevue. The consultation she had in town that night resulted in the disappearance of the three younger slaves during the night. The oldest one refusing to go, saying he was too old and that he would only interfere with the safety of the others. Some time afterwards she received a letter coming from Canada, which assured her of the safety of the three slaves. The violence of the young master on the following morning and his threats that he would take the life of whomsoever had aided in their escape, no difference how long a time might elapse, causes the aged lady yet to refrain from telling the story. It is said that the barber, Hugh Dorsey, well known in Washington by many of the present inhabitants, was the guide who disappeared with the young negroes, and who, after taking them to a place near Arden, concealed the trail and lodged them in Washington for several days.

The constant quiet agitation, aided by the public speakers, who were ready to risk their lives, resulted in secret combinations of friends of the cause scattered throughout this and other counties, which led to the formation of three direct lines of this "Underground Railroad" through Washington County. One from farms in Virginia or from Wheeling into West Middletown, another from the south through Washington and sometimes Canonsburg, and the third from the south through California and along the river. The travelers upon these lines used no beaten track or iron rails, nor was any one line mapped out to be followed, as there was always delays and side switches by night from points on or off the line. Wherever a secret friend of the cause could be found there was a source of information and a constant line of scouts and guards, and from these private guides were obtained. Probably the best article that has ever been written on this subject is found in the Centennial Number of the Washington Daily Reporter, issued August 18, 1908.

The early rule was never to advise a slave to run away, but when they would enter this county they were certain to find aid, and it is said that no one that found an agent of the "Underground Railroad" in Washing-

ton County was ever captured. Maj. Samuel McFarland, in Washington, was said to have as many as eighteen concealed at one time, and Matthew McKeever, who was a director of that road for forty years, as many as eight concealed near by his dwelling and their presence was not even suspected by members of his own family, although they remained as long as four weeks.

The secret opposition became more open and the first meeting of the citizens of this county was held in the court house December 9, 1823, to form a society for the abolition of slavery. Another organization was again effected July 4, 1834. The excitement became so great that on October 2, 1835, a citizens' meeting, presided over by Judge Baird, was held to express a disapproval of the abolition cause and a resolution drawn by a committee, including some of the most prominent men in Washington, adopted a resolution to the effect that any combination of citizens of one State organized for the purpose of disturbing the civil institutions of another State violates the spirit of union and the enactment of the Federal Constitution and tends to destroy the Union. January 18, 1836, Hon. T. M. McKennan, presented a petition of the citizens of Washington County to the House of Representatives of the United States for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia. The proposition headed by Mr. McKennan was defeated, but tended to keep up the agitation. In June of that same year a town meeting presided over by John R. Griffith, chief burgess, attempted to prevent abolitionists from holding meetings, as the citizens of the town deemed it unwise for the agents of the abolition societies to intrude their peculiar and offensive doctrines upon the people of the county. Three days later a public meeting at West Middletown replied announcing their disapproval of the meeting at Washington as "proscriptive in their nature and disorderly in their tendency." Some of the people in Washington had attempted to mob those who were attempting to hold an abolition meeting and this almost precipitated a riot. The excitement of the times can not well be understood by the present generation.

Dr. F. J. LeMoyne was nominated for vice president by the Abolition Party of the United States in 1840 and this added to the political excitement. In 1848 Thomas McKeever, of well known abolition spirit, was elected one of the associate judges of the county. In 1849 some members of the Presbyterian Church in the county withdrew from their church because the General Assembly of that denomination had decided that slave holders were not to be barred from church fellowship.

These are but a few facts stated to give a glimpse into a life full of sympathy and excitement during these perilous times.

TEMPERANCE.

When Congress of the United States was in need of money in its infancy, a memorial was sent from the College of Physicians in Philadelphia recommending a tax on whiskey, as they considered its use injurious "both to the morals and health of the people." Such a bill was suggested in 1791 by Alexander Hamilton, approved by James Madison and passed. This led to the so-called Whiskey Insurrection, a remonstrance against what was considered unequal taxation of home manufactured products. As early as 1793 there were some in Washington County who were opposed to what they began to call the destruction of grain by manufacturing it into intoxicants. An instance of this is given where Frederick Wise, the proprietor of Fredericktown, bound himself in an agreement to Isaac Jenkinson and others, September 20, 1793, duly recorded, that no distillery for the destruction of grain and fruit shall be at any time erected on the premises of the town plot, by or under the said Wise or under any purchaser of his or their purchase. (Creigh, 96.) Total abstinence, however, was unusual until near 1830, when the temperance wave resulted in total abstinence societies throughout a large part of the county, especially in the northern portion.

"The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor, to be used as a beverage is hereby prohibited," was offered as a proposed amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, but was voted down at a special election June 18, 1889. It was carried in Washington County, but was lost in Washington Borough. The efforts of the organizations known as the W. C. T. U., the Prohibition Party, the Anti-Saloon League and other independent thinkers has kept the agitation of the temperance question before the people. The large increase of the manufacture and sale of liquors in the county within recent years is attributed to State legislation and the large increase of foreign speaking peoples, who have been accustomed to a different civilization from that which existed in Washington County during the greater part of the last century. The efforts of Collin M. Reed, V. Harding, James P. Sayer, Esq., John Aiken, Esq., and other active men secured a decision from the Supreme Court permitting women as well as men to sign applications and remonstrances for and against a license to sell liquors. The sentiment in Washington has prevented the licensing of any hotels and there has been no such hotels in that town for over half a century. Licensed liquor sales are almost wholly confined to the eastern part of the county, but the manufacture of beer in breweries and no law preventing their sale all over the county, keeps up an amount of crime

and sudden deaths which would be much reduced if total abstinence was the rule among the inhabitants of the county.

One of the friends of temperance in Washington County was Jerome Plummer, who died in Independence Township November 20, 1898. After providing for his wife, who was the only surviving member of his family, he provided that the remainder of his estate should be placed in the hands of trustees, the principal to be kept intact and the annual interest used "to promote, advance and develop the cause of temperance in Washing-

ton County and prevent the licensing of saloons therein." Under the provision of this will the court appointed James G. Hanna, W. W. Hunter and C. S. Richie trustees. James G. Hanna died June 6, 1903, and D. M. Donehoo, Esq., of Washington, was appointed in his place. Mr. Donehoo later resigned and A. E. Walker, Esq., became his successor. The amount set aside for the purpose of this trust was \$16,804.37. This fund has been of much benefit to the temperance cause in the county.

CHAPTER XII

WARS AFTER THE WHISKEY INSURRECTION.

With Great Britain in 1812—Texan War in 1836—Mexican War in 1846—Rebellion, 1861-65—Spanish-American War, 1898.

WAR OF 1812-1815.

After the close of the Revolutionary War, there were no military operations of sufficient importance, except the Whiskey Insurrection, to call into active service a soldierly organization, until the War of 1812.

Although the United States did not formally declare war against Great Britain until the 19th of June, 1812, it was the firing of a British Man-of-war into the United States frigate Chesapeake on July 18, 1807, that aroused the indignation of the people of Washington County, and led them to form a military organization. It was August 10, of this year, that 305 young patriots tendered their services at a meeting in Washington, to march at a moment's warning, to any part of the Union or elsewhere.

When war was declared, in 1812 or soon after, there were the following organizations among the militia of the county, ready to meet the British: Twenty-third Regiment, of near Burgettstown, commanded by Lieut. Col. John Vance, about 80 men; Eighty-second Regiment, which had its rendezvous at the house of R. Graham, commanded by Lieut. Col. Joshua Dickerson, about 70 men; Twenty-second Regiment of the Borough of Washington and vicinity, commanded by Lieut. Col. Samuel Scott, about 90 men, and the Fifty-third Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Joseph Bar, about 60 men. More had volunteered than were required. Excitement in the county ran high, for in addition to the British in the east, Gen. Hull had surrendered to the British, Canadians and Indians under the warrior Tecumseh on the north, and the worst rumors were afloat. One was that 5,000 British and Indians were advancing with harharous ferocity upon our defenceless frontiers. Money was rapidly contributed to meet the immediate expenses of the troops. An idea of the excitement is obtained by a glimpse at Burgettstown. Monday evening out-riders brought the news of Hull's surrender. By Tuesday evening at a large assembly 200 had volunteered to repel the enemy, and on Wednesday evening

all was bustle. A committee of arrangements was appointed to provide wagons, provisions, etc. The young and old were employed all night making knapsacks and hunting shirts and tents. Children of 10 years were busy scraping lint for the medicine chests, blacksmiths were busy making tomahawks and knives, carpenters handling them. All were busy in some necessary work.

Col. Thomas Patterson's detachment of about 300 men got started Tuesday with five haggage wagons and eighteen bullocks and necessary supplies.

The battalion, including Patterson's men and those under Capt. William Vance, Capt. Samuel Rankin and Capt. Robert Withreus light brigade assembled at Florence-Bryson's Cross Roads, and passed along the State Road to Georgetown and crossed the Ohio River for the West. John Vance was elected major. He soon returned with his troops, as there had been a false alarm.

The company of Williamsport Rangers, volunteers, recruited by Capt. James Warne from Williamsport, (now Monongahela City) was attached to the Fifty-third Regiment. The Washington Infantry, another volunteer company was under Capt. William Sample. A company from the southern part of Washington County volunteered under Capt. William Patterson. These with other soldiers from Washington County, started to the front and at Meadville, Pa., the battalion of Washington County was consolidated with the Bradford County Volunteers, under Col. Piper. Capt. James Warne was made major of the regiment thus formed and Lieut. William Hunter took his place as captain of the Williamsport Rangers. The regiment marched to the Niagara River below Buffalo, N. Y., and remained on duty until their six months of enlistment had expired, after which they were allowed to return home. No general attack was made on the British at this point.

Very few of the Washington County men were engaged in actual battle.

The companies of Capt. Buchanon, Capt. Thomas,

Capt. Benjamin Anderson and the cavalry troop of Capt. John Shouse were under Gen. Richard Crook, of West Bethlehem Township, and served with honor in Gen. Harrieh's western campaign in 1813.

Washington City, the capital of the United States, was taken almost without resistance August 24, 1814, and all its public buildings, Congressional Library, etc., except the Patent Office, were burned. Washington County got her quota of soldiers on the march to Baltimore to attack the British, but they were disbanded November 24, with the compliments of the governor of Pennsylvania, their services not being needed.

Capt. Anderson's company—There is in the possession

of Benjamin Anderson, of Claysville, his grandfather's book, being the "Order Book of Company of Drafted Militia of Washington County, commanded by Capt. B. Anderson, John Gordon, first sergeant, in the First Battalion, First Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, Commanded by Lieut. Col. Joel Ferree." From this book, which was afterward used for keeping accounts of a tanyard, we give the roll and mention some of the items of interest.

"Muster roll of a Company of Drafted Militia from Washington County commanded by Capt. B. Anderson, John Gordon, 1st Sergt."

Men's Names.	Rank,	Age,	Feet, Inches,	Stature,	Complexion,	Occupation,	Place of Abode.
Benjamin Anderson.....	Capt.	22	5 10	Stout	Fair	Farmer	Hopewell Twp.
James White.....	Lieut.	28	6 00	Stout	Sandy	Farmer	Strabane Twp.
William Lindsay.....	Ensign	33	5 10	Slim	Dark	Farmer	Strabane Twp.
John Gordon.....	Sergt.	18	5 10	Stout	Dark		Hopewell Twp.
James Anderson.....	Sergt.	20	6 1	Stout	Dark	Farmer	Buffalo Twp.
John Anderson.....	Sergt.	25	5 10	Stout	Fair	Farmer	Strabane Twp.
Samuel Rankin.....	Sergt.	28	5 10	Stout	Sandy	Farmer	Strabane Twp.
John Sheerer.....	Corpl.	29	5 10	Stout	Dark	Farmer	Strabane Twp.
Ephraim Post.....	Corpl.	31	5 10	Stout	Dark	Farmer	Morris Twp.
James Parker.....	Corpl.	29	5 9	Stout	Fair	Joiner	Chartiers Twp.
James Walker.....	Corpl.	30	5 8	Slim	Fair	Farmer	Hopewell Twp.
Andrew Rodger.....	Corpl.	34	5 11	Stout	Dark	Farmer	Buffalo Twp.
Thomas Urie.....	Corpl.	26	5 8	Slim	Dark	Blacksmith	Strabane Twp.
John White.....	Private	23	5 9	Stout	Fair	Farmer	Strabane Twp.
John Griffey.....	Private	18	6 1	Stout	Dark	Farmer	Amwell Twp.
William Harris.....	Private	23	6	Stout	Dark	Farmer	Amwell Twp.
John McMillen.....	Private	25	5 11	Stout	Dark	Farmer	Strabane Twp.
John White.....	Private	22	5 11	Stout	Fair	Farmer	Strabane Twp.
James Officer.....	Private	23	5 10	Stout	Fair	Farmer	Chartiers Twp.
William Kelly.....	Private	18	5 8	Stout	Dark	Farmer	Chartiers Twp.
Abraham Anderson.....	Private	22	6 1	Stout	Dark	Farmer	Chartiers Twp.
William Simpson.....	Private	44	5 7	Stout	Dark	Farmer	Chartiers Twp.
John Laughlin.....	Private	21	5 8	Stout	Fair	Blacksmith	Washington Boro
William Linn.....	Private	20	5 8	Slim	Fair	Blacksmith	Washington Boro
Moses Linn.....	Private	18	5 8	Slim	Dark	Farmer	Strabane Twp.
John Dawson.....	Private	30	5 11 ³ / ₄	Stout	Fair	Farmer	Chartiers Twp.
John Castle.....	Private	37	5 11	Stout	Fair	Farmer	Chartiers Twp.
Henry Miller.....	Private	43	5 10	Stout	Dark	Farmer	Chartiers Twp.
Edward Wier.....	Private	22	5 10	Stout	Sandy	Joiner	Hopewell Twp.
Joseph Ritner*.....	Private	32	5 10	Stout	Dark	Farmer	Buffalo Twp.
Philip Bidilion.....	Private	32	5 10	Stout	Sandy	Farmer	Canton Twp.
James Thompson.....	Private	23	5 8	Stout	Dark	Shoemaker	Buffalo Twp.
Robert Ralston.....	Private	44	5 10	Stout	Fair	Farmer	Cecil Twp.
Alexander Dunlap.....	Private	31	5 9	Stout	Dark	Farmer	Cecil Twp.
Alexander McConnel.....	Private	22	5 10	Stout	Fair	Farmer	Cecil Twp.
Hugh Muonel.....	Private	27	5 10	Stout	Dark	Farmer	Strabane Twp.
Leonard Pensel.....	Private	28	5 10	Stout	Dark	Tailor	Strabane Twp.
John Hawthorne.....	Private	40	5 10	Stout	Dark	Blacksmith	Hopewell Twp.
John Ralston.....	Private	44	5 8	Stout	Dark	Farmer	Buffalo Twp.
Christopher Stoolfire.....	Private	20	5 8	Stout	Dark	Farmer	Donegal Twp.
Eli Loyd.....	Private	28	5 10	Stout	Fair	Farmer	Donegal Twp.
John McCarty.....	Private	32	5 8	Slim	Dark	Farmer	Hopewell Twp.
Sylvester Fowler.....	Private	23	6 1	Slim	Fair	Farmer	Hopewell Twp.
George Ramsey.....	Private	18	5 11	Stout	Dark	Farmer	Hopewell Twp.
Jacob Eliot.....	Private	30	5 10	Slim	Dark	Farmer	Morris Twp.
Dan Drake.....	Private	34	5 8	Stout	Dark	Stone Mason	Morris Twp.

* Several times elected to the legislature and governor of Pennsylvania, 1835-8.

David Simpson.....	Private	34	5 10	Stout	Dark	Shoemaker	Morris Twp.
John Fawner.....	Private	20	5 10	Stout	Sandy	Farmer	Morris Twp.
Henry Mosier.....	Private	26	5 10	Stout	Dark	Farmer	Strabane Twp.
And. Holliday.....	Private	25	5 10	Stout	Dark	Joiner	Finley Twp.
Kermit Ross.....	Private	25	5 10	Stout	Fair	Farmer	Finley Twp.
Samuel Cummins.....	Private	26	5 9	Stout	Fair	Stiller	Donegal Twp.
George Ostler.....	Private	35	5 8	Stout	Fair	Farmer	Hopewell Twp.
James Harvey.....	Private	44	5 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	Stout	Dark	Farmer	Buffalo Twp.
Jacob McVey.....	Private	22	5 9	Stout	Fair	Farmer	Morris Twp.
Hance McMiken.....	Private	24	5 9	Slim	Fair	Farmer	Buffalo Twp.
Arch'd Waters.....	Private	20	5 10	Slim	Sandy	Farmer	Jefferson Twp.
Abram Delong.....	Private	23	6 2	Stout	Dark	Farmer	Amwell Twp.
Josbua Heasley.....	Private	24	5 7	Stout	Fair	Farmer	Fayette Twp.
George Kuntz.....	Private	18	5 8	Slim	Fair	Farmer	East Bethlehem Tp
Alexander Jenkins.....	Private	25	5 8	Stout	Sandy	Farmer	Jefferson Twp.
James Hufman.....	Private	33	6	Stout	Fair	Farmer	Morris Twp.
Benjamin Hufman.....	Private	35	6	Stout	Fair	Farmer	Morris Twp.
Rubin Seivins.....	Private	34	5 8	Stout	Dark	Not known	New England.
Robert Scot.....	Private	33	5 10	Stout	Dark	Farmer	Strabane Twp.

The entries indicate that this company assembled at Sheriff Williamson's, near Cross Creek, and from thence marched to Mansfield, now Carnegie, in Allegheny County, and soon joined Gen. Richard Crook's troops at Pittsburg, before starting west to Upper Sandusky. The date of the pay roll indicates that the company was in service prior to the first encampment, which was Camp Williamson, 10th November, 1812. General orders, issued. Clothing requisition made at Camp Collins, near Mansfield, November 12, 1812, consisted of blankets, coats, vests, pantaloons, socks and shirts.

First rations were drawn November 8. November 9th was drawn one ration of flour, salt and whiskey. November 10th was drawn one ration of whiskey and candles.

Camp Clearfield, Upper Sandusky, December 19, 1812, December 20, 1812, December 22, 1812, December 25, 1812. Order issued for completion of two block-houses and for the erection of such number of stone houses as may be necessary for depositing stores, and to cause fifty or sixty sleds to be immediately constructed, part of them for use for the transportation of artillery. Guard of noncommissioned officers and thirty men are directed to take care of the droves of public bogs in and around this place and which will be kept berded in the woods until further orders. An order was given for the court martial of three deserters and that no Indians be admitted to the camp without examination by the officer of the day.

The pay of the company, dated Pittsburg, October 15, 1812, shows the pay of Capt. Benjamin Anderson, \$80; James White, \$60; Ensign William Lindsay, \$40; four subordinate officers, \$16 each; fifty-seven privates. \$13.33 each.

George Ramsey died February 7, 1813.

On January 13, 1813, William Craig was discharged from the company to drive a public team, by order signed D. R. Crook, B. G., P. C.

"United States debtor to Maj. Thomas Ringland for transporting his baggage from Fort Meigs to his home, 280 miles, \$28."

This book shows discharges issued by Capt. Benjamin Anderson, dated Fort Meigs, Miami Rapids, April 1, 1813. To John Gordon, first sergeant; Sergt. John Anderson, who had been drafted; Capt. James Parker, a bired substitute for John Potter; Samuel Rankin, sergeant, drafted for a term of six years; Sergt. Ephram Post, drafted; Corp. Chris. Stoolfire, drafted; Corp. James Thompson; Corp. Sylvester Fowler; John White, Sr.; John White, Jr.; John Griffy, John McMillan, James Officer, William Harris, bired substitute for Joseph Bein; William Kelley, bired by Joseph Gutbrie; Abram Anderson, John Laughlin, Moses Linn, Henry Miller, Edward Wier, Phillip Bidilion, Robert Ralston, Alex. Dunlap, Alexander McConnell, Hugn Munnell, Leonard Pansel, John Hawthorn, John Ralston, Ely Loyd, John McCarty, hired substitute for Thomas McKeefer; Jacob Ellet, Daniel Drake, David Simpson, drummer, hired substitute for Timotby Linley; Andy Holland, hired substitute for Hugn Armstrong; Kermit Ross, Samuel Cummins, hired substitute for John Hupp; George Ostler, James McVey, hired substitute for Phillip Minton. The copy of the discharges were continued but three leaves of the book are torn out.

Near the back of this book is a copy of a general discharge, April 17, 1813. The indications are that it was copied by John Gordon. It shows that the soldiers served seventeen days more than their term of enlistment, for which they received the praise of their commanding officer.

The following poem is copied from the orderly book of Capt. Benjamin Anderson's company of Pennsylvania drafted men, in the service of the United States in the War of 1812. No author is named.

“SONG FOR THE 4TH OF JULY, 1813.

“Tune, ‘*Banish Sorrow.*’

“Farewell peace, another crisis
Brings us to the last appeal,
Made when monarchs and their viccs
Leave no argument but steel.

When injustice and oppressiou
Dare avow the Tyrant’s plea,
Who would recommend submission?
Virtue bids us to be free.

History spreads her page before us,
Time unrolls his ample scroll,
Truth unfolds them to insure us
States united ne’er eau fall.

See in annals Greek and Roman
What immortal deeds we find.
There those gallant sons of women
In their Country’s cause combined.

Sons of Freedom, brave descendants
From a race of heroes tried,
To preserve our independence
Let all Europe be defied.

Let not all the world united
Rob us of one sacred right,
Every patriot’s heart delighted
In his country’s cause to fight.

Come then war with us related,
To thy standard we will fly,
Every bosom animated
Either to be free or die.

May the wretch that shrinks from danger
Or deserts the glorious strife,
Never know the smile of beauty
Nor the blessings of a wife.’’

TEXAN WAR.

Washington County was represented in the war between Texas and Mexico in 1836. Maj. Thomas Jefferson Morgan, of Washington, raised a body of thirty men. These men on arriving in Texas found the dispute settled and war over.

MEXICAN WAR.

Only eleven men from Washington County entered the Mexican War. Among them was Col. Norton McGiffin. Six came from Canonsburg, two from Monongahela City and the other three from other parts of Washington County.

CIVIL WAR.

Washington County was not surpassed by any other county during the Rebellion, more recently called the Civil War. The war commenced in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina, April 12, 1861. Three days

later President Lincoln issued a call for 75,000 men to suppress the rebellion. There was a prompt response from Washington County, and within a week following that call two companies had been organized and joined the Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment. These companies were E and G, from Washington and Monongahela and were commanded by Capt. Norton McGiffin and Capt. Robert F. Cooper, respectively. On the 5th day of May, 1861, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act, to organize fifteen regiments for the defense of the State, which should be called the Reserve Corps of Pennsylvania. Company K of the Eighth Reserve, or the Thirty-seventh Regiment, as it is sometimes called, was recruited from Washington, and it was under the command of Capt. A. Wishart. This company was also called ‘‘Hopkin’s Infantry,’’ taking its name from Col. William Hopkins. Company D of the Tenth Reserve Regiment, was recruited at Canonsburg. This company was known as the Jefferson Light Guards and was under Capt. James T. Kirk. Company D of the Seventy-ninth Regiment was a Monongahela City company, under Capt. John S. McBride.

The Eighty-fifth Regiment was made up largely of Washington County men. Capt. Harvey J. Vankirk commanded Company A; Capt. Morgan W. Zollars, Company B; Capt. William H. Horu, Company D, and Capt. Henry A. Purviauce, Company E. Company A was known as the Union Guards; Company B, Ellsworth Cadets; Company D, Lafayette Guards, and Company F, Washington Guards.

Many of Company A of the One Hundredth Regiment were from Washington County. This company was familiarly known as the Roundheads and was under the command of Capt. James Armstrong and later William F. Templeton.

Five Washington County companies were enrolled in the 140th Regiment. Company C, or Brady’s Artillery, was under the command of Capt. David Acheson; Company D, or Tenmile Infantry, Capt. Silas Parker; Company E, Aaron T. Gregg; Company G, or Brown Infantry, Capt. John Fraser, and Company K, Capt. William A. F. Stockton.

Company I, under Capt. William H. McNulty, made up wholly of Washington County men, and Company K, under Capt. William Boyce, recruited from Washington and Allegheny Counties, were in the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, known as the Forty-fourth Regiment of the Pennsylvania line and the Fifteenth of the Reserves. Company H of the 159th Regiment, or the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, was commanded by Capt. John J. Shttterly, of Canonsburg. Company K of the Sixteenth Cavalry, or the 161st Regiment, was organized under the command of Capt. R. W. Parkinsou.

The Ringgold Cavalry, Company A, of the 185th Reg-

iment, or Twenty-second Cavalry, was under Capt. John Keys; Company B, under command of Capt. Andrew J. Greenfield, was called Washington Cavalry; Company C, Capt. George T. Work, later Caleb J. McNulty, the Keystone Cavalry; Company D, Capt. Harvey H. Young, known as the Beallsville Cavalry; Company E, or Independent Cavalry, under Capt. Milton W. Mitchener; Company F, or Pattou Cavalry, under Andrew J. Barr, and Company G, or Lafayette Cavalry, under Capt. Alexander V. Smith.

Of the Sixth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia two companies, A and F, under Capt. Norton McGiffin and Capt. John H. Ewing, came from Washington County. A few of these companies did not engage in any battle, but the great majority battled bravely for their country and some experienced fearful losses.

All honor to those who went as "soldier boys" and who came back "veterans," or alas, came back never. There is no separate organization of Washington County veterans, so the number now living can not be ascertained. A monument to Washington County's soldiers, in the Civil War, stands overlooking the town of Washington from the high front ground of the cemetery.

TENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY N. G. P. AND U. S. V.*

The Tenth Regiment is the successor of what was known as the Seventeenth Division in the gradual evolution of the State forces from the old militia system.

The regiment was organized in 1873 and John A. Black was elected its first colonel on December 19, 1873, resigned December 4, 1878.

Alexander LeRoy Hawkins, captain of Company H, was elected colonel February 27, 1879. He died July 18, 1899, at sea returning from the Philippines and was followed as colonel by James E. Barnett, who resigned in 1907, the regimental headquarters being in Washington for a period of about twenty-eight years.

It served in part in the riots and strike of 1877, and as an organization during the Morewood riots in 1891 and the Homestead strike in 1892. Its crowning achievement was before it, however, when in answer to President McKinley's call it arrived in Mt. Gretna April 28, 1898, and having recruited its strength to seventy-five men per company, volunteered for the war with Spain.

It was mustered into the United States service May 11 and 12, 1898, served in two wars, the Spanish-American and the Philippine Insurrection, and was mustered out at the Presidio in California August 22, 1899. It

* Contributed by James E. Barnett, assisted by Blaine Alken.

Acknowledgements are due to Adjutant General of Pennsylvania Vernon Hazzard, Esq., and Peter G. Kennedy for information received.

left Mt. Gretna May 18, 1898, reached San Francisco May 25, and sailed from there for the Philippines June 15, arriving at Manila July 17 and landing July 21 at Camp Dewey. It left Manila July 1, 1899, reaching San Francisco August 1, leaving August 22, arriving in Pittsburg August 28, 1899.

It fought the principal battle with the Spanish, that of Malate July 31, 1898, in which it lost 6 killed outright, and 2 dying shortly afterwards from wounds, and had 26 wounded. It was also engaged in the attack on Manila on the night of February 4, 1899, capturing next day the Chinese Hospital and LaLoma Church, remaining in the trenches until the 25th of March, 1899, in the meantime engaging in the capture of Calocan. It took part in the general advance on Malolos about twenty miles away, participating in the engagements of San Francisco Del Monte, Tnliahan River, Meycauayan, Marilao, Bocaue, Guiguinto and Malolos.

In the campaign beginning February 4 and ending March 31, 1899, 7 men were killed and 44 wounded, making a total of 15 killed and 70 wounded. The casualties by disease were 9 and 1 missing.

On the return voyage Col. A. L. Hawkins died two days out from Yokohama and his body being embalmed, was brought in escort of Lieut. Blaine Aiken and Chaplain Hunter to Washington for burial. The day after his death the regiment filed slowly past his casket, on the Transport Senator, saying farewell with sorrow and regret to its beloved commander.

The battle of Malate was fought in a terrible typhoon, rain falling in torrents, wind blowing and the enemy only seen by flashes of lightning. The Tenth with the Utah Battery sustained the principal attack, with three companies unprotected on its right, expending over 39,000 rounds of ammunition. It was reinforced later by the Third United States Artillery acting as infantry and the First California Infantry, the latter in the confusion and darkness, firing three volleys in the rear of the Tenth, fortunately without result. Relative to this engagement the following order was issued:

Headquarters Second Brigade U. S. Expeditionary Forces.

Camp Dewey, near Manila, Aug. 1, 1898.
General Orders, No. 10.

1. The Brigadier-General Commanding desires to thank the troops engaged last night for the gallantry and skill displayed by them in repelling such a vigorous attack by largely superior forces of the Spaniards. Not an inch of ground was yielded by the Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry and Batteries "A" and "B" Utah Light Artillery, stationed in the trenches; the Battalion Third U. S. Artillery and First Regiment California Infantry moved forward to their support through a galling fire with the utmost intrepidity. The courage and steadiness shown by all in their first engagement are worthy of the highest commendation.

The dead will be buried with proper honors under the supervision of Regimental and Battalion Commanders at three o'clock today in the yard of the convent near Mari-caban.

By command of

BRIGADIER-GENERAL GREENE.

W. G. BATES, Assistant Adjutant-General.

April 14, 1899, the regiment was ordered to Cavite, which Capt. Gridley, of the Olympia, characterized as "fifteen degrees nearer hell than Manila," and Col. Hawkins was made commander of the Independent Military District of Cavite, which embraced the Peninsula of Cavite and Corregidor Island. He had under him two batteries, First California Heavy Artillery, one battery Wyoming Light Artillery with four guns, one troop of Nevada Cavalry and the Tenth Regiment.

May 12, Col. Hawkins was taken to the Convalescent Hospital at Corregidor Island on account of sickness, by Chaplain Hunter and Lieut. Col. Barnett, and the latter was made commander of the District of Cavite by request of Col. Hawkins, also retaining command of the regiment by directions from headquarters. The regiment had only eight companies, and during its service did the work of a twelve company regiment.

At Mt. Gretna each company was recruited to 75 and at San Francisco Col. Hawkins sent Lieut. Col. Barnett back to Pennsylvania to recruit 248 men to bring the eight companies up to the standard of 106, and also a third battalion of 424 men and 14 officers, making more men than then in service. The additional members of the recruiting party were Battalion Adjutant Charles C. Crowell and Sergts. Samuel S. Clark, Company D; Edward F. Newill, Company E.; George B. Drake, Company K; Corporals C. Harry Landefeld, Company A; Lyman R. Waddle, Company B, and Privates Morrison Barelay, Company I; John C. Shaw, Company C, and Leroy B. Beatty, Company H.

The party left San Francisco June 13, arriving in Pittsburg on the 18th, but found that the quota of the State having been exhausted, the third battalion could not be secured. The 248 men were enlisted from the company towns, rendezvoused at Camp Hawkins at Washington Fair Grounds, and June 25 found them equipped with travel rations, uniforms, wool and rubber blankets, hats, shoes and socks, and sworn in ready to start. Transportation, however, delayed the start until July 4, and the recruits reached San Francisco July 10, and sailed for Honolulu August 27. They reached there and went into camp until they sailed for Manila November 10, reaching there November 25. Having secured a special order Lieut. Col. Barnett reached Manila September 28.

When peace was declared with Spain the Tenth was in the field against the Philipinos. It could have gone home with honor, but the enlisted men decided by vote to remain on the firing line until the United States could send troops to take their places. They stayed in spite of a pestilential climate, suffering more casualties in killed and wounded and finally left with added honor.

The people of San Francisco gave them a most friendly greeting and the regiment was reviewed by Maj. Gen. Shafter on its way to the Presidio. It was noticeable that San Francisco gave more attention to the Tenth than to any other regiment, volunteer or regular. The kindness of its people is one thing a Tenth man will never forget.

"Oh, California! with thy vine clad hills sloping westward to the sea; with thy valleys of golden grain and thy hills of golden sands; with thy San Francisco, Romance of Cities, enthroned beside the Golden Gate of Progress, while life shall last we will remember thy generous and unbounded hospitality, thy tender ministrations to our sick and wounded, thy delicate and active sympathy and assistance in our bereavement."

Muster-out took place at the Presidio. The people of Pittsburg and the home towns of the regiment sent a committee to meet it on arrival August 1, and brought it home in two trains of Pullman ears. The first stop in Pennsylvania and the first meal eaten was at New Brighton, where an appreciated welcome was given by the people and the whole regiment served with breakfast in an immense building.

Arriving in the afternoon of August 28 in Pittsburg, an unparalleled reception was given that almost overwhelmed the Tenth.

President McKinley reviewed the regiment and here announced his policy in regard to the Philippine Islands. In addition there were present Gens. Merritt and Greene. Governors Stone and Atkinson, many other notable men, the First Regiment from Philadelphia and many military and veteran organizations, chief among which was the Grand Army of the Republic. Swords and medals were presented by the Pittsburg Dispatch.

The regiment participated in September in the reception to Admiral Dewey in New York and thus ended its journeyings by land and sea.

HISTORY OF COMPANIES A AND H OF THE TENTH REGIMENT PRIOR TO AND DURING THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR.

Companies A and H at Monongahela and Washington represented the most natural place for their organization at the time of their formation, Washington being the county seat and Monongahela the principal town upon the river.

COMPANY A.

Prior to the war, there was a company of artillery in Monongahela City, which having but one gun paraded as infantry. It went into the War of the Rebellion as a company of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteers and later as Company D of the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania. In 1869 it was reorganized as the Hazzard Zouaves. In special order No. 87, September 23, 1873, it was designated as Light Guards, and in special order No. 96, same year, as Company A, Tenth Regiment Infantry.

J. DeV. Hazzard was the first captain, serving until his resignation in 1878. He was elected lieutenant colonel of the regiment just prior to the riots of 1877, but resigned to command Company A during the service in the anthracite region during that strike. The company was favorably commented upon very often in reports of inspection.

In the battle of Malate, Company A had two members wounded, Corporal Harvey Funkhouser and Private Arthur Johnston. After Manila was taken, Company A with Company B was sent under command of Maj. H. C. Cuthbertson to protect the Convalescent Hospital at Corregidor Island. It would have been an easy matter for the natives to have attacked the island from Point Mariveles and this was a most important duty, although irksome, when their comrades were on the firing line. Five of the members of the company, Capt. Gustav Schaaf, Lieut. John A. Ewing, Sergeants Charles P. Keller, Wiley McConnell and Corporal Oliver Gee, happened to be in the city when the outbreak occurred and took part in the first three days' fighting, when they were sent back by Col. Hawkins. Several members of the company served at regimental headquarters during the campaign, namely, Corporal Moses Robbins Smith, Privates Harry Holland, Dale Jolliffe, Joseph Hoffman, John Miller and Frank Devinney, the latter being the colonel's orderly and Corporal Smith being in general charge of headquarters for Col. Hawkins. Sergeant William H. Cundall, transferred from Company H to Company A, was appointed color bearer in place of Sergeant Harry Palmer, discharged October 5, 1898. Special mention is made by Col. Hawkins in his reports of the service of Capt. Gustav Schaaf, Lieut. John A. Ewing and Adjutant Oliver S. Scott.

COMPANY H.

Company H, of Washington, was organized as the Washington Blues, August 11, 1871, and between that time and 1873 seems to have been known also as the "Washington Guards," as under special order No. 96, in that year, as the Washington Guards it became Company H of the Tenth Regiment Infantry. It was often and favorably spoken of in reports of inspection, and

on May 30, 1879, it won a beautiful silver cup—the Grubb Cup—at Wheeling, W. Va., for the best drilling in competition with companies from Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

It took part in all the engagements of the service, and was on the firing line continuously with the regiment about 71 days. The history of its casualties shows the measure of its service:

KILLED.

Jacob O. Cline.....Mar. 26, 1899
George A. Taylor.....Mar. 29, 1899

WOUNDED.

1st Sgt. Joseph W. Shidler.....Feb. 5, 1899
Pri. Hiram O. Conger.....Feb. 5, 1899
Pri. Ralph M. Hodgins.....Mar. 26, 1899
Lieut. Blaine Aiken.....Mar. 29, 1899
Sgt. John H. Thompson.....Mar. 29, 1899
Pri. A. B. Young.....Mar. 29, 1899
Pri. Walter J. Shidler.....July 31, 1898
Pri. George C. Barr.....Mar. 29, 1899

Of this company Privates John C. Wilkins and Henry W. Weirich were transferred to the U. S. Hospital Corps. Homer Farabee was detailed part of the time to the mail service, Ralph J. Faneuf was detailed in command of the launch running between Corregidor Island and Manila. Corp. A. B. Wilson was detailed to command headquarter's launch at Cavite and Byron D. J. McKeown was appointed to the regimental color guard. Lieut. Blaine Aiken acted as battalion adjutant of the second battalion and at Cavite as regimental adjutant in place of Lieut. Oliver S. Scott, who was acting as acting assistant adjutant general of the district. He received special mention from Col. Hawkins in his report for services on the advance firing line. Girard B. Edwards was detailed for clerical work at division headquarters. Lieut. W. B. Ritchie was appointed aide-de-campe on the staff of Brig. Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, commanding the First Brigade of MacArthur's Division and afterwards acted as post commissary at Corregidor Island.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS OF TENTH REGIMENT FROM WASHINGTON COUNTY PRIOR TO SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Colonel—

A. L. Hawkins. February 27, 1879, to July 18, 1899.

Lieutenant Colonels—

James B. R. Streater. August 8, 1887, to 1897.

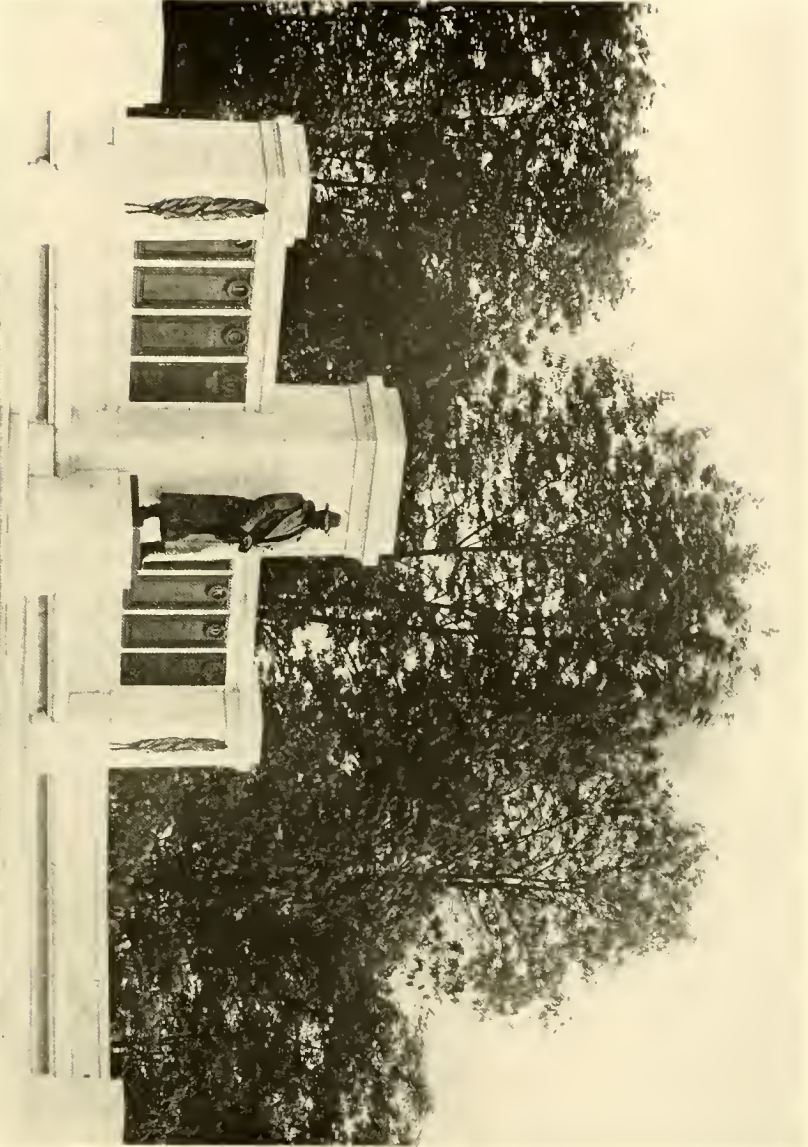
James E. Barnett. August 12, 1897, to June, 1900.

Majors—

Selden L. Wilson. September 10, 1875; to captain Company H, December 20, 1879.

Selden L. Wilson. September 13, 1880; resigned February 9, 1881.

William W. Mowry. October 7, 1890; resigned August 1, 1893.



PESHAWAR MEMORIAL MOUNTAIN, SCHENLEY PARK, PITTSBURGH, PA.
(Erected by Appropriation from the State of Pennsylvania)

James E. Barnett. October 12, 1893; to lieutenant colonel, August 12, 1897.

Adjutants—

Andrew G. Happer. March 15, 1879; resigned September 28, 1880.

John A. McIlvaine. October 1, 1880; resigned June 19, 1882.

James B. R. Streator. June 19, 1882; to lieutenant colonel, August 8, 1887.

Sheldon B. Hayes. August 9, 1887; resigned October 12, 1893.

Harry B. Duncan. October 26, 1893; reappointed May 4, 1894. In S. A. War. Recommissioned captain and Adjutant, April 28, 1899.

Captain and Pay Master—

A. M. Walker. November 25, 1875; to captain Company A, December 30, 1878.

Major and Surgeon—

C. C. Reichard. July 23, 1874, to 1879.

James C. Sloan. April 1, 1879, to 1884.

George E. Lytle. April 16, 1888. From first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, serving until death, March 6, 1891.

First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon—

George E. Lytle. July 3, 1886; to surgeon, April 16, 1888.

First Lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice—

Moses Robbins Smith. June 20, 1887. Rank from June 6, 1887. Commission expired, February 27, 1889.

Second Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutants—

Oliver S. Scott. October 14, 1893; reappointed, May 4, 1894. Recommissioned first lieutenant, April 28, 1899. Served S.-A. War.

John A. Ewing.

OFFICERS OF COMPANY A, TENTH REGIMENT, PRIOR TO SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Captains—

J. DeV. Hazzard, 1869 to 1878.

Alexander McL. Walker. 1878 to 1881.

John Bowman. 1881 to 1883.

Joseph Taylor Armstrong. 1884 to 1889.

Ellsworth C. Westcoat. 1889 to 1893.

Gustav Schaaf. 1893; placed on retired list, December 11, 1899; served S.-A. War.

R. L. Tidball. 1900; to inspector of rifle practice.

First Lieutenants—

Christopher Galloway. July 7, 1869, to September 12, 1873.

John Bowman. October 8, 1873; re-elected, December 28, 1878; to captain, August 8, 1881.

Samuel D. Culbertson. August 8, 1881; resigned, July 14, 1882; re-elected, August 7, 1882.

Moses Robbins Smith. July 3, 1884; to inspector of rifle practice, June 20, 1887.

John S. Nichols. July 16, 1887; resigned, December 3, 1888.

Ellsworth C. Westcoat. January 12, 1889; to captain, July 8, 1889.

John L. Augendobler. July 25, 1889; resigned, March 20, 1893.

Joseph W. Wolfe. May 26, 1893; resigned, January 17, 1896.

Robert L. Tidball. February 10, 1896; to captain, March 5, 1900.

First Lieutenant—

Jonas M. Gee. Served in S.-A. War; March 5, 1900.

Second Lieutenant—

William Oliver. July 7, 1869; resigned, December 20, 1871.

George A. Gregg. November 27, 1873; resigned, January 9, 1878.

John J. Hazzard. December 30, 1878; resigned, July 5, 1880.

Samuel D. Culbertson. August 14, 1880; first lieutenant, August 8, 1881.

William J. Scott. August 8, 1881; died June 8, 1883.

Francis N. Woodward. July 3, 1884; resigned June 7, 1887.

Ellsworth C. Westcoat. July 16, 1887; first lieutenant, January 12, 1889.

John L. Augendobler. January 12, 1889; to first lieutenant, July 25, 1889.

Gustav Schaaf. July 25, 1889; to captain, May 26, 1893.

Clarence L. Hagerty. May 26, 1893; resigned, August 17, 1894.

Robert L. Tidball. November 1, 1894; to first lieutenant, February 10, 1896; in S.-A. War.

John A. Ewing. February 10, 1896; in S.-A. War.

OFFICERS OF COMPANY H, TENTH REGIMENT, PRIOR TO SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

COMPANY H.

Captains—

James T. Kirk. July 1, 1872; resigned, June 23, 1873. Selden L. Wilson. August 23, 1873; to major, September 10, 1875.

Matthew P. Linn. November 25, 1875; resigned, November 29, 1876.

A. L. Hawkins. January 1, 1877; to colonel, February 27, 1879.

James B. Kennedy. March 15, 1879; resigned September 8, 1879.

Selden L. Wilson. Elected December 20, 1879, with rank from August 23, 1873; to major, September 13, 1880.

George W. Thompson. December 30, 1880, to November 3, 1881.

Harvey J. Van Kirk. January 6, 1882; resigned September 18, 1885.

Samuel Hazlett. December 2, 1885; to ordnance officer Second Brigade.

William W. Mowry. May 7, 1887; to major, October 7, 1890.

James E. Barnett. December 3, 1890; to major, October 12, 1893.

Alonzo M. Porter. December 4, 1893. Commission expired December 3, 1898. In volunteer service S.-A. War. Re-elected, March 2, 1900.

First Lieutenant—

Matthew P. Linn. July 1, 1871; to captain, July 25, 1875.

James B. Kennedy. November 25, 1875; to captain, March 15, 1879.

George W. Thompson. March 15, 1879; to captain, December 30, 1880.

James W. Sprowls. December 30, 1880; resigned, February 6, 1883.

Charles V. Harding. March 16, 1883; resigned, December 2, 1885.

William Woods Mowry. January 25, 1886; to captain, May 7, 1887.

James E. Barnett. May 7, 1887; to captain, December 3, 1890.

Simon S. Baker. December 3, 1890; resigned, March 26, 1892.

Shelby Means. June 17, 1892. Commission expired June 17, 1897; honorable discharge to date from February 15, 1900. (S. O. No. 8.)

Frank B. Hawkins. July 17, 1897. Honorable discharge to date, from February 15, 1900 (S. O. No. 8). Volunteer service S.-A. War.

Blaine Aiken. March 2, 1900.

Second Lieutenant—

James B. Kennedy. October 5, 1872; to first lieutenant, November 25, 1875.

George W. Thompson. November 25, 1875; to first lieutenant, March 15, 1879.

Henry Herrick. March 15, 1879; resigned December 15, 1880.

Robert L. Thompson. December 30, 1880. Commission expired, December 12, 1885.

Hugh A. Rogers. Jan. 24, 1886. Resigned, May 17, 1887.

Edgar T. Kirk. June 25, 1887. Resigned, October 1, 1888.

Simon S. Baker. November 8, 1888; to first lieutenant, December 3, 1890.

Shelby Means. January 2, 1891; to first lieutenant, June 17, 1892.

John S. Luther. June 27, 1892. Resigned, July 6, 1893.

James R. Burnside. August 7, 1893. Resigned, July 24, 1894.

John R. Goode. August 13, 1894. Discharged, December 22, 1897 (Section 31, Military Code).

Blaine Aiken. May 2, 1898; to first lieutenant, March 2, 1900.

James P. Braden. March 2, 1900.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS TENTH REGT. PA. INF. U. S. V., DURING SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR AND PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION.

Field and Staff—

Colonel, Alexander L. Hawkins, Washington, Pa.

Lieutenant-Colonel, James E. Barnett, Washington, Pa.

Major, Harry C. Cuthbertson, New Brighton, Pa.

Major, Everhart Bierer, Uniontown, Pa.

Adjutant, Harry B. Duncan, Washington, Pa.

Adjutant, Oliver S. Scott, Monongahela, Pa.

Quartermaster, Edward B. McCormick, Greensburg, Pa.

Quartermaster, John F. Wentling, Jr., Greensburg, Pa.

Major and Surgeon, George W. Neff, Masontown, Pa.

Assistant Surgeon, John W. Coffin, Beaver Falls, Pa.

Assistant Surgeon, Louis P. McCormick, Connellsville, Pa.

Assistant Surgeon, George D. McIlwaine, Washington, Pa.

Chaplain, Joseph L. Hunter, Jamestown, Pa.

Battalion Adjutant, Charles C. Crowell, Greensburg, Pa.

Non-Commissioned Staff—

Sergeant-Major, Lewis W. Sayers, Wayneburg, Pa.
Q. M. Sergeant, Charles B. Hollingsworth, Greensburg, Pa.

Q. M. Sergeant, Leroy B. Beatty, Washington, Pa.
Hospital Steward, Edwin H. Lowe, Mt. Pleasant, Pa.

Hospital Steward, Harry Wolfe, Connellsville, Pa.
Chief Musician, Reno L. Mosier, Uniontown, Pa.

Principal Musician, Andrew J. Linn, New Brighton, Pa.

Principal Musician, Frank M. Keffer, Ligonier, Pa.

Band—

Reno L. Mosier, Chief Musician, cornet.

Andrew J. Linn, Principal Musician, cornet.

Robert R. Harris, Company B, drum major.

Robert D. Jolliffe, Company A, drum major.

Michael J. Norton, Company E, cornet.

Arthur P. Riddle, Company C, clarionet.

Thomas P. Madigan, Company I, clarionet.

John Sant, Jr., Company E, flute.

John M. Luther, Company K, flute.

Samuel E. Bretz, Company D, flute.

John Campbell, Company I, flute.

Charles H. Pastor, Jr., Company H, flute.

Charles E. Burke, Company C, trombone.

Oscar Curry, Company K, trombone.

Frank H. Hoon, Company B, snare drum.

Lewis E. Day, Company K, snare drum.

Charles R. Gemmell, Company E, snare drum.

Charles H. Delaney, Company H, snare drum.

George H. Mackey, Company B, snare drum.

James E. Stevenson, Company E, snare drum.

Taylor H. Boucher, Company I, snare drum.

Elmer E. Barnes, Company C, bass drum.

Thomas R. Cunningham, Company D, cymbals.

Frank M. Keffer, (second principal musician, March 15, 1899. S. O., 36), C., bugler.

Herbert N. Smith, Company E, bugler.

Joseph W. Frankenberry, Company C, bugler.

Frank M. Barber, Company I, bugler.

Samuel A. Moyers, Company H, bugler.

William E. Belding, Company C, bugler.

Charles R. Shillitoe, Company K, bugler.

Frank C. Johuson, Company D, bugler.

Thomas O. Ulery, Company H, bugler.

Harry N. Miller, Company B, bugler.

ROSTER COMPANY A, TENTH REGIMENT, IN SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR AND PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION.

Captain, Gustav Schaaf, Monongahela, Pa.

First Lieutenant, Robert L. Tidball, Monongahela, Pa.

Second Lieutenant, John A. Ewing, Monongahela, Pa.

First Sergeant, John Daniels, Monongahela, Pa.

First Sergeant, Gustav Schaaf, Monongahela, Pa.

Q. M. Sergeant, Jonas M. Gee, Monongahela, Pa.

Sergeant, Charles P. Keller, Monongahela, Pa.

Sergeant, Wiley McConnell, Monongahela, Pa.

Sergeant, Harry Palmer, Monongahela, Pa.

Sergeant, William H. Cundall, Washington, Pa.

Sergeant, C. Harry Landefeld, Monongahela, Pa.

Corporal, Harry E. Teeple, Monongahela, Pa.

Corporal, William McGregor, Monongahela, Pa.

Corporal, Joseph Kennedy, Monongahela, Pa.

Corporal, Sherman Ingham, Charleroi, Pa.

Corporal, Moses Robbings Smith, McKeesport, Pa.

Corporal, Oliver Gee, Monongahela, Pa.
 Corporal, Porter M. Wall, Monongahela, Pa.
 Corporal, Stephen R. Frye, Monongahela, Pa.
 Corporal, Frank E. Yohe, Jr., Monongahela, Pa.
 Corporal, Harvey Funkhouser, New Brighton, Pa.
 Musician, George H. Maekey, Bellevernon, Pa.
 Cook, Charles E. Lewis, Washington, Pa.

Privates—

Edward L. Adams, Washington, Pa.
 George Anderson, Monongahela, Pa.
 Harry G. Bagnell, New Brighton, Pa.
 Robert Barrett, Pittsburg, Pa.
 Andrew Baxter, Riverview, Pa.
 J. Lexington Bell, Monongahela, Pa.
 Samuel M. Binner, Straustown, Pa.
 John Boyd, Monongahela, Pa.
 Harry M. Brewer, Punxsutawney, Pa.
 John Brown, Pittsburg, Pa.
 John Byers, Monongahela, Pa.
 Charles Campbell, Monongahela, Pa.
 Leroy H. Cheeseman, Library, Pa.
 William Collins, Bunola, Pa.
 William Copeland, Charleroi, Pa.
 Alexander Coulter, Latrobe, Pa.
 Frederiek E. Craft, Brownsville, Pa.
 Daniel Craig, Monongahela, Pa.
 Alexander W. Darragh, Venetia, Pa.
 Meikel Dessing, Charleroi, Pa.
 Frank Devinaucy, Charleroi, Pa.
 Russell Dewalt, Monongahela, Pa.
 Calvin H. Dills, California.
 Frank Downer, Monongahela, Pa.
 Charles Downer, Monongahela, Pa.
 George W. Downs, Charleroi, Pa.
 Frederick W. Enos, Charleroi, Pa.
 Alvin W. Foss, California.
 Grant F. Fasnacht, Lancaster, Pa.
 Duncau Ferguson, Monongahela, Pa.
 Wade Ford, Monongahela, Pa.
 Blanchard Forsythe, Charleroi, Pa.
 Ernest A. Foster, Monongahela, Pa.
 Herman B. Furlong, Duquesne, Pa.
 Samuel M. Gibson, Monongahela, Pa.
 John E. Green, Charleroi, Pa.
 Bertie Harris, Monongahela, Pa.
 William Hughes, Monongahela, Pa.
 Charles Heasley, Emlenton, Pa.
 Harry Heekathorn, New Brighton, Pa.
 Charles Henderson, Webster, Pa.
 William Herron, Monongahela, Pa.
 Joseph A. Hoffman, Monongahela, Pa.
 Harry Holland, Monongahela, Pa.
 William Hunter, Charleroi, Pa.
 Arthur Johnston, Monongahela, Pa.
 Robert D. Jolliffe, Charleroi, Pa.
 Mortimer A. Jones, Charleroi, Pa.
 David Keek, Charleroi, Pa.
 Alexander P. Kirkpatrick, Charleroi, Pa.
 Frank C. Kunkel, Homestead, Pa.
 William M. Long, Monongahela, Pa.
 James A. Melville, Sunnyside, Pa.
 John Miller, Delrio, Texas.
 Joseph Miller, Monongahela, Pa.
 David D. Moninger, Washington, Pa.
 William H. McKain, Charleroi, Pa.
 Robert H. McKinnis, New Brighton, Pa.
 Joseph Norris, Monongahela, Pa.

Robert I. Pancoast, Monongahela, Pa.
 Carl Paxton, California.
 Harry H. Peterson, Monongahela, Pa.
 John Phillips, Charleroi, Pa.
 Harry A. Power, Monongahela, Pa.
 William Pritchard, Riverview, Pa.
 Charles Pritchard, Shire Oaks, Pa.
 William Ray, Monongahela, Pa.
 Dick Reed, Charleroi, Pa.
 Peter Reifer, Bunola, Pa.
 Charles C. Renouf, Beaver Falls, Pa.
 Francis Roberts, Monongahela, Pa.
 William Robinson, Monongahela, Pa.
 Henry Roush, Monongahela, Pa.
 George A. Rowe, (never joined regiment), Monessen, Pa.
 Theodor Schroer, Monongahela, Pa.
 Wilbur S. Sheplar, Monongahela, Pa.
 John Stager, Monongahela, Pa.
 Joseph A. Sumney, Monongahela, Pa.
 Charles Sutman, Monongahela, Pa.
 Edwin Tombaugh, Scenery Hill, Pa.
 John Warren, Monongahela, Pa.
 John Uhlman, Monongahela, Pa.
 William T. Van Voorhis, Monongahela, Pa.
 Jesse J. B. Wall, Harrisburg, Pa.
 Frank Wall, Harrisburg, Pa.
 Charles Wolf, Allegheny, Pa.
 Charles Woodward, Monongahela, Pa.

ROSTER OF COMPANY H, TENTH REGIMENT, IN SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR AND PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION.

Captain, Alonzo M. Porter, Washington, Pa.
 First Lieutenant, Frank B. Hawkins, Washington, Pa.
 First Lieutenant, Blaine Aiken, Washington, Pa.
 Second Lieutenant, William B. Ritchie, Washington, Pa.
 Pa.
 First Sergeant, John H. Thompson, Washington, Pa.
 First Sergeant, Joseph W. Shidler, Bissell, Pa.
 Q. M. Sergeant, Philip V. Blond, Washington, Pa.
 Sergeant, Samuel K. Weirich, Jr., Washington, Pa.
 Sergeant, Joseph H. Brice, Washington, Pa.
 Sergeant, James P. Braden, Washington, Pa.
 Sergeant, John H. Thompson, Washington, Pa.
 Sergeant, William H. Cundall, Washington, Pa.
 Corporal, David H. Welch, Washington, Pa.
 Corporal, Ernest Waltz, Washington, Pa.
 Corporal, James A. Seaman, Washington, Pa.
 Corporal, Eli H. Wherry, Washington, Pa.
 Corporal, Arthur L. Phillips, Mulvane, Kas.
 Corporal, Jacob A. Harshman, Deemston, Pa.
 Corporal, Thomas R. McMillan, Canonsburg, Pa.
 Corporal, Frederick W. Brice, Washington, Pa.
 Corporal, Fullerton Parker, Parkers Landing, Pa.
 Corporal, Charles H. Rodgers, Washington, Pa.
 Corporal, Albert B. Wilson, Washington, Pa.
 Corporal, Albert R. Criswell, Washington, Pa.
 Corporal, Edwin C. Long, Greensburg, Pa.
 Corporal, Daniel Van Voorhis, Zanesville, O.
 Corporal, Leroy B. Beatty, Washington, Pa.
 Musician, Charles H. Delaney, Harrisburg, Pa.
 Musician, Charles H. Pastor, Jr., Harrisburg, Pa.
 Artificer, Otto Luellen, Washington, Pa.
 Cook, James R. Caldwell, Canonsburg, Pa.

Privates—

Alexander H. Anderson, Venetia, Pa.

Frank M. Anderson, Washington, Pa.
 Harry P. Arters, Parkers Landing, Pa.
 George C. Barr, Washington, Pa.
 Chester W. Blaney, Washington, Pa.
 George A. Bovier, Bissell, Pa.
 William M. Braden, Ten Mile, Pa.
 William J. Brown, Washington, Pa.
 Charles U. Brownlee, Washington, Pa.
 George R. Christman, Washington, Pa.
 John E. Clark, Washington, Pa.
 Jacob O. Cline, Washington, Pa.
 Hiram O. Conger, Dunns' Station.
 Hope B. Cooper, Parkers Landing, Pa.
 Harry E. Cope, Greensburg, Pa.
 William H. Cundall, Washington, Pa.
 David M. Curran, Washington, Pa.
 Albert R. Criswell, Washington, Pa.
 Claude C. Duffey, Washington, Pa.
 Harry E. Duffey, Washington, Pa.
 William J. Dulaney, Washington, Pa.
 Chester O. Dunlap, Washington, Pa.
 Adam H. Ecker, Washington, Pa.
 Hays Edstrom, Washington, Pa.
 Girard B. Edwards, Ramey, Pa.
 Charles Egley, Washington, Pa.
 Ralph J. Faneuf, Honolulu, H. I.
 Homer Farabee, Washington, Pa.
 Lon Fithian, Washington, Pa.
 Jacob C. Franz, Canonsburg, Pa.
 Charles C. Hammond, Washington, Pa.
 James G. Hammond, Washington, Pa.
 George M. Hart, Washington, Pa.
 James W. P. Hart, Washington, Pa.
 Ralph M. Hodgens, Taylorstown, Pa.
 Harry H. Huston, Lone Pine, Pa.
 William U. Kennedy, Washington, Pa.
 James B. Kennedy, Washington, Pa.
 James S. Keys, Monongahela, Pa.
 William F. Leonard, Washington, Pa.
 Harry H. Linn, Washington, Pa.
 Charles E. Manon, Van Buren, Pa.
 Shan Margerm, Washington, Pa.
 John M. McAdam, Washington, Pa.
 William V. McCaffrey, Washington, Pa.
 William D. McCaskey, Washington, Pa.
 William A. McCracken, Washington, Pa.
 John L. McCullough, Bissell, Pa.
 George B. McKeag, Washington, Pa.
 Benjamin R. McKennan, Washington, Pa.
 Byron D. J. McKeown, Washington, Pa.
 John McMurray, Washington, Pa.
 William G. McWilliams, Washington, Pa.
 Watson C. Mobley, Parkers Landing, Pa.
 James G. Monroe, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
 Howard L. Morrow, Parkers Landing, Pa.
 Samuel A. Moyers, Canonsburg, Pa.
 Timothy Mullin, Washington, Pa.
 John E. Murray, Washington, Pa.
 Ernest M. Newlon, Washington, Pa.
 James O. Parker, Washington, Pa.
 Charles W. Phillips, Washington, Pa.
 Edward M. Power, Jr., Rochester, Pa.
 John J. Ralston, Canonsburg, Pa.
 William E. Ralston, Pittsburg, Pa.
 William E. Reed, Mendelssohn, Pa.
 Thomas M. Reese, Canonsburg, Pa.
 Chase S. Robinson, Parkers Landing, Pa.

McDowell P. Schaughency, Canonsburg, Pa.
 Walter J. Shidler, Castile, Pa.
 Charles N. Smith, Washington, Pa.
 William R. Stanffer, Washington, Pa.
 Charles L. Steward, Claysville, Pa.
 Matthew R. Stuchell, Washington, Pa.
 George A. Taylor, Washington, Pa.
 James W. Tush, West Middletown, Pa.
 Thomas O. Ulery, Zollarsville, Pa.
 Henry W. Weirich, Washington, Pa.
 Charles Wells, Washington, Pa.
 Elmer White, Washington, Pa.
 John C. Wilkins, Parkers Landing, Pa.
 George E. Wilson, Washington, Pa.
 Robert G. Woodside, Pittsburg, Pa.
 Alexander B. Young, Prosperity, Pa.
 Wray G. Zelt, Washington, Pa.

LOSSES OF TENTH REGT., PA. INF., U. S. V., DURING SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR AND PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION.

Killed—

Corp. Jacob Landis, Company C, February 5, 1899.
 Pri. Robert L. Fox, Company C, wounded August 1, died September 5, 1898.
 Pri. Fred M. Jennewine, Company C, March 29, 1899.
 Corp. Walter E. Brown, Company D, July 31, 1898.
 Pri. William E. Bnnton, Company E, July 31, 1898.
 Pri. Jacob Hull, Jr., Company E, July 31, 1898.
 Pri. Jesse Noss, Company E, July 31, 1898.
 Pri. Alexander Newill, Company E, March 25, 1899.
 Pri. William H. Stillwagon, Company E, July 31, 1898.
 Pri. Lee Snyder, Company E, wounded July 31, 1898.
 Died August 3, 1898.
 Pri. Jacob O. Cline, Company H, March 26, 1899.
 Pri. George A. Taylor, Company H, March 29, 1899.
 Pri. John Brady, Company I, July 31, 1898.
 Pri. Bert Armbrust, Company I, March 30, 1899.
 Pri. Daniel W. Stephens, Company I, March 29, 1899.

Wounded—

Col. Alexander L. Hawkins, March 29, 1899.
 Maj. Everhart Bierer, February 5, 1899.
 Lieut. Albert J. Buttermore, Company D, July 31, 1898.
 Lieut. Sammie V. Ulsb, Company D, July 31, 1898.
 Capt. James A. Loar, Company E, July 31, 1898.
 Lieut. John C. Thompson, Company E, March 17, 1899.
 Lieut. Nathaniel J. Hurst, Company E, July 31, 1898.
 Lieut. Blaine Aiken, Company H, March 29, 1899.
 Lieut. Richard D. Laird, Company I, July 31, 1898.
 Lieut. George L. Gordon, Company K, July 31, 1898.
 Corp. Harvey Funkhouser, Company A, July 31, 1898.
 Pri. Arthur Johnston, Company A, July 31, 1898.
 Q. M. Sergt. Alexander McCanch, Company C, March 17, 1899.
 Sergt. Charles W. Ashcraft, Company C, March 29, 1899.
 Mus. Elmer E. Barnes, Company C, March 26, 1899.
 Pri. William D. Collins, Company C, March 26, 1899.
 Pri. Gilbert Cuite, Company C, February 26, 1899.
 Pri. Ralph W. E. Downs, Company C, March 29, 1899.
 Pri. Carl W. Debolt, Company C, February 5, 1899.
 Pri. William D. Lewis, Company C, March 29, 1899.
 Pri. Allen W. Rockwell, Company C, February 5, 1899.
 Pri. Charles O. Walker, Company C, March 25, 1899.
 Sergt. Alva M. Walters, Company D, July 31, 1898.
 Corp. Harry L. Bishop, Company D, July 31, 1898.
 Corp. Howard E. Cromwell, Company D, July 31, 1898.

- Corp. George W. Calhoun, Company D, July 31, 1898.
 Corp. Thomas B. Critchfield, Company D, March 29, 1899.
 Corp. Albert R. Loudon, Company D, July 31, 1898.
 Corp. Charles E. Maloy, Company D, July 31, 1898.
 Corp. Joseph Earle Shaw, Company D, July 31, 1898.
 Pri. Patrick Cummings, Company D, March 29, 1899.
 Pri. Edward C. Caldwell, Company D, February 5, 1899.
 Pri. George B. Gemas, Company D, March 30, 1899.
 Pri. John A. Keslar, Company D, February 4, 1899.
 Pri. Eugene R. Morgan, Company D, March 25, 1899.
 Pri. James Novrecki, Company D, March 29, 1899.
 Pri. Charles J. Rosenecker, Company D, March 29, 1899.
 Pri. Alva A. Snyder, Company D, July 31, 1898.
 Pri. Henry I. Trout, Company D, March 25, 1899.
 Pri. Charles W. Wallace, Company D, July 31, 1898.
 Pri. Matthew J. Welsh, Company D, July 31, 1898.
 Pri. Richard G. Baer, Company E, March 29, 1899.
 Pri. Sylvester B. Bobbs, Company E, July 31, 1898.
 Pri. Charles H. Eminhizer, Company E, July 31, 1898.
 Pri. John A. Hennessey, Company E, February 25, 1899.
 Pri. Roy J. D. Knox, Company E, March 30, 1899.
 Pri. Howard Miner, Company E, July 31, 1898.
 Pri. John A. McVay, Company E, March 17, 1899.
 Pri. Frank J. Schachte, Company E, March 28, 1899.
 Pri. Christopher Seibert, Company E, July 31, 1898.
 Pri. George Washabaugh, Company E, July 31, 1898.
 Pri. William H. West, Company E, March 29, 1899.
 First Sergt. Joseph W. Shidler, Company H, February 5, 1899.
 Sergt. John H. Thompson, Company H, March 29, 1899.
 Pri. Hiram O. Conger, Company H, February 5, 1899.
 Pri. Ralph M. Hodgens, Company H, March 26, 1899.
 Pri. Walter J. Shidler, Company H, July 31, 1898.
 Pri. Alexander B. Young, Company H, March 29, 1899.
 First Sergt. A. C. Remaley, Company I, March 29, 1899.
 Q. M. Sergt. A. W. Powell, Company I, July 31, 1898.
 and March 29, 1899.
 Pri. Morrison Barelay, Company I, March 27, 1899.
 Pri. Joseph C. Mickey, Company I, March 27, 1899.
 Pri. William H. Stouffer, Company I, March 26, 1899.
 First Sergt. Charles T. Wallace, Company K, March 26, 1899.
 Sergt. Frank Sharp, Company K, March 28, 1899.
 Pri. Charles S. Carter, Company K, July 31, 1898.
 Pri. Victor H. Holmes, Company K, July 31, 1898.
 Pri. Vernon Kelley, Company K, March 26, 1899.
 Pri. Solomon P. Kush, Company K, March 29, 1899.
 Pri. Frank G. Worthington, Company K, March 26, 1899.
Died of Disease—
 Col. A. L. Hawkins. On Transport Senator, at sea, July 18, 1899.
 Pri. William K. McAllister, Company B, Manila, January, 1899.
 Pri. Frank Braiu, Company C, Manila, January 15, 1899.
 Pri. William H. Crable, Company C, Manila, September 10, 1898.
 Pri. Sylvester B. Bobbs, Company E, ou Transport Morgan City, at sea, July 22, 1899.
 Pri. William M. Braden, Company H, Manila, September 21, 1898.
 Pri. James G. Monroe, Company H. Manila, November 4, 1898.
 Pri. Henry H. Weaver, Company K, Manila, October 22, 1898.
 William T. Doran, (Searchlight—mascot), Manila, September 30, 1898.
Missing—
 Pri. Grant Cullums, Company C, sent through iusurgent lines January 21, 1899. Never returned.

CHAPTER XIII.

POLITICAL AND LEGAL HISTORY WITH COUNTY ROSTER. POLITICAL HISTORY*

First Election in the County—Anti-Federal Sentiment—The Washington Mechanical Society—The Anti-Masonic Excitement—Election of Ritner—Thomas M. T. McKennan—“Uncle Joe” Henderson—Legislative Apportionments—Constitution of 1838—The Log Cabin and Hard Cider Campaign—Congressional and Presidential Contests Before and Since the Civil War—Contests for Other Offices—Political Complexion of the County—Legal History—Famous Judges and Attorneys—The Court House—Juvenile Court—County Roster—Bar Association—Members of Congress—State Senators and Representatives—Roll of Attorneys.

The political history of Washington County covers a period of 127 years and is full of interesting features. When the county was organized in 1781 the constitution of 1776 was in force. Under the provisions of that instrument the executive power of the State was vested in a Supreme Executive Council, consisting of one person elected for three years in each county and one from the City of Philadelphia. The council elected a president and vice president and appointed all the county officers except sheriff, coroner and commissioner, who were elected each year.

FIRST ELECTION IN COUNTY.

The first election held in the county in October, 1781, is said to have been very exciting. Although the boundary controversy had been settled two years before, the contest in 1781 was really between the partisans of Virginia and Pennsylvania. The oath of allegiance and fidelity required by the Supreme Executive Council to be taken by each elector, was dispensed with by consent of both the parties into which our people were divided. This general election was held at Washington, doubtless in the house of Charles Dodd, which stood on the site of the present Stream Building, on South Main Street. Under the law the election was to be held at the court house and Dodd's Inn was used as a court house that year. The voters of the entire county came to Washington to participate in this election. This was the case until 1787, when the county was divided into six election districts.

The partisans of Virginia were successful in this first political contest in Washington County. Dorsey Pentecost was chosen as a member of the Supreme Executive Council; James Edgar and John Cannon as representatives; Van Swearingen and Andrew Swearingen as sheriffs; William McFarlane and William McComb as coroners, and George Vallandigham, Thomas Crooks and John McDowell as commissioners. Pentecost, Cannon and Vallandigham were ardent Virginia partisans, while Crooks and McDowell leaned to that side.

The result showed that the Virginians were in a major-

ity. Under the constitution the council was authorized to commission either one of the persons elected sheriff, and it appointed Van Swearingen. It had the same power with the office of coroner, and commissioned William McFarlane.

Other elections held under the first constitution were probably as exciting as that of 1781, but no record of the vote has been preserved and no newspapers were printed in the county prior to 1795, when the Western Telegraph and Washington Advertiser was established.

In the early political division into parties Washington County voters were strongly favorable to the policies of Jefferson and against those of Hamilton. In 1788, 1792 and 1800 the presidential electors for Pennsylvania were chosen by the Legislature and there was consequently no vote of the people. The governor was the only State officer elected by the people under the constitution of 1790. In the choice of eight congressmen-at-large, at the first election in 1788 the Federalist ticket polled only 34 votes in Washington County and the Democratic-Republican ticket 303. At the first election for governor in 1790, Gen. Arthur St. Clair, the Federal candidate, received 542 votes in the county and Thomas Mifflin, 1732. At the second election for governor, in 1793, F. A. Muhlenberg, Federal, had 922 votes to 1257 for Governor Mifflin. After the Whiskey Insurrection the county was more than ever one-sided. Federalists were in control of the National government and had enforced the excise law, which was odious in the western counties. At the gubernatorial election in 1796, Muhlenberg, who was again the Federalist candidate, received only 25 votes, while Governor Mifflin had 1256. From that time on for thirty years Washington County was one of the strongholds in the State of the Democratic-Republican party. When James Ross made his first race for the governorship in 1799, although he had been for years a resident of Washington County, and had at the time the prestige of a seat in the United States Senate, he received only 1,106 votes to 1,755 for Thomas McKean. He fared no better in 1802, and was beaten by a vote of 3,680 to 1,067 in 1808.

* By Hon. E. F. Acheson.

One of the agencies which contributed to making Washington County so one sided politically, was the Washington Meehanical Society, which was organized on May 12, 1792, with Jonathan Morris president, and David Redick as secretary. This was really a Jacobin Society, similar to Tammany Hall, the famous political organization of New York, which was founded on May 12, 1789. The Washington County branch unquestionably had an important part in shaping the politics of the county. When Governor McKean ran as an independent candidate, in 1805, although he was successful in the State, Simon Snyder, the regular nominee, carried Washington County by a vote of 2,290 to 1,088. In 1804 there was no opposition to the Jefferson electoral ticket in the county; in 1820 there was no opposition to the Monroe electoral ticket, and in 1826 there was no opposition to the re-election of Governor Shulze. In these three cases the vote of the county was unanimous. Even in 1820, when Joseph Heister, independent candidate for governor, carried the State, he lost the county by a vote of 1,814 to 3,037 for Governor Findley.

These contests will give an idea of how decidedly the people of Washington County were on one side of the political fence during the first forty years of its history. The principal contests were for governor, as the governor appointed most of the county officers until 1839, when the constitution adopted the previous year went into effect. No party nominations were made for sheriff. Under the constitution of 1790 two persons were to be chosen, one of whom was to be appointed by the governor. The contests were in the nature of a "scrub race." Though the governor was authorized to appoint either of the two highest in vote, yet he usually commissioned the one who had received the greatest number. In only one case in this county was there an exception and that was in 1805, when Governor McKean appointed John McCluney, who was second on the return, being 276 votes behind Robert Anderson.

No serious division occurred in the ranks of the old Democratic-Republican party in Washington County from the time of the Whiskey Insurrection, in 1794, down to the date of the anti-Masonic excitement in 1829. For forty years that party had undisputed control of Washington County. All its candidates were elected, usually without opposition. Occasionally sporadic independent movements sprang up aimed at the defeat of the regular ticket or of some particularly objectionable candidate upon it. None of these movements was successful. Even when the contest against the regulars proved successful in the State, Washington County remained in the Democratic-Republican ranks. Several of these contests were very fierce, and it is noticeable that in each case the factions would charge each other with being Federalists. The old time Democrats hated the Feder-

alists and used the cry of an alliance with the remnants with the Federal party to conjure with and secure votes against the opposing faction.

Under the constitution of 1790, the governor was elected for a term of three years. For 39 years every candidate for governor of the Democratic-Republican party carried Washington County. Usually the majority was overwhelming. As already stated Governor Shulze had no opposition in 1826. Then came the great anti-Masonic wave. Joseph Ritner, a resident of Washington County, became one of the leaders of the anti-Masonic movement. He had been for years a member in good standing of the Democratic-Republican party. Six times in succession, from 1821 till 1826, he was elected a member of the Legislature for Washington County. Ritner was of German descent, and strong with the "Pennsylvania Dutch." His nomination was aimed to secure the heavy German vote in the eastern part of the State and yet appeal to the local pride of the strong Democratic counties west of the mountains. Up to that time no governor of Pennsylvania had resided in the western part of the State. Ritner was four times the candidate of the Anti-Masonic party and each time he carried Washington County. His majority in 1829 was 181; in 1832 it was 140; in 1835, when the Democratic vote was divided between Wolf and Muhlenberg, he had a plurality of 715, and a majority of 336 in the county; and in 1838 a majority of 67. He was only successful in one contest, being elected in 1835 by a plurality of 28,219, though in a majority in the State by 12,367.

Though Ritner's personal popularity and the feeling of local pride in the home candidate was sufficient to give him a majority it was not strong enough to carry the anti-Masonic ticket to victory. The principal contests during these early years in the last century were for members of the Assembly. As already noted, the governor appointed all the county officers except sheriff, coroner, commissioner and treasurer up until 1839. The members of the Legislature were supposed to have great influences with the governor in his choice of county officers. The local political factions within the ranks of the Democratic-Republican party aimed to control the county meetings and nominate their candidates for the Legislature. As already noted the contests for sheriff and coroner were in the nature of a "free-for-all." The county treasurer was chosen annually by the county commissioners. The only positions over which there were party contests were congress, assembly and commissioner. Of course the persons elected as sheriff and coroner were generally members of the dominant party, but frequently a half dozen or more candidates presented themselves or were voted for by their friends. In 1817 seven persons were candidates for sheriff and in 1820 fifteen persons. Anyone could run for sheriff or

coroner who cared to make the race. But party lines were drawn on the offices of Congress and Assembly and for forty years no one was elected to either of these offices who was not the regular party nominee of the Democratic-Republican organization. This was the case from the time party lines were drawn between the followers of Hamilton and Jefferson during President Washington's administration down to 1830.

In that year Thomas M. T. McKennan was elected to Congress by a majority of 165 votes over Gen. William McCreery, who had served one term. At that time, indeed from 1803 to 1843, Washington County constituted a separate congressional district, having sufficient population to entitle it to that honor. Mr. McKennan, who first broke the ranks of the old and what might be called bourbon democracy, was a man of exceptional popularity. He was a son of Col. William McKennan, an officer in a Delaware regiment during the Revolutionary War. Mr. McKennan was a lawyer, 36 years of age, and prominent in the militia at the time of his first election to Congress. In those days the militia was one of the principal avenues to political preferment. The State troops were numerous and each locality in Washington County had its company of militia. The annual encampments were great events. They brought together thousands of people and afforded splendid opportunities for political work. The militia was a medium for making acquaintances in all parts of the county, and a man who was popular among the young men who had a taste for military life, always stood a good chance for political preferment. Gen. Thomas Patterson, Gen. McCreery and others prominent in political circles in the county, were also officers in the militia. Mr. McKennan was elected to Congress four times in succession. In 1832 he had 680 majority over Gen. McCreery. This was remarkable in view of the fact that the Jackson electoral ticket carried the county by a vote of 3,125 to 1,888. In 1834, he had a majority of 134 over Col. Thomas Ringland, and in 1836 he defeated Ringland by 239 votes.

While Mr. McKennan's personal popularity was sufficient to give him an election for these four terms, it did not, even with the Ritner and anti-Masonic sentiment, prove sufficient to break down the old Democratic-Republican organization. About this time, during Jackson's administration, the party name changed and the followers of Jefferson called themselves simply Democrats. Many old time members of that party, who were imbued with Hamilton's doctrines, although in factional contests they denounced the Federalists, became Whigs. Many old Democratic-Republicans reached the Whig party by means of the anti-Masonic half-way house.

Though Ritner carried the county for governor in 1829 and McKennan for Congress in 1830, the Democratic

ticket for Assembly was successful. The directors of the poor were chosen for the first time in 1830, when the three Democratic candidates were elected, as were the Democratic candidates for commissioner and auditor.

The Democratic ticket was successful in 1831, but in 1832 Joseph Henderson broke the long record of Democratic success and was elected to the Legislature. Three years before he had been elected sheriff and from this coign of vantage had made a successful assault on the old party citadel. "Uncle Joe" Henderson was one of the best men who ever lived in the county. He had been clerk of courts from 1823 to 1828, and was afterwards postmaster at Washington. His popularity was not sufficient, however, to stand up against the old Democratic organization and in 1833 the entire Democratic ticket was successful. Maj. John H. Ewing, however, came within 22 votes of an election to the Assembly.

Under the constitution of 1790, and the legislative apportionment which followed, Washington County was allotted four members of the Legislature, and it continued to hold that number under successive apportionments until 1829, except in the years 1797, 1798, 1799 and 1800, following the erection of Greene County from Washington County territory, when one of the Washington County members was assigned to Greene. The legislative apportionment was made every seven years, and during the two apportionments covering the years 1829 to 1842, inclusive, the county had three members of the lower house. From 1843 to 1863, inclusive, it had two members.

In 1834 Joseph Lawrence, one of the Whig and anti-Masonic candidates, was elected to the Assembly over William Patterson, of Cross Creek, who had served five terms and had been elected speaker at the previous session. The next year, 1835, the entire anti-Masonic ticket carried the county, Joseph Lawrence, John H. Ewing and Edward McDonald being elected to the Legislature. This was the year Ritner was elected governor and Sheshbazzar Bentley, Jr., was elected commissioner; James McQuown, auditor; William Wylie, director of the poor; John Marshel, sheriff; and John Wilson, coroner. This was the first decisive defeat for the Democratic party. John Marshel served as sheriff for less than a year. He was commissioned on November 5, 1835, and served until October 24, 1836, when he resigned to become cashier of the Old Franklin, now First National Bank. He was the only sheriff of the county who ever resigned the position. He was succeeded by the coroner, John Wilson, grandfather of Dr. T. D. M. Wilson, who served until Oct. 20, 1837.

The county swung back to the Democratic column in 1836 when William Hopkins, Robert Love and John Park were elected to the Assembly. They were re-elected in 1837, 1838 and 1839 by small majorities. Col. Hop-

kins was chosen speaker during the sessions of 1839 and 1840. This was the period of the famous "Buckshot War."

During all these years only two vacancies had occurred in the legislative delegation from Washington County. When Gen. James Stevenson died at Harrisburg on December 20, 1815, a special election was ordered on January 23, 1816, at which George Baird, of Washington, was chosen to fill the vacancy. When Joseph Lawrence was elected state treasurer by the Legislature in 1835, a special election was ordered for February 11, 1836, at which Thomas McGiffin was chosen to fill the vacancy by a vote of 1,987 to 1,890 for Col. William Hopkins.

When the constitution of 1838 went into effect the offices of prothonotary, register, recorder and director of the poor were made elective and a new era began in local politics. The contests for twenty years thereafter were close and exciting between the Democrats and the Whigs and Republicans. John Grayson, Democrat, was elected prothonotary in 1839 over John Urie, Whig, by a majority of 105. Ephraim L. Blaine, father of James G. Blaine, as the Whig candidate in 1842, had a plurality of an even hundred over James Pollock, Democrat, but was in a minority of 321 in the total vote. O. B. McFadden had a plurality of 364 over Samuel Linton in 1845. James Brown was elected in 1848 by a plurality of 220 over John S. Cratty, Whig, and was re-elected in 1851 by a majority of 120 over John Stevenson, the Whig candidate. William S. Moore, for many years editor of *The Reporter*, was the Whig candidate in 1854, indorsed by the Knownothings, and had a plurality over James Donehoo of 542. Gen. James B. Ruple was elected in 1857 by a plurality of only 25 over Thaddens C. Noble and was re-elected in 1860 by a plurality of 474 over Andrew Bruce. Ruple was the Republican nominee both times.

At the first election for register in 1839, George Morrison, the Democratic candidate, had a majority of 192 over Samuel Cunningham, Whig. Three years later Morrison was defeated for re-election by James Spriggs, the Whig candidate, by only 10 majority. In 1845 William Workman, Democrat, had a plurality of 196 over Uriah W. Wise, an old editor of *The Reporter*, who was the Whig nominee. Odell Squier, Democrat, defeated Edward S. Yorty by 74 plurality in 1848. John Grayson, Jr., had a plurality of 164 over James Spriggs, Whig. In 1851 John Meloy was the Whig candidate, indorsed by the Knownothings, in 1854, and he was elected by 512 plurality over Emmor B. Marsh, Democrat. Harvey J. Vankirk, the first Republican nominee for register in 1857, had 76 majority over J. Lawrence Judson. Wm. A. Mickey, Republican, had 591 majority over Freeman Brady, Jr., Democrat, in 1860.

The first recorder elected by the people was James Brown, father of Henry and Alexander M. Brown. He was three times in succession the Democratic candidate and each time was successful. He had 566 majority over William H. Cornwell, Whig, in 1839; 238 over David M. Boyd, Whig, in 1842; and 398 plurality over William Fee, Whig, in 1845. Only one other man has been elected three times to one of the court house offices, and that was David Aiken as clerk of courts. Brown was not only elected recorder for three terms but was immediately thereafter chosen as prothonotary for two terms, serving for 15 years in an elective office, a record unparalleled in the county. He was an admirable officer and performed his duties so satisfactorily that the people were content to keep him in office. E. Cooper Morrison was elected recorder twice as the Democratic candidate. He had 101 plurality over John Stevenson, Whig, in 1848, and 672 majority over H. D. Cooper in 1851. Cyrus Underwood, candidate of the Whig and American Coalition in 1854, had a plurality of 328 over Freeman Brady, Jr., Democrat. Three years later Brady defeated Underwood by a majority of 194. In 1860, William H. Horn, Republican, had a majority of 668 over Joseph N. Porter.

Colonel James Ruple was the first clerk of courts elected by the people. He had a majority of 301 over James Blaine, Whig, in 1839. Ruple was defeated for re-election in 1842 by Alexander G. Marshman by only 24 votes. Marshman was defeated in turn for re-election in 1845 by William Hays, Democrat, by a plurality of 65. Robert F. Cooper had a plurality of only 14 over George Passmore, Democrat, in 1848. The next time Passmore was successful, having a majority of 124 over David Aiken, Whig. Aiken was the Whig and American candidate in 1854 and had 446 plurality over Jonathan Caesber, Democrat. As the Republican candidate in 1857 Aiken had 104 majority over David L. Reynolds; and in 1860 he had 634 over Alexander K. Craig, Democrat.

The office of county treasurer did not become elective until 1841. An act of assembly approved May 27 of that year provided for the election of a county treasurer on the second Tuesday of October, 1841, and every two years thereafter. Seventeen elections were held under this act for two year terms. William Workman was the first treasurer to be elected by the people. He had been appointed by the commissioners to fill out the unexpired term of his father, General Samuel Workman, who died March 31, 1841. Workman had 157 majority over John Wilson, the Whig candidate. William Hughes, Democrat, had 77 plurality over W. V. Wilson, Whig, in 1843. James D. McGing had 332 plurality over John McKee, Whig, in 1845. Robert K. Todd had 340 plurality over J. W. F. White in 1847.

Mr. White was for several years one of the editors for *The Reporter* and was afterwards for many years Judge of the Allegheny County courts. Colonel Norton McGiffin was the first Whig to be elected as county treasurer. Fresh from his gallant service in the Mexican War he was nominated by the Whigs in 1849 and elected by 242 majority over Major Thomas S. Irwin, of Claysville. General John Hall, Democrat, had 108 majority over Thaddeus Stanton, Whig, in 1851. Stanton was successful in 1853, having a plurality of 25 over Wm. Bollen. H. B. Elliott, Democrat, had 337 plurality over Thomas Martindell, American, in 1855. Martindell as the Republican candidate was elected over Samuel Beatty, Democrat, in 1857 by 250 majority. Since that time only two Democrats have been elected as county treasurer, viz. Captain James B. Gibson in 1869 and Wm. B. Chambers in 1890. The constitution of the state adopted Dec. 16, 1873, designated the treasurer as a county officer and made the term three years.

The constitution of 1838, art. 6, sec. 1, provided that for sheriff and coroner, "one person shall be chosen for each office who shall be commissioned by the governor." This took away from the governor the power to commission the person who had received next to the highest vote, a power which had sometimes been abused. It brought in also a system of party nominations for sheriff. The Whigs were successful in the first election for sheriff under this law, Shesh Bentley, Jr., having 275 majority in 1840 over Jehu Jackman, Democrat. Jackman was successful in 1843, winning out by 240 plurality over the Whig candidate, John Wilsou, who had succeeded to the office in 1836 when John Marshal resigned. A. G. Marshman, Whig, had a plurality of only 58 over Gen. Wm. S. Calohan, Democrat, in 1846. Peter Wolf had a majority of 141 over James McCullough, Whig, in 1849. John McAllister defeated Dutton Shannon, the Whig candidate, by 177 plurality in 1852. Andrew Bruce, Democrat, was elected in 1855 over James B. Ruple, Know-nothing, by 510 plurality. Col. Norton McGiffin was elected in 1858 by 611 plurality over Matthew Griffiu.

In the "Log Cabin and Hard Cider Campaign" of 1840, the Whigs swept Washington County. Two years before Isaac Leet had beaten Joseph Lawrence for congress by 17 votes. The "Tippacano and Tyler Too" wave carried Lawrence in by a majority of 333. Jonathan Leatherman, Aaron Kerr and Samuel Livingstone were elected to the legislature; Samuel Linton, commissioner; John K. Wilson, auditor; William Lindley, director of the poor, and William Tweed, coroner. The next year the county flopped back into the Democratic column and Jesse Martin, James McFarren and Wallace McWilliams, who had been defeated the year before for assembly, were elected over Livingstone,

Kerr and Leatherman. They were re-elected in 1842. Only two members of assembly were to be elected the next year and the parties split even, O. B. McFadden, Democrat, and George V. Lawrence, Whig, being successful over Daniel Rider, Democrat, and William McDaniel, Whig. The new county fight entered into this contest. McFadden lived in Monongahela and Lawrence in Carroll. Rider was a resident of Claysville and McDaniel, of Canonsburg. Thomas McKeever, of Hope-well, had 285 votes as an Abolition candidate and Major Samuel McFarland, of Washington, on the same ticket, had 267. The next year, 1844, matters took a turn the other way and McFadden and Lawrence were defeated by Rider, Democrat, and John Meloy, Whig. The race was close. Rider was re-elected in 1845 with Richard Donaldson over Meloy and White F. Hopkins, the Whig candidates. The next year the result was again mixed. Donaldson, Democrat, and Lawrence, Whig, were elected over Samuel Barnett, Democrat, and William L. Robb, Whig. Donaldson was a resident of Robinson Township. Barnett of West Bethlehem, and Robb of Hanover. The two Democratic candidates, Jacob Cort and Thomas Watson were elected in 1847, though Cort had only 12 majority over George V. Lawrence. Each party elected a representative in 1848, John McKee, Whig, and Jacob Cort, Democrat, winning over White F. Hopkins, Whig, and Thomas Watson, Democrat. The difference between the highest and lowest vote was only 76. J. D. Leet and Thomas Watson, the Democratic candidates, were elected in 1849 over Shesh Bentley, of Monongahela, and James Thompson, of West Middletown. Leet and David Riddle were elected in 1850 over Thompson and D. M. Letherman, though this time Leet had only 11 majority over Thompson. The election for assembly in 1851 was again a draw. James McClaskey, Democrat, and John Meloy, Whig, were elected. The next year McClaskey and David Riddle were defeated by John N. McDonald and Dr. J. W. Alexander, the Whig candidates. Matthew Linn and Jehu Jackman, Democrats, were elected over John N. McDonald and Joseph B. Welsh, Whigs, in 1853. The Whig and American candidates, Samuel J. Krepps and James McCullough, were elected in 1854 over Jehu Jackman and George W. Miller. Miller and David Riddle were successful in 1855 over John Birch and John A. Happer, Know-nothing, and Dr. Robert R. Reed and William McDaniel, Whigs. The next year Dr. J. S. VanVoorhis and John C. Sloan, Republicans, were elected over George W. Miller and Matthew Linn, Democrats. There were only 80 votes between the highest and lowest candidates. Assembly honors were again divided in 1857 when John N. McDonald, Republican, and James Donehoo, Democrat, were elected over Job Johnston, Republican, and Matthew Linn.

Democrat. George V. Lawrence and William Graham, Republicans, were elected in 1858 over James Donehoo and John J. Shutterly and were re-elected in 1859 over Samuel Barnett and A. J. Barr. In 1860 John A. Happer and Robert Anderson were elected over William Patterson and Jacob Ulery.

During the period preceding the Civil War, some of the congressional contests were close and interesting. When Joseph Lawrence died at Washington City on April 17, 1842, a special election was ordered by the Governor to be held on May 20, 1842. At this election Thomas M. T. McKennan had 257 majority over William Patterson. The legislatures of 1841 and 1842 failed to make a congressional apportionment. The members of the 28th congress were not elected until 1843. Washington County had decreased in population according to the census of 1840, dropping from 42,784 to 41,279. This was the only decade in which the county failed to show an increase. After being a separate district for 40 years it was joined to Beaver County. This made a Whig district. The Whigs carried it at each of the five elections held under this apportionment. John Dickey, of Beaver County, had 59 plurality over Isaac Leet in 1843. Major John H. Ewing had 345 plurality over Col. William Hopkins in 1844. Dickey was again elected in 1846 by a plurality of 464 over John R. Shannon. Dr. Robert R. Reed, of Washington, had 58 plurality in 1848 over Col. Hopkins. John Allison, of Beaver, afterwards register of the treasury, had a majority of 1,025 over Thomas J. Power in 1850. Then the district was changed and Washington, Fayette and Greene united. John L. Dawson, of Fayette, carried the new district in 1852 by a plurality of 2,331. The great Know-nothing wave of 1854 gave the district to Jonathan Knight, who had 2,340 majority over William Montgomery. Montgomery defeated Knight in 1856 by 855 and two years later by 3,456. Jesse Lezear, of Greene County, carried the district over old "Tariff Andy" Stewart in 1860 by a majority of 1,164.

The contests for governor were just as close between the Whigs and Democrats. David R. Porter had only 143 plurality in the county in 1841. Governor Shunk had 49 in 1844 and 196 in 1847. W. F. Johnston, Whig, carried the county by 116 majority in 1848 and lost it by 126 in 1851. Pollock, Whig and American, had 819 plurality in 1854. Packer, Democrat, carried the county in 1857 by a plurality of 138 and Curtin, Republican, in 1860, by 562.

The presidential contests were always close and exciting. In 1840 Harrison had 538 plurality; in 1844 Polk had 101; in 1848 Taylor had 78; in 1852 Pierce had 254; in 1856 Fremont had 82 and in 1860 Lincoln had 746.

Since the Civil War the county has been generally Republican. Occasionally it has flopped into the Democratic column. The Democrats carried it in the dark year of the Civil War, 1862. They elected part of their ticket in 1867. Hugh Keys, Democrat, was chosen as sheriff that year and James P. Hart, Republican, as treasurer. In 1868 the Democratic state ticket had two majority at the October election. Ianthus Bentley was elected district attorney by five votes over John W. Donnan. James Kerr, Democrat, had 40 majority for county commissioner. In 1869 the Democrats carried the county and again in 1870. In 1871 the result was close and mixed. Thomas H. Baird, Democrat, was elected district attorney over John Aiken, Republican, by an even 100 votes, while James P. Sayer, Republican, had 65 majority for county treasurer over A. K. Craig, Democrat. The contest for commissioner was even closer. John Hemphill, Republican, had only three majority over Thomas Hanna, Democrat. The Republicans carried everything in 1872 but lost part of their ticket in 1873 when William Thompson, Democrat, was elected sheriff. George Perritte, Democrat, was elected sheriff in 1879 and William B. Chambers, Democrat, in 1882.

All the prothonotaries have been Republicans since the Civil War, except D. M. Donehoo, elected in 1869 and William A. Barr elected in 1878. All the clerks of court have been Republicans except Samuel Ruth elected in 1869. The only Democrat elected register was I. Y. Hamilton, chosen in 1869. The only Democrat to be chosen recorder was John P. Charlton the same year. Dr. William G. Barnett, Democrat, was elected to the legislature in 1874 and Dr. C. W. Townsend, Democrat, in 1882. John Birch, Democrat, was elected in the spring of 1875 at a special election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Farrar.

With these exceptions the county has generally gone Republican. The majorities have been increasing steadily with the growth of the county. In 1840 the total vote of the county for President was 7,784; in 1844 it was 8,141; in 1848 it was 8,186; in 1852 it was 8,264; in 1856, 8,795; in 1860, 8,802. Thus it will be seen that for 20 years there was practically no increase in the total vote.

The later political history of Washington County is so familiar to those who take an interest in such matters that it is hardly necessary to go into details in discussing it. Now the total vote reaches 17,000 or 18,000 and is practically two-thirds Republican. The Republican party has elected all the officers in the county since 1890. The vote given President Roosevelt four years ago was greater than the total vote cast by parties combined in 1876.

LEGAL HISTORY.

In the former part of this history, mention was made of the early efforts to provide courts for the area now known as Washington County, but which was in Westmoreland County from 1773 to 1781, during most of which time it was claimed by Virginia, and controlled almost exclusively by her court for the district of West Augusta, and later by her Yohogania County Court, organized as a sub-division of West Augusta district. The judges of those days, selected from those persons appointed or elected justices of the peace in the townships, were peace officers, real preservers of the peace, and of necessity more combative than the present office-holders. Some of them were known to engage in hand to hand conflicts in order to disarm the braggart. When Washington County was organized, in 1781, Henry Taylor, Esq., whose name was first upon the list of justices commissioned, was recognized as the judge, or chief justice of the county, and he or some one bearing his name was indicted for assault and battery, according to the records of his April term of court, 1783. This and the offense of taking too much whisky was not looked upon with such disapproval then as now. It was sometimes necessary to fight for the control of one's own land.

Dorsey Pentecost, Esq., who like Taylor, had been one of the justices under the Virginia regime, but who had, unlike Taylor, been a Virginia adherent even after defeat was in sight, was so dissatisfied by the early elections in Washington County, that he managed to be commissioned judge October 31, 1783. However, Pentecost took a trip into Virginia and stayed so long that his commission was revoked and Taylor's power enlarged again by new commission, September 30, 1788. The new constitution for the state, adopted two years later, required that judges be not only "persons of knowledge and integrity," but also "skilled in the laws."

Alexander Addison had preached to some extent in his native Scotland, and had entered into the legal profession after the few Presbyterian ministers located near Washington had refused to permit him to become the pastor of an organized church in Washington, alleging that they were not satisfied with his "religious experience." His commission issued to him August 22, 1791, when he was 32 years of age and had been practicing law four years, authorized him to preside over the courts of Washington, Allegheny, Fayette and Westmoreland counties. He published in 1800 his volume 1, Addison reports of cases decided by him in his Fifth judicial district, to which he appended his charges to the grand juries. These are in the nature of essays or sermons and contain much solid advice with stinging remarks about those leaders in the recent

riotous demonstrations, who, as he alleged, extended it unduly for political advantage. He vigorously denounced repeating by voters at elections, and lamented the election of men unfit for their positions.

Volume 2 of his reports never appeared. He was an upright judge of ability but was impeached and his commission revoked January 27, 1803, after almost 12 years of judicial honors, because of an alleged dispute on the bench with an associate judge, who was thought by Addison not to know as much law as he should. The Frenchman's ideas and manners were not agreeable to the Scotchman and the other associate judge—McDowell—and the two stopped him in his harangue to the grand jury. Judge Addison had made many enemies by his bold stand favoring the observance of the law taxing whisky, and against French emissaries and secret political societies. H. H. Breckinridge was bitterly hostile and so was Lucas, who was appointed associate justice for Allegheny County in 1800. From that time onward Lucas annoyed and provoked the president judge, frequently differing with him on points of law and actually charging a petit jury contrary to the views expressed by Addison. He was a layman and the president judge told the jury not to regard what he said because it had nothing to do with the case. Fortunately Washington County can say, we have always submitted to the president judge and have had no such bickerings on the bench. In the present day of applied inventions and rapid movements it may surprise the reader to learn that notes of the testimony at Judge Addison's trial before the state senate were taken by a stenographer.

Colonel Henry Taylor and Dorsey Pentecost held their courts in some private building or buildings in Washington and later in the little log court house upstairs above the jail. This is said to have cost about \$3,000, a goodly sum at that time. When Judge Addison began his circuit, he found Washington again without a court house, because of the recent fire. A new building is said not to have been completed until three years after the fire, which seems now to have been an unexcusable delay for a building that cost only \$13,320. It was a substantial building, however, for it lasted almost 40 years and had to be torn down in 1839 to make way for the third court house. Judge Addison who rode on horseback from county to county was attended by several lawyers who were anxious to assist the litigants. Two associate judges were appointed for each county as advisers to the president judge, and as having a better acquaintance with the men and localities in their separate counties.

There were other attorneys in this circuit besides Addison, who probably could have graced the bench, had they been invited, but the appointment went to a

native of Philadelphia, a resident of Sunbury, named Samuel Roberts, who moved to Pittsburg soon after his appointment in 1803.

The next judge was a Washington man by birth, Thomas H. Baird, son of Dr. Absalom Baird, one of the oldest physicians and patriots in the town. He occupied the bench from 1818 to 1837 when he resigned and proceeded to practice law in Pittsburg, but died on his farm near Monongahela City, leaving a son of the same name to follow his profession.

Nathaniel Ewing, of Uniontown, grandfather of the present Nathaniel Ewing, judge of the United States circuit court, was appointed to fill the vacancy, which he did to the satisfaction of the public for ten years. Samuel A. Gilmore, of Butler, was appointed in 1848 and then elected in 1851 for the usual ten-year term, which he completed. Greene and Washington counties being in the same judicial district, the vote in 1861 went in favor of James Lindsey, who died three years later, at the age of 37. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of John Kennedy Ewing, father of Judge Kennedy, now judge of the circuit court.

The next judge to sit in deliberation was a Beaver County attorney, B. B. Chamberlain, the first appointee after Washington and Beaver Counties were united in the Twenty-seventh judicial district. He presided for two terms of court in 1866 and was succeeded by Alexander W. Acheson, who was elected at the general fall elections in October to comply with the latest law which required the judge to be the gentleman of integrity.

This began the era of home rule and the county has ever since had a resident judge to sit on its bench and has supplied good judges for our own and other counties in this state and some in other states. The aid and advice of associate judges were now not needed by one who was as familiar with local affairs as they, and the office was abolished by the new state constitution of 1874. Under the inspiration of a resident judge, with high moral aims and strict in his temperate habits, the bar soon took higher grounds and there was a marked contrast between it and that of some of the adjoining counties. At the general elections in 1876 Judge Acheson was ten votes behind the Democratic candidate, George S. Hart. It will be noticed that the public desired men of more maturity than formerly for both these judges were over 50 years old when elected and each had at least 30 years' practice.

John Addison McIlvaine, president judge of the courts of Washington County, succeeded Judge Hart in 1886 by defeating David F. Patterson, Esq., formerly of the Washington County bar and a native of Washington, but at that time practicing in Allegheny County, where he still continues. Judge McIlvaine is

now serving in his third ten year term and has declined the suggestion of occupying a seat in a higher judiciary, being satisfied with a peaceful life in his home county among those whose confidence he appreciates.

James Franklin Taylor was first appointed additional law judge for the county on June 24, 1895, under the provisions of a recent act, and was elected at the county elections for the ten years term. He was elected for another ten-year term in 1905. It will be noticed that both these present judges are natives of the county, one of Somerset and the other of South Strabane Township, and that they were both in their prime and with between 15 and 20 years of legal practice when they were called from the ranks to the seat of authority.

It was during Judge Nathaniel Ewing's period that the court house with which many of the present members of the bar are familiar, was built between 1839 and 1842. It was two stories, built of brick with a library room in the rear and two jury rooms in front. On the first floor was the wide hall with six county offices and six vaults for office dockets. The treasurer's office was in the rear wing and adjoining it on the north was the jail. The reported cost was little less than \$25,000, which with the cost of the sheriff's residence on the Bean street corner added did not reach \$30,000.

The present court house was commenced in 1898 and was completed sufficient for use in November, 1900, at a cost approximately \$1,000,000. In its construction the present judges were frequently called into consultation and the result is a commodious work of art and skill. In this new building there has been a new departure from the old established methods of courts. In fact it is only in recent years that there has been any apparent need for a court to manage those who should be cared for by their parents. The need for such a court shows most clearly the wonderful recent increase of foreigners in this county.

JUVENILE COURT.

In June, 1904, the judges began to operate under the provisions of an act passed by the legislature, May 21, 1901, (repealed and supplied in 1903) for the purpose of establishing a court to regulate the treatment and control of dependent, neglected and delinquent children under 16 years of age. This action arose from the agitation led by several of the most prominent ladies of Washington. The Civic League Club and the Children's Aid Society led in the work. The act provided no method of supplying the needed money for supporting such a court, but the work has been quite successful considering this difficulty. The first year's work was closed April 1, 1905, with a record of 30 cases having been considered. Forty-four cases were provided for

during the next year and at present about four times that number are taken care of annually. Mrs. Allena M. Jones was appointed probation officer May 9, 1904. Mrs. Emma W. Speer succeeded her in May, 1905. Mrs. Sarah McQuowan had charge for quite a period of those who were detained for hearing or for punishment. These were kept away from the adult prisoners and occupied the third floor of the building used as the home of the sheriff. The judges of the court have done all that is possible to carry forward the work which contemplates the detention of children separate from the adults, and the providing for them by placing them in private families or in other ways putting them on their good behavior.

This might be considered inherited work for one of these judges, for his great grandfather, Judge Henry Taylor, had only been admitted three days "to his seat at the board" of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, when the following entry was made:

Philadelphia, Dec. 8, 1789.

"In Council

A petition from Margaret Jeffries, now confined in the workhouse of this city for larceny, praying remission of the fine, payable to the use of the State, and the punishment at hard labor, to which she was sentenced for the said offence, was read, and Mr. Taylor, Member of Council, having informed the Board that the petitioner had agreed to enter into an indenture of service to him, and that he will send her to the county of Washington if Council are pleased to pardon her, thereupon

Resolved, That the said Margaret Jeffries be and she is hereby pardoned."

ATTORNEYS.

Many attorneys whose names appear on the roll as admitted to practice, did not reside in Washington County. The judges riding from one county seat to another, within their circuit, were accompanied or followed by attorneys who were admitted in each county. Those mentioned in recent years all or nearly all have or had their residence in the county. One of the strongest of the three men admitted at the first term—1781—was Hugh M. Brackenridge, afterwards deeply involved in politics, connected with the period of the riots concerning the collection of excise tax on whisky and stills. He at once petitioned the court for roads from Canonsburg to Pittsburg, under the name of H. M., but in his later productions used the initials H. H. His son H. M. was admitted in 1814 and had his office in Pittsburg. Brackenridge, Sr., was a close reader of history and was influenced much by that of the French nation. He was interested in most of the early cases and was the attorney for the McBrides, Biggers and others, when Thomas Smith, Esq., was brought on from Philadelphia by General Washington for the celebrated

ejection trial over title to lands in Mt. Pleasant Township.

David Redick and David Bradford, admitted the following year, were illustrious examples of the rewards and punishments which result from observing or disobeying the law. David Redick after the whisky insurrection was appointed prothonotary, but Bradford had fled to Louisiana.

John Woods, admitted the following year, and James Ross, a former teacher at Canonsburg Academy, represented the bitter foe and the secret friend of Brackenridge. Woods did not practice much in the county, but Ross resided here for a time and removing to Pittsburg afterward was a United States senator for a few years preceding and following the year 1800.

Thomas Scott, who was brought from east of the river to be our first prothonotary, in 1781, was admitted to practice law ten years later and continued in the county until his death. General Arthur St. Clair, who sacrificed his fortune in the aid of the Revolutionary War, was admitted in 1794, but never lived here. He died in poverty in Westmoreland County.

Joseph Pentecost, son of Dorsey Pentecost, admitted in 1792, died 31 years later, the same year his two sons were admitted. The lineal descendants of Scott and Pentecost have almost entirely disappeared from this county.

Parker Campbell, admitted two years later than Joseph Pentecost, became the head of the profession here, but died one year later than Pentecost, leaving no one to bear his name.

Obadiah Jennings was admitted in 1801 at the age of 23, but after eleven years of "brilliant success" in his practice at Steubenville, he returned to Washington and opened an office here, having, one year before, entered the communion of the Presbyterian Church. He continued his practice for several years, but went into the ministry in 1816. He was called to the Steubenville church, but was recalled to Washington church, where he remained four years, leaving in 1828 for the First Presbyterian Church of Nashville, Tenn. His manner in the pulpit was not so free as it had been at the bar, but his direct preaching in Washington resulted in a powerful revival at the time of his leaving which continued for a year. This is the only instance of a Washington County attorney changing to the ministry.

James Mountain, admitted with Jennings, was an educated Irishman, the "Wit of the Bar," who removed to Pittsburg. The family name of Thomas McGiffin, admitted in 1807, is held by his great grandson, Norton McGiffin, recently instructor in Washington and Jefferson Academy.

Thomas McKean (Thompson McKennan), admitted

in 1814, has probably more lineal descendants in Washington County than any other attorney. He was a hale, hearty, bluff, outspoken old gentleman, who served several terms in the United States House of Representatives, and for a time, when Fillmore was President, was secretary of the interior. One of his delights was to chuckle at the street urchins who went after the handful of pennies he would occasionally throw for a scramble.

Brady's tunnel on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and Brady's Hill on the National Pike, a mile east of Washington, took that name from John S. Brady, a law partner of Parker Campbell, who later devoted his Brady Hill farm and some others to fine woolled sheep.

Hon. John Hoge Ewing, admitted in 1818, was urged to buy the large and beautiful tract which for two generations carried his name. It was later known as Ewing's Station and now as Meadowlands. He and Parker Campbell, Nathaniel McGiffin and Judge Thomas H. Baird were contractors for building much of the National Pike through Washington County. He was always interested in education and one of the thrilling sights of commencement day for the student of W. & J. was to see him, for many years the oldest living graduate, heading the procession of alumni, students and brass band, on the march from the campus to the exercises in the old Town Hall. His seat at the head of his pew in church was never vacant so long as he was able to attend. Who can measure the influence of a continuous, regular example?

Samuel McFarland, brother of Thomas, of Ten-Mile, was an abolitionist, and was one of the counsel who defended the recaptured runaway slave, Kit, who killed his young master at the red barn just west of the present borough limits. His Scotch-Irish blood boiled at the time he was arrested and convicted for using paper money to pay a small debt of the size which the act of Assembly declared should be paid in coin. His opinion that it was a "darn fool law" did not save him. He left no descendants. His large farm, later known as the Shirks farm, embraced the beautiful tract of land mostly included in the Seventh and Eighth wards of Washington, where his sheep fed on green pastures and beside the still waters of what is now foul smelling catfish. His life was given to pastoral pursuits and wool buying rather than to law. Conflicting land titles had been cleared up and there was not sufficient other business for the enterprising lawyer.

In the beginning of the last half of the century came bitter partisan politics and lawyers specially devoted to the principles of law and the consideration of previous court decisions. Gow and Murdoch and Acheson and Wilson led one side and Montgomery and Gibson the Democrats. William Montgomery was elected congressman and served in 1856 and 1858 inclusive, and Robert

M. Gibson and Robert Koontz were the sparkling wits of the bar. Of David S. Wilson, it may be said that he was one of the brightest minded men that ever practiced at this bar.

The approaching war produced excitement and speakers and an increase of talented and fearless men appeared at the bar in the sixties. The attorneys near the origin of the county had more oratory and flourish, but the leaders of later years became closer followers of precedent and case law as the state reports increased rapidly, and the bar came well up in the front rank of those in the State.

BAR ASSOCIATION.

The Washington County Bar Association was organized October 31, 1892, and is now in a flourishing condition and has included in its membership the leading members of the bar of the county. The first officers of the association were: A. M. Todd, president; L. McCarrel, vice president; Samuel Amspoker, recording secretary; J. F. McFarland, corresponding secretary, and J. M. McBurney, treasurer. The association now has approximately 70 members. The meetings are held in the rooms of the association in the court house. The law library is in charge of the association and Miss Alice E. Jones is librarian.

The objects of the association as stated in the constitution are "maintaining the honor and dignity of the profession of law; of cultivating social relations among the members and increasing its usefulness in promoting the due administration of justice."

The two official stenographers of the county since the erection of the new court house have been William E. McEnrue and Miss Jones and their records are always above criticism and are undisputed.

Murder cases were rare until within two decades of the last century. Several of these cases are mentioned in the history of the townships where they occurred. These cases have gradually increased until now little comment is occasioned, unless in a more than ordinary case. Very many homicides are the result of drunken revels among foreigners. There are not many terms when the grand jury is not requested to investigate one or more homicide cases. Civil cases have increased in great numbers and with many complications. The oil and gas development greatly increased the labor of the court and brought further cases which must be decided, involving the application of what formerly would be considered new principles. Many that are now considered among the leading cases have been decided by the bench of this county, especially during the last 20 years of the century, and not many decisions have been overruled.

COUNTY ROSTER.

Joseph Ritner, the only governor of Pennsylvania residing in Washington County, was in office from 1835 to 1838.

List of President Judges of the Courts of Washington County.

The following named served under appointment:

Taylor, Henry; commissioned August 24, 1781, and continued by another commission September 30, 1788.

Pentecost, Dorsey; commissioned October 31, 1783.

Addison, Alexander; commissioned August 22, 1791.

Roberts, Samuel; commissioned June 2, 1803.

Baird, Thomas H.; commissioned October 19, 1818.

Ewing, Nathaniel; commissioned February 15, 1838.

Gilmore, Samuel A.; commissioned February 28, 1848

The following named were elected:

Gilmore, Samuel A.; commissioned November 6, 1851.

Lindsey, James; commissioned November 20, 1861.

Watson, James; commissioned (declined) November 9, 1864.

Ewing, J. Kennedy; commissioned November 19, 1864.

Chamberlin, B. B.; commissioned February 3, 1866.

Acheson, Alexander W.; commissioned November 15, 1866.

Hart, George S.; commissioned December 11, 1876.

McIlvaine, John A.; commissioned December 14, 1886.

McIlvaine, John A.; commissioned December 19, 1896.

McIlvaine, John A.; commissioned December 6, 1906.

Additional Law Judge.

Under the law authorizing an additional law judge the Hon. James F. Taylor was appointed June 24, 1895. Since that date he has been twice elected by the people and received commissions dated December 19, 1895, and December 19, 1905.

Associate Judges.

The following named were appointed:

Scott, William; commissioned August 24, 1781.

Craig, John; commissioned August 24, 1781.

White, John; commissioned August 24, 1781.

Leet, Daniel; commissioned August 24, 1781.

Marshall, John; commissioned August 24, 1781.

Douglass, John; commissioned August 24, 1781.

Parkinson, Benjamin; commissioned August 24, 1781.

Reed, John; commissioned August 24, 1781.

Howell, Abner; commissioned August 24, 1781.

McConnell, Matthew; commissioned August 24, 1781.

Johnston, Samuel; commissioned August 24, 1781.

Mason, Samuel; commissioned August 24, 1781.

Ritchie, Matthew; commissioned October 6, 1784.

Canon, John; commissioned October 6, 1784.

Vanmetre, Henry; commissioned February 11, 1785.

Johnston, William; commissioned February 9, 1786.

Hoge, John; commissioned November 21, 1786.

Scott, Thomas; commissioned November 21, 1786.

Worth, John; commissioned November 21, 1786.

Scott, Joseph; commissioned September 25, 1787.

Glasgow, Samuel; commissioned May 7, 1788.

Wallace, William; commissioned June 30, 1788.

Edgar, James; commissioned September 30, 1788.

McFarland, William; commissioned September 30, 1788.

Reed, John; commissioned November 8, 1788.

Scott, Hugh; commissioned November 8, 1788.

Smiley, William; commissioned November 11, 1788.

Jenkins, Eleazer; commissioned March 3, 1789.

Baird, Absalom; commissioned March 3, 1789.

Douglass, John; commissioned March 3, 1789.

Ryerson, Thomas; commissioned April 8, 1789.

Minor, John; commissioned November 30, 1789.

Smith, William; commissioned December 21, 1789.

Bell, James; commissioned January 11, 1790.

Archer, James; commissioned April 16, 1790.

Bell, Zephania; commissioned July 28, 1790.

Mitchell, James; commissioned August 24, 1790.

Canon, John; commissioned August 24, 1790.

Graham, Henry; commissioned August 24, 1790.

Taylor, Henry; commissioned August 17, 1791.

Edgar, James; commissioned August 17, 1791.

Allison, James; commissioned August 17, 1791.

Ritchie, Matthew; commissioned August 17, 1791.

Hoge, William; commissioned April 6, 1798.

McDowell, John; commissioned April 7, 1802.

Mercer, Boyd; commissioned January 1, 1806.

Hamilton, John; commissioned January 15, 1820.

McKeever, Thomas; commissioned October 11, 1837.

Hill, Samuel; commissioned March 26, 1838.

Grayson, John, Sr.; commissioned March 18, 1843.

Gordon, James; commissioned March 8, 1845.

Hodgens, Isaac; commissioned March 18, 1848.

Vankirk, William; commissioned March 12, 1850.

The following were elected under the amendment of 1850:

In 1851, Abraham Wotring and John Freeman.

In 1856, James G. Hart and Jacob Slagle.

In 1861, James G. Hart and William Vankirk. Vankirk's election was successfully contested and Thomas McCarrell commissioned in his place in 1862.

In 1866, James C. Chambers and John Farrer.

In 1871, Thomas W. Bradley and John Scott.

Deputy Attorneys-General.

The following were appointed:

Sample, David; October 2, 1781.

Bradford, David; December, 1783.

Purviance, Henry; March, 1795.

Campbell, Parker; April, 1796.
 Ashbrook, James; May, 1801.
 Baird, Thomas II.; March, 1809.
 Baird, William; March, 1814.
 Forward, Walter; June, 1814.
 McKennau, Thomas McK. T.; June, 1815.
 Baird, William; December, 1816, and March, 1821.
 Waugh, William; June, 1824.
 Leet, Isaae; March, 1830, and February, 1833.
 Acheson, Alexander W.; January, 1835.
 Lee, Richard II.; March, 1836.
 McKennau, William; August, 1837.
 Acheson, Alexander W.; March, 1839, and February, 1846.
 Montgomery, William; February, 1845.
 Hart, George S.; August, 1846.
 Koontz, Robert II.; February, 1848.

District Attorneys.

The following named were elected:
 Hart, George S.; 1850.
 Linn, William; 1853.
 Wilson, Alexander; 1856 and 1859.
 Ruth, James R.; 1862.
 Crumrine, Boyd; 1865.
 Bentley, Ianthus; 1868.
 Baird, Thomas H., Jr.; 1871.
 Mellvaine, John A.; 1874 and 1877.
 McConnell, Ralph C.; 1880.
 Taylor, James F.; 1883 and 1886.
 Parker, William S.; 1889 and 1892.
 Brownlee, T. B. H.; 1895.
 Templeton, Alexander M.; 1898.
 Underwood, Owen C.; 1901 and 1904.
 Acheson, C. L. V.; 1907.

Assistant District Attorneys.

C. L. V. Acheson was appointed in 1905 under O. C. Underwood and T. H. W. Fergus has served under C. L. V. Acheson,

Sheriffs.

The several sheriffs began service or were commissioned during the following years:
 Van Swearingen.... 1791 Thomas Officer..... 1814
 James Marshal.... 1784 Dickerson Roberts... 1817
 David Williamson... 1787 Robert Officer..... 1820
 William Wallace.... 1790 Samuel Workman... 1823
 John Hamilton.... 1793 Robert McClelland.. 1826
 Thomas Hamilton... 1796 Joseph Henderson... 1829
 Absalom Baird.... 1799 Samuel Cunningham. 1832
 George Hamilton... 1802 John Marshal..... 1835
 John McCluney.... 1805 John Wilson..... 1835
 Robert Anderson... 1808 James Spriggs..... 1837
 George Baird..... 1811

ELECTED.

Sheshbazzar Bentley,	George T. Work.....	1876
Jr.	George Perritte.....	1879
Jehu Jackman.....	William B. Chambers	1882
Alexander G. Marsh-	James T. Hemphill..	1885
man	George E. Lockhart..	1888
Peter Wolf.....	William P. Cherry...	1891
John McAllister....	J. Vernon Clark....	1894
Andrew Brnce.....	John H. Kennedy...	1897
Norton McGiffin....	APPOINTED.	
James M. Byers....	John A. Kennedy....	1898
Edmund R. Smith... 1864	ELECTED.	
Hugh Keys.....	Joseph T. Hemphill..	1893
William C. Ramsey.. 1870	C. E. Carothers.....	1901
William Thompson.. 1873		

Thomas M. Pentecost was elected in 1904. He died on May 14, 1907, while in office and W. H. Sipe, coroner, served until May 27, 1907, when Samuel J. Howe was appointed.

John C. Murphy, the present official, was elected in 1907 and took charge of the office in January, 1908.

Coroners.

The commissioners were commissioned at the following dates:

William McFarland.. 1781	William J. Wilson.. 1843
William McFarland.. 1783	Oliver Lindsey..... 1846
William McCombs... 1784	James D. Best..... 1849
William McCombs... 1785	William B. Cundall.. 1852
Robert Benham..... 1787	Moses Little..... 1854
Robert Benham..... 1789	Jonathan Martin.... 1858
Samuel Clark..... 1789	John E. Black..... 1861
Samuel Clark..... 1790	Isaac Vance..... 1864
William Slemens... 1799	Charles W. McDaniel. 1867
Dorsey Pentecost... 1802	Lewis Barker..... 1868
Thomas Hutchison... 1805	Samuel M. Decker... 1871
Dickerson Roberts... 1808	James M. Byers.... 1875
William Marshall... 1812	Samuel D. Harshman 1878
William Carter..... 1815	Charles V. Greer.... 1880
James Ruple..... 1817	Charles V. Greer.... 1884
John Johnson..... 1820	J. F. Kennedy..... 1887
George Sowers..... 1823	T. R. H. Johnson... 1890
Alexander Gordon... 1826	T. R. H. Johnson... 1893
Moses Linn..... 1828	John F. Fitzpatrick. 1896
James McFadden.... 1832	John F. Fitzpatrick. 1899
John Wilson..... 1835	W. H. Sipe.... 1902, 1905
John R. Griffith.... 1837	James Heffren..... 1908
William Tweed..... 1840	

Prothonotaries.

The prothonotaries were commissioned at the following dates:

Thomas Scott..... 1781	James Brown.. 1848, 1851	I. Y. Hamilton..... 1869	James B. Kennedy..
Alexander Scott.... 1789	William S. Moore... 1854	A. O. Day..... 1872, 1875	..... 1887, 1890
David Redick.. 1791, 1792	James B. Ruple 1857, 1860	W. H. Underwood.. 1878	O. M. Hartley. 1893, 1896
William McKennan.. 1803	John E. Bell..... 1863	John F. Cooper, 1881, 1884	W. C. Robinson, 1899, 1902
Alexander Murdock..	Johu L. Gow, Jr.... 1866		Cyrus Morrow.. 1905, 1908
..... 1809, 1815, 1818	Daniel M. Donehoo.. 1869		
William Sample.....	Julius P. Miller 1872, 1875		
..... 1819, 1823, 1826	William A. Barr.... 1878		
Thomas Morgau.... 1821	John W. Seaman, Jr.		
Thomas Officer 1830, 1833	..... 1881, 1884		
George W. Acheson.. 1836	Elmer R. Deems 1887, 1890		
John Urie..... 1837	Wilson S. Campbell..		
John Grayson, Sr... 1839	..... 1893, 1896		
Ephraim L. Blaine.. 1842	John I. Carson. 1899, 1902		
Obadiah B. McFaden..... 1845	H. F. Ward... 1905, 1908		

Clerks of Court.

The Clerks of Court were commissioned during the following years:

Thomas Scott..... 1781	George Passmore... 1851
Alexander Scott.... 1789	David Aiken.....
David Redick..... 1792	..... 1854, 1857, 1860
William McKennan.. 1803	William Kidd.. 1863, 1866
Alexander Murdock..	Samuel Ruth..... 1869
..... 1809, 1815, 1818	James S. Stocking..
William Sample.... 1819	..... 1872, 1875
Robert Colmery.... 1821	Benjamin F. Hasson,
Joseph Henderson... 1826	..... 1878, 1881
Joseph Henderson.. 1826	Clark Riggle... 1884, died
James Ruple.....	Norman E. Clark... 1887
.. 1828, 1830, 1833, 1839	Maynard R. Allen...
James Blaine..... 1836	..... 1887, 1890
Alexander G. Marsh-	Henry T. Bailey....
man..... 1842	..... 1893, 1896
William Hays..... 1845	Charles E. Baker... 1899
Robert F. Cooper... 1848	D. L. Williams..... 1905

Registers of Wills.

The following are the registers of wills and the dates of their commissions:

James Marshal. 1781, 1791	Samuel Cunningham. 1836
Thomas Stokkeley..	James Gordon..... 1839
..... 1784, 1790	George Morrison.... 1839
Samuel Clarke..... 1795	James Spriggs..... 1842
John Israel..... 1800	William Workman... 1845
Isaac Kerr.....	Odell Squier..... 1848
.. 1806, 1809, 1811, 1818	John Grayson, Jr... 1851
Robert Colmery....	John Meloy..... 1854
..... 1819, 1823, 1826	Harvey J. Vankirk.. 1857
Samuel Lyon..... 1821	William A. Mickey..
John Grayson, Sr... 1863	..... 1860, 1863
..... 1830, 1833	George Buchanan.... 1866

Recorders of Deeds.

The recorders were commissioned at the following date:

James Marshal..... 1781	Cyrus Underwood... 1854
Thomas Stokkeley....	Freeman Brady, Jr.. 1857
..... 1784, 1790	William H. Horn.... 1860
James Marshal..... 1791	Alvin King..... 1863
Samuel Clark..... 1795	M. L. A. McCracken. 1866
John Israel..... 1800	John P. Charlton... 1869
Isaac Kerr.....	Selden L. Wilson.... 1872
.. 1806, 1809, 1811, 1818	James A. Galbraith.. 1875
Robert Colmery.....	W. Hughes, Jr., 1878, 1881
..... 1819, 1823, 1826	D. M. Pry..... 1884
Samuel Lyon..... 1821	A. F. Hemphill.... 1887
William Hoge. 1830, 1833	L. M. Axtell... 1890, died
William H. Cornwall, 1836	Patrick Hoey..... 1891
James Brown.....	E. N. Dunlap.. 1891, 1894
..... 1839, 1842, 1845	W. Frank Penn, 1897, 1900
T. C. Morrison. 1848, 1851	John G. Hall.. 1903, 1906

County Commissioners.

The county commissioners and the dates from which they served are as follows:

George Vallandigham, 1781	John Lyle..... 1802
Thomas Crooks..... 1781	Thomas Hopkins.... 1803
John McDowell... .. 1781	Edward Todd..... 1804
George McCormick... 1782	John Colmery..... 1805
Demas Lindley..... 1783	Aaron Lyle..... 1806
James Allison..... 1784	Joseph Alexander... 1807
James McCready.... 1785	William Marshall... 1808
James Bradford.... 1786	Moses McWhister... 1809
Thomas Marquis.... 1787	Isaac Leet..... 1810
Henry Vanmetre.... 1788	Daniel Kehr..... 1811
James McCready.... 1789	William Vance..... 1812
William Meetkirke.. 1790	John Brownlee..... 1813
James Brice..... 1791	John Reed..... 1814
Zachariah Gapen... 1792	Walter Craig..... 1815
Isaac Leet, Jr..... 1793	James Gordon..... 1816
Samuel Clarke..... 1794	David Little..... 1816
William Zeator.... 1795	Jonathan Knight... 1816
John Cotton..... 1796	Moses Lyle..... 1817
Robert McCready... 1796	John Lacock..... 1818
James Brice..... 1797	Alexander Scott.... 1819
William Campbell... 1798	Matthias Luce..... 1820
Joshua Anderson... 1799	William McCreary... 1821
Isaac Leet, Jr..... 1800	John Urie..... 1822
Robert Machan.... 1801	John McCoy..... 1823

Robert Moore..... 1824	Samuel K. Weirich.. 1866	James Allison..... 1824	J. W. Douds..... 1863
Robert Patterson... 1825	H. B. McLean..... 1867	Isaac Leet..... 1826	A. W. Pollock..... 1865
Wallace McWilliams. 1826	James Kerr..... 1868	Samuel McFarland.. 1830	James P. Hart..... 1867
Robert Love..... 1827	S. P. Riddle..... 1869	Samuel Marshall.... 1832	James B. Gibson.... 1869
Thomas Axtell..... 1828	James Craighead... 1870	Benjamin S. Stewart, 1833	James P. Sayer..... 1871
Isaac Hodgens..... 1829	John Hemphill..... 1871	Samuel Marshall.... 1834	J. C. French..... 1873
Samuel Cunningham. 1830	J. G. Barr..... 1872	Henry Langley..... 1835	A. L. Hawkins..... 1875
James McBurney.... 1831	Alexander McCleary. 1873	Zachariah Reynolds.. 1838	S. C. McGregor..... 1879
William V. Leet.... 1832	Joseph A. Gaston... 1876	William Workman.. 1841	George L. Hill..... 1882
James Miller..... 1832	Elijah Townsend... 1879	James D. McGugin.. 1845	Samuel P. Fergus... 1885
Jesse Cooper..... 1832	M. M. Brockman.... 1879	Robert K. Todd.... 1847	Andrew S. Eagleson. 1888
William McElroy.... 1834	S. R. Hawkins..... 1879	Norton McGiffin.... 1849	William B. Chambers 1891
James Lee..... 1834	William Perrin, Sr.. 1882	John Hall..... 1851	Samuel L. Kennedy. 1894
Sheshbazzar Bentley,	John T. Roberts.... 1882	Thaddens Stanton... 1853	John W. Hallam.... 1897
Jr..... 1835	I. V. Riddle..... 1882	H. B. Elliot..... 1855	W. Scott Armstrong. 1900
Benjamin Anderson. 1836	David Bradford.... 1885	Thomas Martindale.. 1857	W. H. Ulery..... 1903
John Jackman..... 1836	Joseph L. Ross..... 1885	John E. Bell..... 1857	J. C. Morgan..... 1906
Matthew Linn..... 1837	A. T. Holder..... 1885	James Pollock..... 1861	W. E. Lane..... 1909
Andrew Shearer.... 1838	Demas W. Register.. 1888	William S. Moore... 1862	
James Pollock..... 1839	David E. McNary.... 1888		
Samuel Linton..... 1840	Robert G. Taylor... 1888		
Hugh Craig..... 1841	William S. Bailey... 1891		
Thomas Byers..... 1842	James W. Pollock... 1891		
George Passmore... 1843	John E. Stewart.... 1891		
James Donehoo.... 1844	William S. Bailey... 1894		
Alexander Frazier.. 1845	Samuel Farrer..... 1894		
Dutton Shannon.... 1846	James Nelson..... 1894		
John McAllister.... 1847	John M. Dunn..... 1897		
John Birch..... 1848	William G. Shillito.. 1897		
Andrew Bruce..... 1849	John P. Charlton... 1897, died		
Samuel Becket..... 1850	..... 1897, died		
Isaac Thompson.... 1851	J. Murray Clark... 1898, vacancy		
Thomas McCarrell.. 1852	..... 1898, vacancy		
Daniel Swiekard.... 1853	John M. Dunn..... 1900		
John Stewart..... 1854	William G. Shillito.. 1900		
John N. Walker.... 1855	Tom P. Sloan..... 1900		
James Walker..... 1865	J. Frank McClay... 1903		
Joseph Vankirk.... 1857	Smith F. Scott..... 1903		
O. P. Cook..... 1858	J. B. Gibson..... 1903		
George Taylor..... 1859	R. D. Wylie..... 1906		
James S. Elliot.... 1860	D. W. Myers..... 1906		
Abel M. Evans..... 1861	J. A. Huffman..... 1908		
Francis Nelson.... 1862	John A. Berry..... 1909		
Joseph W. Cowen... 1863	Thomas Hill..... 1909		
Thomas J. Bell.... 1864	W. J. Smith..... 1909		
Nathan Cleaver.... 1856			

County Treasurers.

The county treasurers served from the following dates:

Andrew Swearingen.. 1783	James Blaine..... 1812
David Rediek..... 1795	William Baird..... 1815
Isaac Kerr..... 1801	Thomas Good..... 1818
Daniel Kehr..... 1806	Samuel Workman... 1822
Robert Colmery.... 1809	James Daugherty... 1823

Members of Congress.

The members of Congress, residents of Washington County, were elected or began to serve at the following dates:

Thomas Scott... 1781-1791	Died, 1842. Thomas M.
William Hoge.. 1800-1802	T. McKennan elected to
Resigned in 1804 and his	fill term.
brother, John, elected to	John H. Ewing..... 1844
fill out his term.	Robert R. Reed..... 1848
John Hamiltou.... 1804	Jonathan Knight.... 1854
William Hoge..... 1806	William Montgomery
Aaron Lyle... 1808-1814	..... 1856-1858
Thomas Patterson... 1816-1822	George V. Lawrence
..... 1816-1822	..... 1864-1866
Joseph Lawrence... 1824-1826	William S. Moore... 1872
..... 1824-1826	G. V. Lawrence..... 1883
William McCreary.. 1828	Alexander K. Craig
Thomas M. T. Me-	..... 1891*; died 1892
Kennan..... 1830-1836	E. F. Acheson. 1895-1897
Isaac Leet..... 1838	..... 99-01-03-05-07
Joseph Lawrence... 1840	John K. Tener..... 1909

State Treasurers.

Joseph Lawrence... 1835	James E. Barnett... 1900
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State Senators.

John Hoge.... 1790, 1792	Thomas M. Moreton. 1796
John Smilie..... 1792	John Woods..... 1800
Thomas Stokely.... 1794	Isaac Weaver..... 1806
Absolim Baird.... 1794	James Stevenson... 1806
John Hamilton. 1796-1800	Abel McFarland.... 1810

* Honorable A. K. Craig was seated by Congress after contesting the previously announced election of Andrew Stewart, of Fayette County.

Isaac Weaver.....	1812	George W. Miller...	1857	1808—Abel McFarland, John Colmery, Thomas McCall, Robert Mahon.
Abel McFarlaud....	1814	George V. Lawrence.	1860	1809—James Kerr, John Colmery, Thomas McCall, Andrew Sutton.
Isaac Weaver.....	1816	William Hopkins....	1863	1810—Thomas Hopkins, John Colmery, Joshua Dickerson, Andrew Sutton.
Thomas McCall.....	1818	A. W. Taylor.....	1866	1811—Thomas McCall, Richard Donaldson, Robert Anderson, Joshua Dickerson.
Isaac Weaver.....	1820	James S. Rutan....	1869	1812—Thomas McCall, James Kerr, James Stephenson, Joshua Dickerson.
Joshua Dickerson...	1822	James S. Rutan....	1872	1813—Thomas McCall, James Kerr, James Stephenson, Joshua Dickerson.
Jonathan Knight...	1826	George V. Lawrence.	1875	1814—Thomas Morgan, Andrew Sutton, James Stephenson, Joshua Dickerson.
William G. Hawkins	1826	George V. Lawrence.	1877	1815—Thomas Morgan, John Hamilton, James Stephenson, William Vance.
Isaac Leet.....	1834	George V. Lawrence.	1879	1816—Joshua Dickerson, Jacob Weirich, James Kerr, William Vance.
John H. Ewing.....	1838	Joseph R. McLain..	1887	1817—Joshua Dickerson, Jacob Weirich, James Kerr, John Reed.
Walter Craig.....	1842	Alexander L. Hawkins*.....	1898	1818-19—Joseph Lawrence, Walter Craig, James Keys, John Reed.
George V. Lawrence.	1848	John F. Budke.....	1899; vacancy	1820—Joseph Lawrence, Thomas McCall, Kickerson Roberts, John Reed.
Maxwell McCaslin...	1851			1821—Joseph Lawrence, Thomas McCall, Joseph Ritner, John Reed.
John C. Flennikeu..	1854			1822-23—Joseph Lawrence, Jonathan Knight, Joseph Ritner, James Keys.

Representatives in the General Assembly.

1781—James Edgar, John Canon.		1824—William McCreary, Aaron Kerr, Joseph Ritner, James Keys.
1782—Matthew Ritchie, William McCleary.		1825-26—William McCreary, Aaron Kerr, Joseph Ritner, Thomas Ringland.
1783—John Stephenson, Matthew Ritchie.		1827—William McCreary, Aaron Kerr, Samuel Workman, Thomas Ringland.
1784—John Stephenson, Matthew Ritchie.		1828—William Wagh, Aaron Kerr, Samuel Workman, William Patterson.
1790—Thomas Ryerson.		1829—William Waugh, Samuel Workman, William Patterson.
1791—John Miner, Thomas Scott, Daniel Leet, Thomas Stokely.		1830-31—William Waugh, Wallace McWilliams, William Patterson.
1792—Thomas Stokely, Daniel Leet, John Canon, David Bradford.		1832—William Waugh, Robert Love, Joseph Henderson.
1793—Thomas Stokely, Craig Ritchie, John Minor, Benjamin White.		1833—William McCreary, Robert Love, William Patterson.
1794—James Brice, William Wallace, Benjamin White, Craig Ritchie.		1834—William Hopkins, Joseph Lawrence, David Frazier.
1795—John Minor, William Wallace, David Acheson, Craig Ritchie.		1835—John H. Ewing, Joseph Lawrence, Edward McDonald.
1796—David Johnson, William Wallace, David Acheson, William Hoge.		1836—Thomas McGiffin, to fill vacancy of Lawrence, elected to state treasurer.
1797—William Hoge, William Wallace, David Acheson, David Johnson.		1836-39—Robert Love, William Hopkins, John Parke.
1798—John McDowell, Absolom Gaird, Aaron Lyle.		1840—Jonathan Leatherman, Samuel Livingston, Aaron Kerr.
1799—John McDowell, Samuel Urie, Aaron Lyle.		1841—Wallace McWilliams, James McFarren, Jesse Martin.
1800—John McDowell, Samuel Urie, Aaron Lyle.		
1801—John McDowell, Samuel Urie, Aaron Lyle, James Kerr.		
1802—Samuel Agnew, Joseph Vance, John Marshal, James Kerr.		
1803—Samuel Agnew, Joseph Vance, John Marshal, James Kerr.		
1804—Samuel Agnew, David Acheson, John Marshal, James Stephenson.		
1805—Samuel Agnew, Aaron Lyle, John Marshal, James Stephenson.		
1806-07—James Kerr, Abel McFarland, Ebenezer Jennings, James Stephenson.		

* Alexander L. Hawkins died at sea, returning from service as Colonel of the 10th regiment in the Philippine Islands, in the War with Spain.

- 1842—Samuel Livingston, William McDaniel, John Storer.
- 1843—O. B. McFadden, George V. Lawrence.
- 1844—Daniel Rider, John Melloy.
- 1845—Daniel Rider, Richard Donaldson.
- 1846—George V. Lawrence, Richard Donaldson.
- 1847—Thomas Watson, Jacob Cort.
- 1848—John McKee, Jacob Cort.
- 1849—Jonathan D. Leet, Thomas Watson.
- 1850—Jonathan D. Leet, David Riddle.
- 1851—Hugh Craig, John Melloy.
- 1852—John N. McDonald, Joseph Alexander.
- 1853—Matthew Linn, John Jackman.
- 1854—Samuel J. Krepp, James McCullough.
- 1855—George W. Miller, David Riddle.
- 1856—John C. Sloan, J. S. Van Voorhis.
- 1857—John N. McDonald, James Donahoo.
- 1858-59—George V. Lawrence, William Graham.
- 1860—John A. Hopper, Robert Anderson.
- 1861—John A. Hopper, **William Hopkins**.
- 1862—William Glenn, William Hopkins.
- 1863—Robert R. Reed, James R. Kelly.
- 1864—Robert R. Reed, James R. Kelly, M. S. Quay.
- 1865—Joseph Welsh, James R. Kelly, M. S. Quay.
- 1866—John H. Ewing, J. R. Day, M. S. Quay.
- 1867—John H. Ewing, J. R. Day, Thomas Nicholson.
- 1868—A. J. Buffington, Harvey J. Vankirk, Thomas Nicholson.
- 1869—A. J. Buffington, Harvey J. Vankirk, W. Davidson.
- 1870—D. M. Leatherman, W. A. Mickey, William C. Shnrlock.
- 1871—D. M. Leatherman, W. A. Mickey, William C. Shnrlock, George W. Fleeger.
- 1872—Jonathan Allison, W. S. Waldron, David McKee, Samuel J. Cross.
- 1873—Jonathan Allison, A. S. Campbell, David McKee, Sannel J. Cross.
- 1874—James K. Billingsley, John Farrar, William G. Barnett.
- 1875—John Birch, to fill vacancy caused by death of Mr. Farrar.
- 1876—James K. Billingsley, John S. Duncan, Joseph R. McClean.
- 1878—John W. Stephens, Findley Patterson, John C. Messenger.
- 1880—James K. Billingsley, John M. Boyse, Norton McGiffin.
- 1882—Robert W. Parkinson, C. W. Townsend, Harvey J. Vankirk.
- 1884—Brit Hart, George S. Graham, R. V. Johnson.
- 1886—John Clark, J. B. Finley, J. K. Billingsley.
- 1888—John B. Donaldson, James S. Stocking, J. K. Billingsley, resigned 1889, and J. B. Finley elected to serve remainder of term.
- 1890—J. B. Finley, T. M. Patterson, James S. Stocking.
- 1892—David M. Anderson, George V. Lawrence, T. M. Patterson.
- 1894—David M. Anderson, J. C. French, George V. Lawrence.
- 1896—J. C. French, David M. Pry, James G. Sloan.
- 1898—James V. Clark, William M. Mnrdock, J. Harper McClaren.
- 1900—David Anderson, James V. Clark, J. Harper McClarn.
- 1902—David Anderson, died 1903; John M. Berry, David M. Campsey.
- 1904—John M. Berry, David M. Campsey, Frank Craven.
- 1906—Frank Craven, W. W. Sprows, Charles Bentley.
- 1908—Charles Bentley, C. E. Crothers, John B. Holland.

Roll of Attorneys, 1781-1909.

1781—Hugh M. Brackenridge, Sannel Irwin, David Sample. 1782—Thomas Smith, David Espy, David Bradford, Robert Galbraith, George Thompson, Thomas Duncan, David Redick, Michael Hnffnagle. 1783—John Woods. 1784—James Ross. 1786—James Carson.

1787—Alexander Addison. 1788—George Vallandigham. 1789—John Young, Daniel St. Clair. 1790—John Ralph. 1791—Thomas Scott, Steel Sample. 1792—Hugh Ross., Joseph Pentecost, David McKeehan. 1793—George Armstrong. 1794—Arthur St. Clair, Henry Woods, Parker Campbell.

1795—Thomas Collins, George Henry Keppele, James Morrison. 1796—James Allison, Joseph Shannon, John Simonson, James Montgomery, Thomas Creigh, Thomas Hadden, Samuel Sidney Mahon. 1797—Thomas Nesbit, John Lyon. Thomas Bailey, Robert Whitehill.

1798—John Cloyd, Thomas Johnston, Thomas Mason, Cunningham Semple, James Ashbrook, William Ayres. 1799—George Heyl, Robert Callender, John Kennedy. 1800—Isaac Kerr. 1801—Robert Moore, John Gilmore, Obadiah Jennings, James Mountain. 1802—Alexander William Foster, Sampson Smith King.

1803—Isaac Meason, Jr., Jonathan Redick. 1805—Elias E. Ellmaker, John Purviance, Jr., Hill Runyan, Joseph Douglass, John Porter. 1806—George Panll, James Taylor. 1807—Thomas McGiffin, John Marshel, John McDonald. 1808—William Wilkins, Thomas H. Baird, Charles Wilkins, John Tarr, John Shannon, John White, Morgan Neville.

1810—Richard Carr Lane, John H. Chapline, Jesse Edgington, Joseph Weigley, David Redick, Thomas Irwin. 1811—Philip Doddridge, Andrew Buchanan. 1812—William Baird, Joseph P. Beckett, Walter Forward. 1813—John C. Wright, Thomas Morgan, David Jennings, Thomas Cnningham.

1814—T. McK. T. McKennan, H. H. Brackenridge, Samuel Lyon. 1815—J. Philpot C. Sampson, Henry Bald-

win. 1816—Nathaniel Ewing, Samnel Stokely. 1817—James L. Bowman, Charles Shaler, Alexander Caldwell, John M. Goodenow, John S. Brady. 1818—Alexander Brackenridge, William Waugh, Henry M. Campbell, John Hoge Ewing, Walter B. Beebee, James S. Craft, Harmar Denny.

1819—Hiram Heaton, William Harvey, John Dawson, Stephen D. Walker, Asa Andrews, Ephriam Roote, Samuel H. Fitzhugh, James Shannon. 1820—Isaiah Winge, John M. Austin, Alesander Addison, John S. Garrett,

1821—Jacob B. Miller, William G. Hawkins, James Piper, Thomas Gibbs Morgan. 1822—Samnel Evans, Joshua Seney, John H. Waugh.

1823—A. S. Mountain, Jonathan B. Smith, William H. Brown, John H. Hopkins, Dorsey B. Pentecost, John C. Campbell, Roswell Marsh, James R. Pentecost, Thomas Ustice White. 1824—James C. Simonson, Richard Bidle, Thomas L. Rodgers, James Todd, George Watson, W. W. Fetterman, Charles H. Israel.

1825—William W. King, John Londen Gow, James W. McKennan, H. B. Tomlinson, Richard Bard. 1826—Alexander Wilson, Isaac Leet, Charles Coleman. 1827—Edward D. Gazzam, Edward McFarland. 1828—George Selden. 1829—John Glenn, Benjamin S. Stewart, Samuel Creigh, Ethelbert P. Oliphant. 1830—Samuel Gormly, Francis C. Campbell, Griffith J. Withey, George A. Acheson.

1831—William R. McDonald, Nathaniel P. Fetterman, Joshua B. Gowell, Thomas L. Shields, James Watson. 1832—Alexander W. Acheson, Charles W. Kelso, Thomas S. Hmrickhouse, Samnel Cleavinger, David Walker. 1833—Benjamin Patton.

1834—James Veech, Thomas J. Gass, Richard H. Lee, Thomas B. Beall. 1835—R. F. McConnauey, William Allison. 1836—David Blair. 1837—William McKennan, Thomas J. Bingham. 1838—Daniel Baldwin, T. J. Fox Alden. 1839—Samnel Frew, Daniel M. Edgington. Daniel Leet, Joseph Henderson, J. P. Avery.

1840—Lewis Roberts, Isaiah Steen, Robert Woods, Robert H. Koontz, Peter F. Ege, Thomas R. Hazzard. 1841—Ross Black, John H. Deford, Thomas McGiffin, Seth T. Hurd, Samnel Kingston, Simon Meredith, William Montgomery.

1842—Robert F. Cooper, John Watson, Jr., Francis G. Flenniken. 1843—Obadiah B. McFadden, George Acheson, Solomon Alter, Alesander Murdock, William F. Johnston, Jonathan D. Leet. 1844—Uriah W. Wise, James Dmlop, John D. Creigh, J. W. F. White, Henry H. Clark, William Wilson, Ebenezer Boyce, G. W. McIlvaine, R. F. McIlvaine. 1845—Job Johnston, Alexander Miller, Richard J. Allison, J. Bowman Sweitzer.

1846—Thomas H. Baird, Jr., R. C. Ingall, David Reed, George Scott Gart, William Grayson, Elbridge G. Crea-craft, George E. Appleton, Wilson McCandles, George

W. McGiffin, John P. Penny. 1847—Joseph S. Morrison, John McKee, Andrew Hopkins.

1848—David Craig, R. S. Moody, John J. Pierson, W. M. Farrar, William S. Moore, George H. Oliver, J. A. F. Buchanan. 1849—Thomas W. Porter, Daniel Donehoo, Daniel M. Stockton, William Baird, David S. Wilson, Daniel Kaine, John C. Flenniken. 1850—William Linn, Samuel G. Pepper. 1851—Ellis Gregg, Harvey J. Vankirk, Alfred Howell, John M. Stockdale, Hnston Quail, J. Lawrence Jndson. 1852—Marcns W. Acheson, D. W. Bell, William L. Bowman, Jacob F. Slagle.

1853—Alexander Wilson, George W. Miller, John D. Braden, John B. Krepps, Robert M. Gibson, Samnel M. Semmes, George A. Peare. 1854—Charles Naylor, A. S. Ritehie, A. P. Morrison, A. S. Fuller, John C. Messenger, John Nicholls, Robert F. Stean, B. W. Lacy, 1855—Samuel N. Cochran, Samnel Cole, Jr., Peter B. McMahon, William Mills, Eugene Ferero. 1856—John H. Craig.

1857—Jasper E. Brady, Addison Oliver, Alexander M. Gow. 1858—Thomas Ewing, John R. Donehoo, William A. Stokes, Ira J. Lacock, Francis F. Fitzwilliams, Jonathan W. Mott. 1859—William E. Gapen, R. P. Lewis, Archibald McBride, James Lindsey.

1860—Andrew A. Pnrman, Freeman Brady, Wilson N. Paxton, William F. Templeton, Charles McClure Hays, H. G. Rogers.

1861—*John G. Ruple, Leroy W. Little, *Isaac Y. Hamilton, Mordecai B. Massey, James R. Rnth, *Boyd Crumrine, Thomas Boyd, William J. Patton, James Murray Clark.

1862—David Crawford, Robert A. McConnell, William C. Lindsey, Isaac Bailey, George W. Caldwell. 1863—Hill Burgwin, James S. Rntan, Samuel B. Wilson, Wesley Wolf, Samuel O. Taylor, A. W. Wilson, Simon Buckingham, Daniel W. Leet, Eugene Tarr. 1864—A. W. Aiken, Samuel F. White.

1865—Marshal Swartzwelder, David F. Patterson, *Henry Gantz, R. Galy Barr, David S. Smith, Joseph Hays. 1866—John L. Gow, Ianthns Bentley, *Charles M. Ruple, John S. C. Weills, David T. Watson, J. W. Kirker.

1867—M. L. A. McCracken, George L. Gow, William Owens, Ebenezer Williams, Jr., George Shiras, Jr., Bishop Crumrine, *John W. Donnan, **John A. McIlvaine, John W. Wiley, W. C. Moreland, John W. McWilliams, J. G. Wood, Solomon Bell, John W. Donaldson, R. B. Patterson. 1868—A. G. Cochran, R. L. Morrison, R. C. Hoffuan, Alexander M. Todd, George R. Cochran, W. M. Nickerson.

1869—Marcus C. Acheson, Henry M. Dongan, *Joshna R. Forrest, Cicero Hasbrouck, *James W. McDowell, David W. Brown, L. McCarrell, James L. Black, James P. Sayer, John Aiken. 1870—Franklin Ezra Oliver,

John Milton Oliver, Clark Riggle, George Fetterman, Osear L. Jackson, H. P. Mueller, William McEnroe.

1871—Jacob Davis, Joseph McK. Acheson, Daniel N. McCracken, B. F. Lucas, *George O. Jones, Leopold Beeker. 1872—W. G. Guyler, G. W. G. Waddle, S. A. McClung, William S. McFadden, William Blakely, B. C. Christy. 1873—J. Hanson Good, Nathaniel Richardson, E. G. Creacroft, *John H. Murdoch, John McCracken Hoon. 1874—Edgar Galbraith, John Dalzell, William H. White, J. B. Jones, Thomas Henry, John R. Bradock.

1875—John M. Kennedy, David H. Martin, *T. Jefferson Dunean, Charles W. McCord, James L. Berry, George A. Hoffman, Jr. 1876—John W. Morehead. Esaac S. Van Voorhis, John A. Moninger, B. Frank Montgomery. William O. Crawford, John H. McCrary, A. S. Miller, Julian B. Crenshaw. 1877—*Alvan Donnan, William F. Wright, John M. Davis, *J. Carter Judson, James M. Sprowls, *Ralph C. McConnell, John F. O'Malley, David F. Enoch, Joseph S. Haymaker, William Archibald Barr, *Earnest F. Acheson, W. C. Stillwagen, William M. Boggs, J. B. R. Streator. 1878—I. N. Patterson, Charles C. Montooth, Louis R. Smith, J. H. S. Trainer, George C. Burgwin, John Barton, William M. Watson, *James Irwin Brownson, *Joseph Fulton McFarland, W. McBride Perrin, James McFadden Carpenter.

1879—Samuel C. Cook, John M. Braden, John S. Marquis, Jr., William Reardon, William H. Playford, Thomas J. Lazear, John D. McKennan, Julius P. Miller, *Albert S. Sprowls, **James Franklin Taylor. 1880—Samuel C. Clarke, Thomas McK. Hughes, *Thomas Fleming Bireh, William G. Stewart. 1881—Hugh A. Rogers, Joseph M. Swearingen, *Robert Wilson Irwin, *Joseph T. Noble.

1882—George W. Guthrie, *William Sanders Parker, James Q. McGiffin, *Joseph M. Dickson, John L. Rodgers, *Josiah M. Patterson, George Peyton Miller. 1883—*Winfield McHvaine. 1884—John W. Martindale. 1885—*James M. McBurney, *Thomas B. H. Brownlee, *Samuel Amspoker, *Norman E. Clark, Matthew H. Stevenson.

1886—*Earnest Ethelbert Crumrine, *Andrew M.

Linn, *James A. Wiley, William McKennan, Jr. 1887—*James C. Ewing, †Charles G. McHvaine. 1888—David Sterrett, *James S. Nease. 1890—John C. Bane, *Charles W. Campbell, †James E. Barnett, Frank E. Baird, *W. Parkison Warne. 1891—*James R. Burnside, William I. Berryman, Thomas C. Noble, *Odell S. Chalfant. 1892—*G. Plumber Baker, *Grant E. Hess, *Alex M. Templeton.

1893—*Bertram E. McCracken. 1894—Robert Gibson, *Oliver M. Henderson, *Owen C. Underwood. 1895—*Albert G. Braden, *Julius P. Miller, Jr., *Haldain B. Hughes, Charles C. Sterrett, *Bold E. Warne, *Joseph K. Wier. 1896—*Isaac W. Baum, *Blanchard G. Hughes, *James P. Eagleson, Frank E. Bible, *Robert W. Knox.

1897—†A. H. Anderson, *William N. Butler, Clarence Rehn, *H. Russell Myers, *Byron E. Tombaugh, *Robert W. Parkinson.

1898—*John C. Hart, *Harry A. Jones, *C. L. V. Acheson, *Robert H. Meloy, *W. A. H. McHvaine. 1899—*Willison K. Vance, W. Merwin Craft, Albert T. Morgan, *Edgar B. Murdoch.

1900—*James A. Magill, Maynard R. Allen, *John W. McDowell, *James P. Braden.

1901—†Oliver S. Scott, *James P. Brownlee, *Harry L. Williams, *Blaine Aiken, *Lawrence R. Boyd, *Vernon Hazzard, *Francis H. Woods.

1902—*Carl E. Gibson.

1903—Charles E. Carter, *Frank H. Andrew, *Ralph Martin Allison, *Barton A. Barr, *John N. Patterson, *John H. Donnan.

1904—*Thomas H. W. Fergus, *John M. T. Hana, *William Anstin Davis.

1905—*Erwin Cummins, *J. R. McCreight, *J. Boyd Crumrine.

1906—*William Reed Dennison, *John I. Carson, *Richard S. Miller, *John R. Pipes.

1907—*Hugh E. Fergus, *Paul A. A. Core.

1908—*Harry W. Canon, *Joseph Bell.

*Residing in the county, some of them not in active practice.

†Residing in the county, practicing in Pittsburg.

CHAPTER XIV.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

History of the Quaker, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian and United Presbyterian Denominations.

William Penn, in his quaint Quaker language, instructed his agents in Pennsylvania, that: "Since there was no other thing I had in my eye in the settlement of this province next to the advancement of virtue than the comfortable situation of the inhabitants therein, and for that end . . . ordained that every township consisting of 5,000 acres should have ten families at the least, to the end that the province might not be a wilderness as some others yet do by vast vacant tracts of land . . . I do hereby desire my trusty commissioners . . . to take the greatest care that justice and impartiality be observed towards all in the disposal of land, as well in reference to quality as quantity, that what is right in the sight of God and good men may always be preferred, for it is the best and lastingest bottom to act and build upon. Given at Worthington Place, in Old England, the 24th day of the 11th month, 1686."

His agents succeeded in bringing in plain people, who became the small land owners looking for liberty of conscience and worship. These Washington County settlers were in early days most zealously illiberal and were originators of much confusion and distraction.

A birds-eye view of the religious settlements shows the Quakers, or Friends, as a small transient company settling near the southeastern corner of our county and flitting across its southern border, soon to disappear entirely—the Presbyterians setting their feet firmly on all sides of the central or county seat, and cohesively working outward, covering all the county except the southeast and southwest; the United Presbyterians coming up from many distracted bodies and uncertain groups into one large undivided close communion; the Cumberland Presbyterians springing up from a great need, caused largely by the fervor of one young man, James McGrady, whose early studies and theological training was in Hopewell Township; the Baptists making a most early start along Tenmile Creek and unwillingly giving birth to the Campbellite branch—these same Campbellites in their efforts to set aside all sects and creeds creating a new sect, this new sect giving

instruction to their fellow laborer, Sidney Rigdon, born on Washington County soil, by which he became mistakenly inspired to create a new religion founded on a fictitious tale, written by a resident of this county, giving a Mormon people, which the inhabitants of Washington County will not concede to be Christians, and whose practices would not be tolerated within this county. These Latter Day Saints have no organization in the county, yet have an offshoot here of three local associations calling themselves "The Church of Jesus Christ," and have among their number the president of that organization in the United States, and have also the official paper or publication of that body. A heavy sprinkling of Methodists with two divisions, Episcopalians, Lutherans, Dunkards, Catholics, Jews, Bohemians and others teach with freedom in this county.

Carlyle has said, "A man's religion is the chief fact with regard to him." Another has said, "It was the staunch religion of the best of the early settlers that made this country worth coming to." The high resolves and determination of these early settlers is indicated in many instances, two of which we will mention. A very remarkable historical paper was signed in 1782 by many of the inhabitants of the western frontiers of Washington County, including James Edgar, of Smith Township, and Hugh Scott, of Nottingham Township. These last named were among the five persons who, according to the law erecting Washington County, the year before had been appointed as commissioners to purchase land for a courthouse, and both afterwards sat as associate judges on the bench of Washington County and were leaders in the communities where they resided. It was said in the history of the Presbytery of Washington that the paper is of special historical value, as it did not originate with any of the very few ministers then in the West, but was conceived and written by an elder, Hon. James Edgar, and was numerously signed by the members of the Cross Creek and neighboring churches. It was called a religious agreement and lamented "The many abound-

ing evils in our own hearts and lives, as also the open and secret violations of the Holy Law of God, which dishonors his name and defiles and ruins our country. . . . We desire to acknowledge with shame and sorrow of heart before God and solemnly promise to engage against (the sins before numerated) both in ourselves and others direct." Several years afterward a supplementary clause was added in a better strain: "We desire to acknowledge the goodness of God, who hath continued his precious gospel with us in purity, and especially for his late gracious outpourings of divine influence on many parts of the land, and especially here, where we were so much in carnal security and worldly-mindedness, floating along with the flood of vanity. And we desire to lament our barrenness and leanness under these gracious favors, and we do now, in the strength of God, relying on his grace, resolve that we will seek the Lord for help . . . and that we will be careful and watchful to perform the duties required by Christian rules in the families we belong to, as we stand related, severally, as parents and children, husbands and wives, masters or mistresses and servants." For the sins enumerated in this paper as prevalent at that time and for the names of the signers in those early days, see History of the Presbytery of Washington, page 38, note 1 and 2. The total number given as signers in these days in this sparsely settled region, is 116. Historian Creigh, in speaking of them, says many of them filled high and important stations in church and state and have bequeathed to their posterity a precious inheritance. Their descendants linger among us and the rural cemeteries, Cross Creek, Racoon and Burgettstown, contain the remains of those of whom it can truly be said, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Another instance of heroic resolution is that of William Smiley, elder in Buffalo Church, who at 64 years of age, in order to assist his congregation in raising enough money to pay their indebtedness to their pastor, Rev. Joseph Smith, and prevent the community from being without his preaching and teaching, floated down the river with a large load of flour to the market at New Orleans with no assistants but two young men and dared the dangers and hardships of river travel and exposure to the elements and the Indians for the cause of his religion and his community.

Pennsylvania, being a Quaker state, it might be expected that many of these peaceable people would reach the rich lands of Washington County, but the early life here was too warlike for them. So far as is known, they only had four locations in the present limits of this county. These friends were known as connected with or branches of the "Redstone Quarterly Meeting."

THE QUAKERS OR FRIENDS.

The land in all this region was known as the "Redstone Country" or "Redstone" in the early days. The name was applied to Redstone Creek (Pierre-Rouge) by the French in the beginning of Monongahela river history and map-making, and is thought to have been first given by the Indians. The burning leaves setting fire to the coal found in the hillside, produced red-hot coals or redstone. An ancient mound or earthworks, such as gave rise to the belief that they were the works of a mound-building race superior to the red man whom the settlers found here, stood near the mouth of this creek. It was known as "Old Fort," "Old Fort at Redstone" and "Redstone Old Fort."

This name still clung to the English fort built there in 1758 or 1759 (The Old Towns, 1883). The name was not only adopted by the Quakers to denote an association of congregations in this region, as "Redstone Quarterly Meeting," but there were the Presbytery of Redstone, the Redstone Baptist Association and the Redstone Methodist Circuit.

Friends from eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and northern Delaware, came in about 1787, finding goodly land which the Virginians were eager to leave after they discovered that Pennsylvania would control this Redstone country.

The first purchase of land for a Quaker meeting-house was in 1792, on Two-Mile Creek in East Bethlehem Township, containing ten acres conveyed by James Townsend to trustees for the society of the people called Quakers of Westland Meeting for the purpose of a meeting-house, burying-ground and other necessary purposes for the use of said society. This society of the "Westland Friends" or "Westland Monthly Meeting" held its last meeting and disbanded in 1864, the members being transferred to Salem Monthly Meeting, Ohio, the nearest meeting of the Quaker Society. The names of those so transferred included 49 males and 42 females with the families of four of them, for all children of Quaker birth were considered a part of the society. Of the 91 transferred, 21 were Cleavers. The land was sold in 1866 to William Fisher, Amos G. Cleaver and Joseph Farquhar, because the members had been decreased by death and removals so much as to be unable to maintain a meeting, and the greater part of the ten acres was in 1902 conveyed to the Westland Cemetery Association.

It is possible that some of the persons dismissed were members of an adjoining "meeting" for the Friends had four and a quarter acres in West Pike Run Township where they had a "Pike Run Meeting-house" on land purchased in 1797; and a "Fallowfield Meet-

ing-house" on four and one-quarter acres of land in Allen Township purchased in 1799; and there was a Society of Quakers having a meeting-house in East Finley Township on one acre and seven perches of land purchased in 1811 from a Quaker named Samuel England, "on the dividing ridge between the waters of the Ten-Mile and Wheeling Creeks," lying along Ryerson's road. All of these houses ceased to be used by the Society of Friends during the first half of the last century or shortly after. The cause of much dissension among the Quakers was the teaching of Elias Hicks, which divided many of these meetings into what was called the Hicksites and the Orthodox Quakers.

Both the Pike Run Meeting-house, located in Pike Run Township, and the Fallowfield Meeting-house, located in Allen Township, were conveyed away by trustees for the special purpose appointed by the "Westland Monthly Meeting" of East Bethlehem Township. The deed from Jesse Kenworthy, Jonathan Knight and Joseph H. Miller, trustees, to Samuel D. Price, made in 1858 conveying the Pike Run Meeting-house and lot, (there being a frame house thereon at that time), stated that the Westland Monthly Meeting was "a branch of and in Unity with Ohio Yearly Meeting of Friends in Unity and Epistolary Correspondence with the ancient yearly meeting of the people called Quakers of London and Dublin and with all the yearly meetings of the said people so in Unity and Correspondence in America."

The Hicksites who were taught that "the devil had no existence, and if we did right our heaven was here," had a church building on this same lot and it required a special act of Legislature in 1863 and another set of trustees and a new deed to convey the title of "the two divisions of the Society of Friends."

Two of the best known Quakers in this county were Jonathan Knight, the celebrated engineer and statesman of East Bethlehem Township, and Job Johnson, the friend of education of East Pike Run Township, or that part of it now California.

The religion of such people was quiet and unobtrusive, but stern and unyielding in the government of themselves. They were opposed to fighting and slavery and to display of dress or wealth. It is said that the first generation of their descendants was not quickly aroused to sympathy with and to become members of other religious organizations. This was not strange, for the austere manner of form in worship, seating male and female separated by the aisle of the church, the silent and long waiting for the spirit to move some one to speak or lead in other devotion, all tended to repress sympathy and excitement.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Episcopal Church has never secured a fast hold and widespread influence in Washington County. Rev. Joseph Doddridge, M. D., who came from Bedford County and who in the western part of Washington County with his father in 1773 was a moving spirit in this section. His life was spent in constant missionary service in this county, West Virginia and Southern Ohio. He is said to have served on the circuit of the Methodist Church visiting Pittsburg in 1790. His book, "Doddridge's Notes," shows the yearning of the church people for religious services in those early days. They inquired of him with bitterness of heart, "Must we live and die without baptism for our children and without sacrament for ourselves?" Rev. Doddridge pleaded with the Episcopal authorities east of the mountains to establish churches for those of this faith west of the mountains, which he says amounted to thousands, but in vain. There were members here from the churches of England as well as from Virginia. The first Episcopal church west of the mountains was organized in 1790 by Gen. John Neville, and his son Col. Pressley Neville, Maj. Isaac Craig and others. The building called St. Luke's Church was built that year and furnished a year or two later, and stood on lands near Neville's plantation called Woodville, along Chartiers Creek, near the present Allegheny County Home. Francis Reno, educated by the aid of Gen. Neville, officiated there until the agitation caused by the whiskey riots disturbed the peace and drove the supporters of the church from the locality.

The location of this church and later record of its existence is given in "Doddridge's Memoirs," where he reports a convention of four clergymen, himself and Reno, included at St. Thomas' Church in West Pike Run, September 26, 1803, where they adjourned to again meet on the Saturday before Whit-Sunday, at the church near Gen. Neville's old place on Chartiers Creek.

The St. Thomas' Church referred to was erected in West Bethlehem Township near the Crook's Graveyard, about a mile south of Hillsboro, where Col. Thomas Crooks, on a part of whose lands it had been erected, was buried in 1815. This and the old Doddridge Chapel in Independence Township, which may have been older than any of the others, are the early landmarks of the Episcopal Church in the county. The ritual and services disappeared from all the country locations in early times because of the wars with England and the removal from Pennsylvania of those who were Virginia adherents.

* History of Allegheny County, Pa. (1889), page 350.

PRESBYTERIANS.

The best known of the early leaders of Presbyterians in this county was Rev. John McMillen. He resembled the Quakers in dress, at least during his early residence here. He is best known and most spoken of because he long outlived his early cotemporaries, the three others who started in the permanent work here almost with him. The Presbyterian ministers, Joseph Smith, Thaddeus Dodd and the earliest minister of the Associate Church, Matthew Henderson, all died within three years of each other (1892-5) after a dozen years or so of influence here, while McMillen lived to November 16, 1833, covering a period of almost sixty years of service and preaching 6,000 sermons.

The valuable work of Dr. George P. Hays, late President of Washington and Jefferson College on "Presbyterianism in America," defines Presbyterians as those who believe that the management of the New Testament Church is in the hands of representatives of the people. These representatives are called presbyters. They hold that the language of the New Testament and especially of the 15th chapter of Acts authorizes this method of the management of a large district by the representatives of a group of congregations. The final authority over the whole is in the representatives of all the congregations. This method of organizations is not held to be exclusive but is greatly to be preferred. Both King James I and his son Charles objected to Presbyterianism because it was "a form of government fit only for republics, and intolerable to kings." English Tories blamed all their American troubles on the Presbyterians.

Episcopas is the Greek word for overseer. In the Episcopal churches of that day, such as the Roman Catholic Church and the Church of England, all authority was in the bishop or overseer. Episcopacy was the state religion in Virginia. "When a form of religion is adopted by a state, substantially three things occur. Taxes for it are levied on all persons. The ministers of the religion are paid their salaries out of the proceeds of these taxes. The appointment of the ministers thus supported is a part of the duty of the state government. Ecclesiastical and theological tests are therefor applied in the determination of the qualifications of the persons who shall vote or hold office. The worship of other denominations may or may not be allowed by the state.

"With all the pressure in England in favor of Episcopal establishment for the perpetuation here of English authority it is not remarkable that the Episcopalians in the colonies were undisguisedly anxious for such a church establishment in this country. . . . The mere knowledge of this threatened danger tended strong-

ly to unite the Puritan element among the denominations and especially to bring together the Presbyterians and Congregationalists in combined efforts for religious freedom."

Presbyterianism, a more democratic form of government, owes its name as much to its form as to its doctrine. Each congregation selects its minister from the ordained ministry, and selects its own elders or presbyters or official personages from its own membership. From these bishops and lay members, representatives are selected to constitute presbyteries, synods and general assemblies, which are the appellate jurisdictions. The Congregationalists, who were numerous in the New England states, had no appellate courts and acknowledged no authority in church government higher than the congregation, each deciding for itself. Hostility from king and tory drove the Americans to look away from the Established Church of England and to adopt a form of government closely resembling that of the Presbyterian denomination. The influence of Presbyterianism on the Constitutional Convention called to form a constitution for the United States in 1787, when the Presbyterian synod and the convention were in session in Philadelphia only four squares apart, is unnecessary to discuss in this work. It is well set out in Hays on Presbyterianism, page 132, and the similarity in the forms of government adopted is clear. Townships correspond to congregations, counties to Presbyteries, States to synods and the United States to the General Assembly.

All Presbyterians were considered "dissenters" by the British and no matter how other denominations might be divided in political views, no Presbyterian would be a tory. The early colonists were striving to establish in this wilderness a civilization where the Protestant religion would be free from governmental control.

As the free form of worship succeeded in establishing and sustaining churches, whether Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist, Quaker or others, the confidence of the people grew into belief that religion needed nothing from the state but protection and peace. All Christian dissenters, pleased with the freedom of worship, grew strong in their determination to be free Americans, and in the solitudes of these back woods attended most faithfully their little log sanctuaries to receive information and inspiration in government as well as religious affairs. These became the centers of social reorganization, and the preacher the leader in education and the counselor of the whole community.

The first meeting of Presbytery held by Presbyterians west of the mountains was held at Pigeon Creek, Washington County, September 19-20, 1781. It had been organized by the Synod of New York and Philadelphia in May and embraced all the country west of

the Allegheny Mountains. Although it was called Redstone Presbytery, and Redstone settlement lay east of the Monongahela River, three of the four ministers of which it was composed were residing in Washington County and only one east of the river. That Presbyterianism was strong in Washington County is further indicated by the fact that the first meeting of the Ohio Presbytery, the next one formed, was held at Upper Buffalo in 1793, and the first and only meeting held by the Synod of Virginia on land within Pennsylvania was in the village of Washington in 1800. The three ministers above referred to as residing in Washington County were John McMillen, Thadens Dodd and Joseph Smith, who, as stated in a former chapter arrived about 1778 and 1779 to locate permanently with their families in this county. Rev. Thadens Dodd and Rev. Joseph Smith had both died before Ohio Presbytery was erected.

Ohio Presbytery when organized in 1793 consisted of the ministers and churches west of the Monongahela River without limit, and extended from that river's mouth northward to Presque Isle, now the city of Erie. Only one minister of the five included was located north or west of the Ohio River. The locations of the Presbyterian churches in the county in 1793 were at what is now known as Pigeon Creek, Independence, Chartiers or Hill Church, one mile south of Canonsburg, Amity, Prosperity, Buffalo Village, Cross Creek, Raccoon at Candor, Three Ridges at West Alexander, Mingo Creek, Pike Run, King's Creek, three miles north of Florence and which was afterwards removed to Florence and Horse-shoe near Monongahela. Neither Washington nor Wheeling had congregations at this time. Those persons of this denomination residing at the county seat attended Dr. John McMillen's Chartiers (now Hill) Church. The church at Washington was organized in the winter of 1793-4, although there had been preaching services in the court house frequently prior to that. The first historical record of constant preaching at this village appears in the application of Presbytery December 20, 1785, for the stated service of Alexander Addison, then a licentiate of the Presbytery of Aberlow, Scotland and afterwards a distinguished judge of Washington County and in these western courts. The religious idea was strong in the minds of the settlers and the preaching was desired, public worship held, congregations organized and churches built at several places years before a pastor was obtained. Raccoon Church in Robinson Township built its first church in 1781, but had no pastor until 1789. The Washington Congregation did not obtain either a church building or a pastor until 12 years after their organization. Rev. Mathew Brown was installed in 1805, but the worship was before that conducted in the Academy or the Court House. This delay in obtaining a pastor may be the fault of the congre-

gation, but after some facts are stated the reader will be left to decide whether the refusal of Presbytery to permit the people of Washington and vicinity to have the preachers of their own choice was not the cause which led to the advancement of education at Canonsburg, and the establishment of Jefferson College there to the injury of Washington Academy and College.

The four original members of session, Andrew Swearingen, brother of Van Swearingen; Robert Stockton, residing two miles west of town; Joseph Wherry, residing two miles north of town, and William McCombs from the direction of Pigeon Creek, obtained James Welsh as "stated supply" for the first year. He and others at intervals later preached in the academy just erected and in the new court house erected to replace the one which was burned in 1791. In the second story of that old court house Rev. Thadens Dodd had previously conducted for a time the Washington Academy and preached one-third of his Sabbaths, dividing the time with his two Ten-Mile congregations. Alexander Addison had preached as a supply for two years, but the Presbytery being very strict had declined to install him as pastor. Many supplies were tried, but no regular pastor could be secured. McMillen and his associates were suspicious of all imported preachers.

Strife and dissatisfaction arose and increased after the Presbytery refused to approve the call for the services of Rev. Thomas Ledlie Birch. He had come from Ireland and was a man of "gifts," but in estimation of many, including prominent members of the Presbytery, of doubtful ministerial character, notwithstanding his papers had been indorsed by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, under the rule. Commissioners from the church presented a petition to the Presbytery October 23, 1800, for the settlement of Mr. Birch as pastor, but his examination on "experimental religion" not proving satisfactory, the request was refused and he was not received as a member of the Presbytery. Pending, however, an appeal from these proceedings to the General Assembly, he was permitted to preach in Washington until the decision. Meanwhile, during a subsequent meeting of the Presbytery of Cross Creek, in January, 1801, Mr. Birch underwent another examination, but was rejected as before. The General Assembly dismissed the appeal, upon the ground that "there is a discretionary power necessarily lodged in every Presbytery, to judge the qualifications of those whom they receive, especially with respect to experimental religion." To the surprise however of the brethren here, the Assembly itself subjected Mr. Birch to examination, and resolved that "they found no obstruction against any other Presbytery taking him up and proceeding with him agreeably to the rules and regulations provided in such cases." Thus encouraged, Mr. Birch complained to the next Assembly

(1802) that "the Presbytery of Ohio still rejected him, in opposition to the decision and intention of the General Assembly," but "the complaint was not sustained." Then came a rupture in the congregation, one portion adhering to Mr. Birch, in resistance to ecclesiastical authority, whilst the other received and heard the supplies appointed by the Presbytery.

But failing of his end through church courts, the complainant finally appealed to the civil law in a suit for slander against Dr. McMillen. That honored man, given unduly to blunt speech, had expressed his opinion of Mr. Birch very freely, and the Presbytery, before whom he was first charged, though sustaining him in everything else, had rebuked and admonished him for one rash expression, viz., that he considered Mr. Birch "a preacher of the devil," to which censure Dr. McMillen meekly submitted. "But this decision did not draw blood enough, and hence the appeal to Caesar. In the Circuit Court of Washington County, held by Judges Yeates and Smith, the jury, despite the able and eloquent defence of Hon. James Ross, found for the plaintiff; but in the Supreme Court that "judgment was reversed," on the ground, so clearly set forth by Chief Justice Tilghman, that the words complained of, though otherwise faulty, were not actionable, having been extorted by the plaintiff on a trial in an ecclesiastical court, whose jurisdiction he himself had acknowledged."

Between 1790 and 1805 the disposition of the Washington people had hardened. Rev. Thaddeus Dodd said they were indifferent to the interests of literature in general and to the demands of the church in particular. Rev. Jacob Lindly said that they had but little piety, science or liberality to build a house or sustain a literary institution, and none to sustain a preacher. Rev. Mathew Brown, called in 1805 to be principal of the Academy and first pastor of the first congregation in Washington, in advising with the Rev. Dr. James I. Brownson at the beginning of his pastorate of this Presbyterian people in 1849, began with a description of the remarkable intelligence and social refinement of the community in Washington when he came to it. But, as in most new towns, there was but little of the spirit of piety. "But for a few godly women," said he, "we would have been as Sodom and Gomorrah." The men were respectful, ready to swell the church attendance, and to pay their dues; but that was their utmost advance heavenward. Through the week money-making with superabundant and vicious recreations in the form of gambling, long bullets, horse-racing and cock-fighting, absorbed them.

Dr. Brown, a graduate of Dickinson College and ordained by Carlisle Presbytery, came to his western charge while yet the power of the great religious awakening of 1802 lingered in the ministers and churches. After some contact with this spirit of earnestness, he is said to have

declared to some of his brethren that he "must go back over the mountains and get more religion before he could with any hope preach alongside with such ministers and to such people."

He evidently considered the village people intelligent, but the revival spirit was as yet only in the country churches. The action of Presbytery having dissatisfied Washington people, and the refusal of John Hoge, one of the proprietors of the town, to give a lot for the Academy, caused a change of plan. The ministers who had been so instrumental in procuring a charter for Washington Academy in 1787 turned to John Canon, who gave them a building lot and advanced money to erect an Academy at Canonsburg. They soon obtained action of Redstone Presbytery, of Ohio Presbytery and that higher body, the Synod of Virginia, resolving to aid the Academy at Canonsburg. Those who favored Washington Academy found themselves forestalled in all the churches in the county when they tried to procure contributions for the building at Washington. Washington Academy and its successor, Washington College, never was able to overcome the advantage at that time given to Canonsburg.

Interest in education was not confined to academies. The Ohio Presbytery in 1794, taking into serious consideration the importance of the education of children and the danger of contracting early habits of vice and immorality, thought it their duty and did "recommend to their rural congregations to be particular not to employ masters of immoral conduct or unsonud principles, but to discourage all such; and do their utmost in their different neighborhoods to encourage masters of good morals and orthodox principles in matters of religion." There were no schools except as teachers, then called "masters," were employed by neighborhood subscriptions. These masters were usually stragglers who "boarded around" changing each week or fortnightly among the families of their employers.

Moral teaching was kept up by catechizing from house to house or asking the questions of the "Shorter Catechism" by the ministers. Presbytery appointed certain of the number to this duty where there were churches with no regular pastor. The pulpit preaching was earnest, spiritual and educational, for these early ministers from the east were nearly all graduates from Princeton and nearly all who were trained on this western field were of fairly good classical and theological attainments. They were of rigid, strong character, not crude uncultured frontier preachers. Their close examination of licentiates from the old countries, especially on "experimental religion," led to the rejection of most of the aspirants to these western pulpits. Home talent, therefore, cultivated this rich field. In order that disorders in preaching might not creep in, the Presbytery

yearly examined the Academy students of Canonsburg and were assisted by commissioners from the mother Presbytery—Redstone. That Academy was classical and theological. As early as 1810 our Ohio Presbytery took action toward establishing permanent theological schools. Prior to 1800 it was urging congregations to contribute money, wheat or linen to raise funds for missionary work, to spread the gospel for the instruction of the heathen and black people. The old Presbytery of Redstone, of which Washington County was the much most active part, contributed a goodly sum to the support of missionaries as early as 1790, and many contributions from individual churches in Washington County in early days to this cause and to the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J., are given in the history of the Presbytery of Washington, page 20.

The interest of the common people in the academies or assisting young theological students led them to give what they could—wheat, rye, linen, etc., to which even "John Cordike, a pious negro," contributed. (History of Raceoon Church, Sturgeon, page 14), although he lived in Robinson Township, ten miles distant from the school, to be benefited. In addition to such gifts the women of five churches, Buffalo, Cross Creek, Chartiers, Ten-Mile and Bethel (just across the Allegheny County line), furnished several students with clothing during their studies under Rev. Smith at Upper Buffalo about 1785. They made up summer and winter clothing for Brice, Porter, Patterson and James Hughes; coloring linen for summer wear in a dye made of new mown hay, and sending woolen cloth, by merchants, over the mountains to be fulled and dressed. Reasons why they did not make clothing for James McGready, who was a student at the same time, are not given. He became a great evangelist notwithstanding this seeming neglect.

The missionary efforts were not confined to the organized white settlers, but annual pilgrimages were made by these permanent pastors across the Ohio river to the Indians. The hardships of these long horseback trips is indicated by the experience of Rev. Joseph Patterson, pastor of Raceoon. The only food used for days in the deep forest was corn, which was pounded between stones, boiled and mixed with bear's grease. When his stomach revolted at this his earnest evening prayer for a change of diet was answered the next morning by an excellent appetite which continued until other food was had.

Scarcely a minister or licentiate then on the rolls of Presbytery, except the very aged, but was appointed to labor from one to four months in the new settlements or among the Indian tribes—Wyandotts, Senecas, Ottawas and others. These Scotch-Irish people were not only watchful of their preachers and of the "masters" engaged by their parishoners to teach the children in the subscription schools, but were zealous in the discipline

of the church members. The Presbytery of which Washington County area was the main part, warned its people against horse-racing, balls, dances, etc., and advised against "the use of ardent spirits in harvest, and at public meetings especially," as highly improper and prejudicial to body and soul. They were loyal to the government and went so far in 1795 as to declare as a Presbytery, that the "distinguishing privileges" in the church should be refused to those who, during the western insurrection, "had an active hand in burning property, robbing the mail and destroying official papers of the officers of government" until they gave satisfactory evidence of repentance. This action is in accord with the act of "the venerable clergyman," Rev. John Clark, in pleading with the insurgents not to go to Neville's plantation on the morning preceding the riot there. Among the preachers of that day who may have encouraged uprising against the laws the names of none of the Presbyterians have been seen.

The Western Missionary Magazine issued its first number February, 1903, published at Washington, Pa. It was the organization of Presbyterianism in this and the adjoining counties. The Ohio Presbytery embracing but few churches not in Washington County, Old Redstone and new Erie Presbytery (Pittsburg and northward), had been organized into Pittsburg Synod the year before. At its first meeting it had resolved that the Synod should be called the Western Missionary Society with the object of spreading the gospel throughout the new settlement, the Indian tribes, and if need be among those not able to support the gospel in the interior. A Board of Trust was appointed to manage the work of missions. The original board members were Ministers John McMillen, David Smith, Thomas Marquis and Thomas Hughes, with Elders William Plummer and James Caldwell. In 1806 all those who constituted the board were from Washington County—James Hughes, Thomas Marquis, John Anderson, Elisha McCurdy and Elders William Rhea, William Lee and John Duncau. Nearly all the members of this committee were from Washington County, and all the meetings of this Board of Trust during its first eight years were held in this county. Even after the place of meeting was changed to Pittsburg, the great apostle of Western Missions, Rev. Elisha McCurdy, of Cross Roads, (Florence) was still retained as its financial agent and treasurer. This and other facts have been cited as evidence that the great modern missionary movement of the great Presbyterian Church had its origin within the bounds of Washington County.

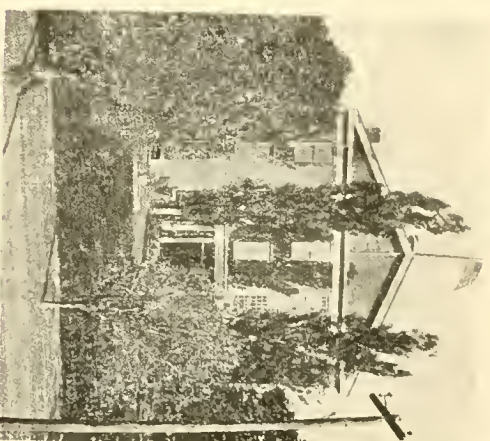
Of the 12 ministers appointed as first editors of the magazine, the leaders including the three appointed business managers, John McMillen, John Anderson and Samuel Ralston, were from this county. This region had just passed through that great spiritual revival at the be-



CHURCH OF IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, WASHINGTON



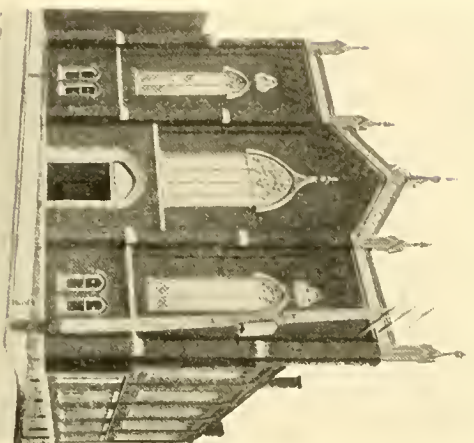
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON



OLD UNION SCHOOL BUILDING, WASHINGTON (Erected 1855—Burned 1899)



THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON



FIRST U. P. CHURCH, WASHINGTON



FIRST LUTHERAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON

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ginning of the century, during which Washington County had some very special experiences. The facts concerning those wonderful revivals are almost beyond belief now. The preaching in all the old churches and out under the trees was intensely earnest, vast concourses of people gathered and remained for days. The first campmeeting in Christendom was held in Kentucky in July and August, 1799, arising from the spiritual efforts of Rev. James McGready, a former student of Rev. Joseph Smith, of Upper Buffalo, and Dr. John McMillan, of Chartiers. The greatest campmeeting ever held in Washington County was at this same Upper Buffalo when 10,000 people assembled in "The overwhelming conviction and deep distress of awakened sinners, the extraordinary play of sympathetic emotion evincing itself so often in that strange phenomenon, the falling exercise," is worthy of study by the historian and the psychologist as the most important and interesting chapter of early history. In a volume published in 1802, entitled "Surprising Accounts of Revivals of Religion in the United States," etc., may be found a letter which had been addressed in 1799 to a friend in Philadelphia, by a gentleman residing in Washington County, giving a full account up to that day. In the Western Missionary Magazine for 1803 is a fuller and later account, prepared and published by order of the Presbytery of Ohio. From these and other original sources full histories are given in Elliott's "Life of Macurdy" and in Smith's "Old Redstone." More recently in the "Centenary Memorial" is a chapter by Rev. A. Williams, D. D., on the "Religious History of the Western Church." And still later is a tractate on "The Great Revival of 1800" written by Rev. W. Speer, D. D., and published by the Presbyterian Board. (History of the Presbytery of Washington, p. 35).

The Synod of Pittsburg met in Washington, October, 1819, and struck from the Ohio Presbytery that portion lying between the Ohio river on the west and north and the old State road leading from Georgetown (in Beaver County) to Washington and thence south. Nine ministers were included in this field, but only four of them were in charge of congregations within the bounds of this county. Five other congregations, Raceoon, Miller's Run, Chartiers, Mingo and Williamsport, were omitted from Washington Presbytery at its formation and have always been connected in a Presbytery with the Pittsburg churches. Washington congregation was also omitted, but has been included by the several slight changes in Presbyterial lines. There were 18 congregations of this denomination at that time between the Ohio river and the road from Georgetown to Washington and thence to the south of Waynesburg, but several were without pastors and several were not fully organized and officered as the church discipline required. (Presbytery of Washington, pp. 21, 42). The line of Washington Presbytery is

now the state line on the west and south, Beaver County on the north, and on the east a line extending up Raceoon Creek and along the east fork to Hickory, thence by the road from Georgetown to Washington, including South Strabane and Somerset Townships, thence by the National Turnpike to Beallsville, thence by the line of the Presbytery of Redstone to the southern line of the state.

Fourteen congregations which were recently in connection with the Cumberland Presbyterians, but which lie in this county east of the above mentioned lines, were added in 1907. Two congregations, recently Cumberlands, to wit, Charleroi and Donora, are united with the Pittsburg Presbytery. All these 16 churches were, before the union, included in the Pennsylvania or the Pittsburg Presbyteries of the Cumberland Presbyterian organization.

There are now 47 Presbyterian congregations in Washington County. The membership numbers 10,931, or over one-ninth of the population in the county in the year 1900. Almost one-fifth of the total, or 2,374 are members of the 16 churches recently Cumberlands. The following list gives the number of members in each congregation as reported to the last General Assembly, and shows that the Cumberland Presbyterians in the county were at the time of the union more than one-fourth as many as the Presbyterians.

<i>Name of Church.</i>	<i>Township. Members.</i>
Chartiers	157
Canonsburg, First	454
Canonsburg, Central	452
Claysville	337
Charleroi	244
Charleroi, French	57
Center	Peters 171
Cross Creek	Cross Creek 335
Burgettstown, First	540
Burgettstown, Westminster	205
East Buffalo	Buffalo 111
Upper Buffalo	Hopewell 198
Lower Buffalo	Independence 165
Fairview	Nottingham 209
Finleyville	214
Florence	Hanover 204
Miller's Run, (disbanded)	Cecil 65
Mingo	Union 512
Mount Pleasant	South Strabane 40
Mount Prospect	Mount Pleasant 224
McDonald	676
Pigeon Creek	Somerset 240
*Raceoon	Robinson 190
Three Springs	Hanover 51
*Upper Ten-Mile	Morris 211

*Lower Ten-Mile	Arnwell	76
*Washington, First	Fourth Ward	506
*Washington, Second	Third Ward	713
*Washington, Third	Second Ward	518
*Washington, Fourth	Tyler Ward	112
*West Alexander		370

Churches Formerly Cumberland.

California		275
Charleroi		264
Concord	Morris	215
Coal Center		180
Betbel	South Franklin	180
Beallsville		92
Bentleysville		120
Donora		226
Ellsworth		23
Fairview	East Finley	45
Millsboro	East Bethlehem	30
Oak Grove	West Pike Run	70
Pleasant Hill	Arnwell	61
Roseoe		90
Washington, Central		340
Windy Gap	West Finley	163

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIANS.

The Cumberland Presbyterians can trace their origin to Rev. James McGready, who studied under Rev. Joseph Smith at his home or pioneer academy near Buffalo Village, and with Rev. John McMillen. He was born in Pennsylvania and was taken by his parents to South Carolina from whence he returned and got his education and theological and spiritual training in Washington County. He was licensed to preach by Redstone Presbytery in 1788, while Washington County was still in its jurisdiction. To his agency is attributed the great spiritual awakening which arose in Kentucky and swept through the wilderness and even up into the state of New York. About 1786 he accidentally overheard two friends expressing their opinion that he was a mere formalist, "a stranger to regenerate grace." "This led him to earnest self-examination and prayer, and at a sacramental meeting near the Monongahela River he found the new spiritual life which his friends had declared he lacked. This new experience transformed his whole life. Thenceforth he made it his mission to arouse false professors, to awaken a dead church, and warn sinners and lead them to seek the new spiritual life which he himself had found. In North Carolina, whither he went as pastor, extensive revivals were kindled. His ministry also aroused fierce opposition. He was accused of "running people distracted," diverting them from necessary avocations, "creating needless alarm about

their souls." The opposers, we are told, went so far at one time as to tear away and burn his pulpit, and send him a threatening letter written in blood."

In 1796 McGready moved to Logan County, Kentucky, into a region long known as Cumberland or Cumberland County. Many Presbyterians from the east had finished their Indian warfare, which had raged during the Revolution and afterward, and were absorbed in felling forests and opening farms. French infidelity had been growing there, as indeed it had in much of the west and along the Atlantic coast, and much of the preaching was cold discussion of doctrines. McGready wrote a paper which was signed by himself and some faithful members of his congregation covenanting to engage at certain times in fasting and prayer for the conversion of sinners in Logan County and throughout the world, the form of which is given in "*Presbyterians*," by Hayes, page 453. The almost immediate result was the sweeping revival above indicated which was opposed by infidels, wicked men, and his brethren in the ministry who sought to restrain what they thought was disorderly and fanatical proceedings. Opposition continued until the revivalists were separated into a small Presbytery of their own called Cumberland, and finally suspended from the ministry in the Presbyterian denomination. This branch and the close adherents to the old Confession of Faith became entangled over questions of divine sovereignty and the decrees of predestination and election. The chief alleged cause of separation was the revival methods, licensing young men to preach who had not attained the usually required literary and theological training and who declined to accept the idea of "fatalism," or "infant damnation," which they thought was taught in the Westminster Confession of Faith. Reconciliation was found to be impossible. McGready moved away and became a traveling missionary in Indiana and elsewhere under commission from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. He died at Henderson, Ky., in 1817, aged 60 years.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in Dixon County, Tennessee, almost a century ago, in 1810, in which year the first Presbytery was constituted. The church increased so rapidly that in three years it was necessary to divide the Presbytery into three Presbyteries and form Cumberland Synod. In 70 years it grew from one Presbytery to 117, from four ordained ministers to about 400, and about 120,000 communicants. The later growth has been strong. The contribution to missionary causes in 1906 amounted to nearly \$120,000.

The introduction of Cumberland Presbyterianism into Western Pennsylvania was in 1829, when two missionaries, Revs. M. H. Bone and John W. Ogden, preached at Washington among other places. Members of the Upper

Ten-Mile Presbyterian Church, this county, were desirous of becoming better acquainted with the Cumberland Presbyterians and requested Rev. F. R. Cossit, president of the Cumberland College, Princeton, Ky., to have a missionary sent to them.

Sent by the Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly Revs. Alexander Chapmau, John Morgan and Alfred M. Byran made their way to Washington County on horseback. Morgan preached in the Methodist Church at Washington and at Mt. Zion Methodist Episcopal Church, Morris Township, July, 1831. Later, services were held in a grove of sugar maples near the site of the Old Concord parsonage. These missionaries preached from house to house and from grove to grove every day during the week, even though it was harvest time.

While the meetings continued on Ten-Mile others of great interest were conducted in Pittsburg and in Williamsport (Monongahela City). On a Sunday evening at Upper Ten-Mile 72 persons went forward asking the prayers of the church. Two elders complained that there was too much excitement and the missionaries next morning extended the invitation after a recess of 30 minutes following sermons by both Chapman and Morgan. This time 120 persons went forward, and the elders were satisfied.

Rev. Dr. Jacob Lindley was at that time pastor of the Upper Ten-Mile Church, having been for 15 years president of the State University at Athens, O. He later connected himself with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. One son, Rev. Daniel Lindley, died at his post as missionary to the Kaffirs in Africa. Two of his daughters married distinguished Cumberland Presbyterian ministers, Rev. Robert Donnell and Rev. Lee Roy Woods.

About this time "the Concord Church," the first Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Pennsylvania, was organized, August 16, 1831. Thirty-seven members presented certificates from the old Presbyterian Church.

Odel Squier, Samuel Day, Luther Day and Isaac Connet were chosen as ruling elders. The organization took place on the farm of William Stockdale, later owned by James Dunn, situated near the Greene County line. They had no meeting-houses and these would have been of little use, as the crowds covered from one-half to an acre of ground, so large was the attendance.

The work of the missionaries was effectual. One meeting was held for a week about half a mile from where Old Concord Church now stands. It began Thursday, September 1, 1831. About 250 families tented upon the ground. Two hundred and fifty professions of religion resulted. Revs. R. Donnell and Reuben Barrow assisted in this meeting. A second meeting was held by request near Clarktown, and the Pleasant Hill Church was one result of it. One hundred and twenty-five pro-

fessed Christ at this meeting. Rev. Dr. Dodd, of Van Buren, and Dr. Lindley both assisted, although the new movement greatly depleted their Presbyterian churches.

Morgan had to return to Alabama and Rev. Milton Bird, afterward pastor at Pleasant Hill on Lower Ten-Mile, came. As an evangelist, pastor, editor of church papers and teacher of probationers for the ministry, it is said, no one did more in establishing and confirming the churches in Pennsylvania. From the first of July to the first of November, 1831, about 600 persons professed religion. Among the converts were Rev. Dr. E. K. Squier, Rev. W. E. Post, Revs. John and I. N. Cary, Revs. Phillip and Luther Axtell and Rev. Stephen Wingett.

The church in Washington was organized the fall of 1831, Peter Wolfe, Andrew Bell, Moses Little and A. M. S. Gordon being made elders. The church at Monongahela was formed in 1833. The Bethel Church in Franklin Township was organized by Rev. John Morgan May 30, 1832. It was composed in part by members from the Upper Ten-Mile Presbyterian Church, five of whom were serving as elders of that church and were chosen to that post at the new organization—Ephraim Cooper, Sylvanus Cooper, Thomas Axtell, John Wolfe and Samuel Day; the other elders were Samuel Weir, Isaac Condit and Archibald McCracken. For many years this was the strongest church of the denomination in the county.

Windy Gap, an outpost of Concord, was constituted March 29, 1850, though having had preaching services since 1833. There were 37 charter members. Alexander Sprowls, John Chase, Samuel Rockey and Solomon Nickison were the elders.

The present membership is about 150. During the first 50 years of its history, more than 1,000 members have been enrolled and more than \$30,000 contributed to various works.

Fairview Church, of which Rev. J. R. Burson is pastor in conjunction with Old Concord, was organized about 1873. The membership is about 45. G. W. Montgomery is the only elder.

The Nineveh Church, Greene County, was an outpost of Old Concord, making four churches organized from this first of the Cumberland Presbyterian churches of this state.

Such was the beginning of the notable history of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Pennsylvania. In Washington, May 25, 1832, a number of ministers and representatives from congregations met and constituted the Washington Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Soon after the name was changed to the Presbytery of Pennsylvania. It has therefore had just three-quarters of a century of existence. In the spring of 1837 the Presbytery was divided and Union Presby-

tery formed on the east and Athens Presbytery on the west. In the fall of 1838 Pennsylvania Synod was constituted at Uniontown. A year later there were reported 22 ordained ministers, eight licensed preachers, 11 candidates for the ministry, 35 congregations and 3,257 communicants.

Four schools were fostered by the Synod, Greene Academy at Carmichaels, Beverly College in Ohio, Madison College at Uniontown and Waynesburg College in Greene County. In 1847 the northern part of Union Presbytery was cut off and Allegheny Presbytery formed. Ohio Synod was soon formed with three Presbyteries, and Pennsylvania Synod reconstructed. In 1880 this synod had 35 ordained ministers, 47 congregations, 119 elders, 80 deacons, 5,083 communicants and over 3,500 in the Sunday school.

Of the 58 churches in the synod in 1907 16 are in the county, including Ellsworth, which has no church building and might be properly called a mission station. All these congregations in this county agreed to the merger with the old mother church, the Presbyteriau. The union took place by previous arrangement during the months of June, July and August, 1907. In this union 18 churches with about 2,374 members were added to the Presbyterian Church in Washington County. Washington Presbytery was increased by the following churches: Old Concord, Fairview, Bethel, Windy Gap, Pleasant Hill (Ten-Mile), California, Coal Center, Millsboro, Roseoe, Oak Grove, Pleasant Valley, Beallsville, Ellsworth, Bentleyville, Washington, West Union Zion (Nineveh), Clay Lick and Waynesburg. This congregation in Washington is now the "Central Presbyterian" Church. The Presbytery of Pittsburg of the Presbyterian Church obtained the churches of Donora and Charleroi, located in Washington County.

The name "Cumberland Presbyterian" no more exists in Washington County. There were a few churches of this large denomination located in the Southern States in which some members voted against the union and held their property and the Cumberland name. These refused to be satisfied with the action of the General Assembly and churches of the Presbyterian body which had made certain changes and explanations relating to their creed so as to satisfy many who objected to the doctrine they called "fatalism."

In the proceedings of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian body of the United States by which the union was made possible, no one person obtained such world wide renown in working out the problems involved as Rev. James D. Moffatt, D.D., a graduate and for over 27 years the President of Washington & Jefferson College, of Washington, Pa.

UNITED PRESBYTERIANS OF NORTH AMERICA.

The United Presbyterian Church was formed by the union of the Associate and the Associate Reform churches of North America, entered into in City Hall, Pittsburg, May 26, 1858. This has been a large and very influential denomination in Washington County. In the early days two branches of the old Scotch church were represented in this county, to wit: the Reformed Presbyterian or Covenanters and the Associate Presbyterian or Seceders. These two branches united in 1872 and became the Associate Reformed Presbyterian. A portion of each of the denominations refused to unite.

During the period from 1782 to 1858 the Associate Reform Presbyterians were sometimes called the Union Church. The church on the Leech farm in Smith Township where Rev. Alexander Donnan officiated, at least occasionally, was known as the Union Church or Leech's Church, and this pastor was very strict in warning his people against "occasional hearing"—listening to the preaching of any other except their own denomination.

A part of the outstanding Associate Church yielded to the majority in 1858 as above stated, and nearly all the churches in Washington County who were known by the above names hereafter became the United Presbyterians as familiarly known, organized upon the basis of the Westminster Confession of Faith, with the single exception that the part regarding the civil magistrate, which was modified to conform to the ideas of government in America. The main distinctive features are: David's Psalms only to be used in songs for divine worship, communion to be administered to those of their own belief only, opposition to slavery and to secret societies. The history of these and churches of other denominations are given in the townships where the building stands. The only Covenanter church now in the county was that formerly located at Canonsburg, but at the present time in Mount Pleasant Township, near the corner of Cecil and Chartiers. There are about 25 congregations and over 5,000 members in the county.

METHODIST.

There are about 35 Methodist congregations in the county. The investigator of early Methodist history will be interested to know that their early log church was found already built and the society organized in 1784, in West Pike Run Township, about a mile east of the village of Centerville, on the National Pike, when venturesome circuit riders visited this region. In the Centennial Pamphlet of Taylor's (formerly Hawkin's) Church in 1905, it is stated that this building was erected between 1772 and 1789. Of the main revivals held at this church and other churches at various times much has been written and especially of the sweeping revivals among all denomina-

tions about the beginning of the 19th Century, which were sometimes called the revival of 1800 and 1802. A repetition of a renewed interest in religion was hoped for at the beginning of the 20th century. The character of the people and their mental condition differed much from those of early years, and the additions to the various

churches are now continued with less excitement. There is not that French infidelity at the present time nor is there as much outspoken religious discussion to help keep interest in the religious work and religious thought, as there was a hundred years ago. Some movements originating in this county demand special mention.

CHAPTER XV.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY (Continued)

The Baptist and Christian Denominations.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The first Baptist church constituted west of the mountains was named Great Bethel, at Uniontown, in 1770. It had six members at its origin. These people held that baptism by immersion was a prerequisite of membership, and stood valiently for liberty of conscience in worship, or soul liberty—not merely toleration but entire freedom for themselves and others in worship and doctrine.

The Baptists stood for the independence of the local church, recognizing but one Head and the Bible as His revealed will as its only law. The complete separation of church and state was insisted upon, and they claim to have been leading factors in having Virginia freed from alliance with the Church of England, and inserting in the United States Constitution of 1787 and its first amendment the clauses permitting the free exercise of religious establishments and freedom from a religious test for officeholders. For three or four centuries the Baptists had issued appeal after appeal, addressed to the king of England, the parliament and the people, in behalf of soul liberty. The Nonconformists, John Bunyan and others, had been imprisoned in England, and the Puritans, after resisting religious oppression in England, had persecuted, imprisoned and fined some Baptists in Massachusetts and even publicly whipped one of them, causing Roger Williams to seek safety for fourteen weeks among the Indians in the wilderness.

“From Rhode Island the cause of religious liberty had spread throughout the New England colonies, and Rev. Henry Crosby (Crosley) and the Suttons were the heralds that brought it from New Jersey to western Pennsylvania, while John Corbley at the same time carried it fresh from the jails of Virginia.”

The persecution from which Roger Williams fled was practiced in Massachusetts by the Congregationalists who composed the state church in that colony. John Corbley was imprisoned in Culpeper jail, Virginia, because the church of England was the state church of that colony. He fled over the mountains in 1768 into what afterwards became Washington County. The promoters of the Bap-

tist church in Washington County were the Banes and others, who came from Virginia to Ten Mile Creek that year. No doubt they assembled for worship in the forts McFarland or Keith near by before they had their first business meeting of which minutes can be found, which was December 1, 1773. At that date they met at the dwelling of Enoch Enochs. Samuel Parkhurst was elected clerk.

The Ten Mile Baptist seems to have been the first congregation of any denomination in Washington County to procure a regular pastor. They called Rev. James Sutton, February 4, 1774. They held their first communion on the first Sabbath in May, but before the next appointed communion the few members were scattered for the summer on account of the Indians, and the pastor moved over the mountains until fall.

The Baptist denomination insists that believers are the only proper subjects, and that immersion is the only proper mode of baptism. Infant baptism and sprinkling is not according to scripture. The Bible is the sole and sufficient rule of faith and practice. The government of the Baptists provides for a selection of a pastor by the congregation and the local churches are independent.

The several congregations are grouped in “associations,” which hold annual meetings of representatives from each congregation within a limited district. The first association west of the mountains was called Redstone Baptist Association. Its first meeting was at Goshen church, just across the present Greene County line, held October 7, 1776, just after the signing of the Declaration of Independence and five years before Redstone Presbytery of the Presbyterians held its first meeting at Pigeon Creek. Six churches were represented at this meeting of the Redstone Association. Among these were Ten Mile (now in Amwell Township), represented by Rev. James Sutton, David Enochs and Robert Bennett; Pike Run, in the township of that name, but now extinct, represented by William Wood and David Ruple. Two others of the six churches were west of the Monongahela and therefore in what was once Washington

County, so they are here mentioned, to wit: Goshen, at Gerards Fort (now in Greene County, but very near the Washington County line), represented by Rev. John Corbley (above mentioned), John Gerard and Jacob Van Vetter; Forks of Yough at Peters Creek (now Library, Allegheny County), represented by Samuel Luellen and John McFarland. Rev. John Corbley was elected moderator if this first meeting and William Wood clerk. Rev. John Corbley was afterwards pastor at Ten Mile and was the only Baptist minister on the original board of trustees of the Washington Academy, in 1881. This Washington Academy was the beginning of Washington College.

“Redstone was the second association organized in Pennsylvania, the first being the Philadelphia Association in 1707, and it fairly eclipsed the eastern body in the number and ability of its ministers. Its annals contain the names of many eminent divines, whose preaching and theological controversies left a profound impression on the times.” Among these was David Phillips, a prominent pastor during the Whiskey Insurrection, and a little later Thomas and Alexander Campbell. At the tenth annual meeting held at Uniontown the year that village was incorporated as a borough there were fifteen churches. In 1806 the meeting at Cross Creek in Brook County, Virginia, the number of churches had increased to twenty-nine. For over 30 years Redstone was the only Baptist Association west of the mountains, its territory extending down into Virginia and over into Ohio. One hundred years ago it had 41 churches and mission stations, with 1,323 members. The churches then in Washington County were, Peters Creek, Monongahela, at the mouth of Maple Creek, Ten Mile, Horse Shoe Bottom, Monongahela Glades, Plum Run, Kings Creek, Cross Roads, Pigeon Creek and Bates Fork of Ten Mile. Some of these may not have been in the present boundaries of this county. The earliest known records of this Redstone Association (Baptists) is deposited with the Carnegie Library, Pittsburg, Pa., and does not go back farther than the year 1809. It is stated, however, that Rev. John Corbley planted and preached to Baptist churches along the south border of the county for 30 years prior to his death in 1803. His name stands out as the most prominent in this section. From his efforts in organizing the churches in Greene County, just over the Washington County line, in 1773, there sprang up many other churches, so that there are today more Baptists in Greene County according to its population than there are in any other county of Pennsylvania. (A. J. Sturgis on Early Baptist Churches.)

The Baptists would have been much stronger in numbers if the two Campbells had been less given to argument. Their declaration of articles was made in 1809, but this did not tend so much to split up this denom-

ination as their preaching against the opinions laid down in the “Philadelphia Confession of Faith,” which had been adopted by the association. After declaring against creeds and man-made rules, they attached themselves and their Brush Run church to the Baptists. After several years’ trial the Redstone Association in 1824, “Resolved, that this Association have no fellowship with the Brush church,” and two years later refused to restore those “persons at Brush Run.”

The Washington church, led by Rev. Charles Wheeler, who was then its pastor and, being conscientiously opposed to receiving a salary, was supporting himself by teaching as principal in Washington Academy, was seriously affected by the Campbell faction. This congregation on October 9, 1824, “resolved that it was not bound by the Philadelphia Confession of Faith or any other human confession, but by the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament as their only guide of faith and practice.” Its views were declared to be heterodox by the Redstone Baptist Association and it was also excluded from fellowship in 1826. An internal war immediately took place in Redstone Association and this same year 14 churches in Washington County and near by withdrew from that association because it refused to alter its constitution, or dissolve, and at a meeting in Washington on the second Lord’s Day of November, 1826, organized a new association. This was no union with the Campbell faction, for the Washington church kept up the partition bars and nearly twenty years later resolved to strike off the names of all members known to be Campbellites.

The Baptists have now 19 churches in Washington County, four churches north of Washington, including two at Canonsburg and one at Finleyville, four in Washington, and eleven south and east of Washington, including the one at Monongahela, with membership nearing two thousand.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH OR DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

The large and active denomination known as the Christian Church, or Disciples of Christ, were in early years also known as Campbellites, and some of them in Ohio were called Scottites. These latter names were of ministers closely connected with the origin of the church whose members first called themselves Disciples of Christ, to distinguish themselves from those denominations which were following creeds or rules formed for church government. This organization has had a phenomenal growth and claims today over 1,330,000 members, 6,500 ordained ministers and 11,000 houses of worship in the United States alone.

Thomas Campbell came to America in 1807, by a 35 days’ trip on board ship. He had been raised under the ritualistic services of the Episcopal Church, but these being too cold and formal for the youth, he abandoned

the church of his parents, united with and became an authorized minister of the Seceder Church in Scotland. He located at Washington, Pennsylvania, and began preaching as a Seceder to the Scotch-Irish, in Washington County, but soon relaxed in observances of the strict forms and was censured by the Chartiers Presbytery, and afterward by the synod of that denomination; the principal and perhaps the sole offense being that he invited to the communion table those not members of the Seceder organization. He withdrew from that body but continued to preach in the county in groves and farm houses, alleging that the troubles and controversies among the professed followers of Jesus Christ were over matters and opinions outside the Bible.

In 1809 he and Gen. Thomas Acheson and others formed themselves into a society, "The Christian Association of Washington, Pa." They erected a log building for services at the crossroads about three miles south of the present village of Hickory. Among the hills near this place he wrote a "Declaration and Address," which met the approval of the chief members of this peculiar society and covered 54 closely printed pages. He cut loose from all rules and declared "that as the divine word is equally binding upon us all, so all lie under an equal obligation to be bound by it and it alone, and not by any human interpretation of it, and that therefore no man has a right to judge his brother, except in so far as he manifestly violates the spirit of the law. Our desires, therefore, for ourselves and our brethren would be that of rejecting human opinions and the inventions of men, as of any authority, or as having any place in the Church of God, we might forever cease from further contentions about such things, returning to and holding fast by the original standard, taking the divine word alone for our rule, the Holy Spirit for our teacher and guide, to lead us all into all truth, and Christ alone as exhibited in the word, for our salvation that, by so doing, we may be at peace among ourselves, follow peace with all men and holiness, without which no man shall see God."

Alexander Campbell, eldest son of Thomas, was about 21 when he arrived from Scotland with his father's family. He at once adopted his father's liberal views and the following summer his father had him exhorting and then preaching. This same year, 1810, a frame building for this society was contemplated in Hopewell Township, a few miles southeast of West Middletown, and two miles above the mouth of Brush Run. The society or association held meetings at the Cross Roads south of Hickory, and at Brush Run. It would seem the father was pushing the young man, for it is reported that he preached 106 sermons in Washington County and eastern Ohio during his first year. He was only practicing, for he was not yet licensed. Yet his fight

against the sects, books of government and discipline interested the people, for they had enough Irish blood here to enjoy a row, even if it should be among the churches.

Thomas Campbell desired some church connection and applied to the Presbyterian Synod of Pittsburg, which met at Washington October 14, 1810. His request to be taken into Christian and ministerial union was refused, as he had no intention of complying with the regulations and government of that organization. This laxity of doctrine and restiveness under the governing rules of Presbyterianism was the reason which had prevented the Presbyterians in this County from filling up their churches with foreign-educated preachers heretofore. They were not to let down the bars now for one who was, by them, considered a free ranger and "who opposed creeds and confessions as injurious to the interests of religion." The society which Campbell was heading held semi-annual meetings in addition to the frequent weekly preaching services. Up to May 4, 1811, it does not appear that any test of membership to this society or association was required; many who attended were members of some denominational church and many were not of any church. At this date the society organized into a church by appointing Thomas Campbell elder. Alexander was also licensed by some person or authority, to preach the Gospel. The next day this church held its first communion and six weeks later the first sermon was heard in the new Brush Run meeting house, near the place where a temporary stand had been used by the preacher for a year. Alexander preached on both occasions.

Thomas Campbell had been baptizing infants as well as believers, and was indifferent as to the manner. There was no pool at Cross Roads, but in less than 20 days after the Brush Run meeting-house was occupied, Brush Run waters were stirred by the first immersions made by Father Campbell. The excitement of impending War of 1812, or fear of the water or other cause led many sympathizers to hold back from entering into membership with the church and they now had enrolled only about thirty.

On New Year's day of 1812 Thomas Campbell regularly set apart his son Alexander by ordaining him as a minister of the Gospel. They called it the ancient gospel and endeavored to have a "Thus saith the Lord" for all their acts. Alexander led his father on to the decision that baptism was only to be administered to believers, because he did not find in the Bible any command establishing infant baptism, although he searched for it seriously on account of his first-born child. This soon led both into the conviction that immersion was the only form of baptism authorized, and that they must be immersed. They obtained the officiating services of

Elder Mathias Luce of a Baptist church in Washington County and were immersed in the deep pool in Brush Run, June 12, 1812. Seven hours was spent in explanations by the subjects of immersion, and in performing the act by the Baptist elder and his assistant, Elder Henry Spears. Soon the majority of the members were immersed.

Among those who dropped away from the association about this time was Gen. Thomas Acheson above mentioned, a member of the firm of Thomas and David Acheson, with stores in Washington, Muddy Creek (Carmichaels), West Liberty, Cincinnati, and Natchez. He had come from Scotland in 1786, where he had been an early neighbor of Thomas Campbell. Thomas Acheson, with his brother David, purchased lots on South College Street, opposite the present chapel of the First Presbyterian Church and erected the frame dwelling house for Rev. Campbell when he brought his family to Washington in 1809. Gen. Acheson was an officer in the local militia, but became a major general in the war during his service in 1812-1814.

The loss of Acheson and others was more than made up by the fellowship with the Baptists, brought about by the idea of baptism by immersion only, which is the great distinctive feature of that denomination. Upon their application the Brush Run Church, with Alexander Campbell, were received into the Redstone Association of the Baptist Church in 1813, but not without opposition. This would seem to be only a confederacy with this church, for it could not agree and subscribe to the Philadelphia Confession of Faith of September 25, 1747, which the Redstone Association had formally accepted. The younger Campbell was heard in many of the Baptist pulpits, of which there were a goodly number in the eastern part of Washington County, but few in the western. The people heard him gladly, but the ministers were not to his liking. Their suspicions of his "rejection of any formulated statement as to what the Scriptures taught, and minor differences about the purpose or efficacy of baptism," made them watchful.

This rock, baptism, has been the cause of much religious, social and political disorder, leading into war and bloody slaughter. In reading the history of the Baptists, and Anabaptists 300 years before, or the perilous time of the Reformation, of Minister Zwingli, Melchior Hofmann, Jan Matthys and others, young Alexander Campbell struck the rock. Here is where he found the ideas which doubtless he laid before Sidney Rigdon, afterward of Mormon notoriety, in an all-night consultation a few years later. Their studies taught them of Jan Matthys, who succeeded Hofmann as a factional leader, who claimed to be a prophet "but had little use for the Scriptures; his most casual conceits were understood to be inspired of God. * * * A theocracy was estab-

lished and Matthys sent forth his apostles to convert the world. * * * Matthys was slain in a small sally in which he invited a small company of his friends, with a promise that one should put a thousand and two should put ten thousand to flight. He was succeeded by Jan Benkels of Leyden, who introduced polygamy and had daily revelations. The enormities which he perpetuated shocked the civilized world." This seed developed afterward in the minds of Rigdon and Smith, and history repeated itself by producing the Mormon Church.

The opinion of the Campbell attachment to the Baptists of Redstone Association, received disapproval in 1816, when Thomas Campbell presented a letter "from a number of baptized professors residing in Pittsburg, requesting union as a church of this association." Campbell was upon motion invited to take a seat in the association, but the reply to those Pittsburgers who met regularly in his school room on Liberty Street was, "The request cannot be granted." Thomas Campbell soon left his school and attempted church organization at Pittsburg, and with his family settled at Newport, Kentucky, leaving his son attached to the Baptists in Washington County.

For almost five years Alexander Campbell conducted a school which he called "Buffalo Seminary," located near where the Presbyterian, Rev. Joseph Smith, had done similar work for young men 40 years before. Each tried to train workers for the faith as they saw it. The Baptists' church of Washington assisted Campbell's school by taking up a collection for one under his tuition in 1821. This same year Sidney Rigdon and his brother-in-law, Adamson Bentley, a Baptist preacher, had the long night consultation with Alexander Campbell above referred to, and Campbell and Rev. Walter Scott of Pittsburg, met and were mutually surprised to find their views were alike as to the remedy for the evils and disputes arising over the creeds of denominations. It was on Campbell's recommendation that Rigdon received a call to the Baptist church in Pittsburg in 1822.

Rigdon was found guilty of "holding and teaching the doctrine of baptismal regeneration, and many other abominable heresies," by a council held in the First Baptist Church of Pittsburg, October 11, 1823, and was excluded from the church and deposed from the ministry. He had heard both the Campbells preach their new doctrines at the Redstone Association meeting the previous year and in his efforts to imitate them went wild with ideas which afterward crop out in the words and actions of Joseph Smith and his Mormon followers. For the charges filed against him see "Three Important Movements," page 19.

Two months before Rigdon's exclusion Alexander Campbell transferred his membership and that of his congregation (Wellsburg, Va., Baptist) from the Redstone

Association where there was a lack of sympathy, to the Mahoning Baptist Association, of Ohio. The history of the First Baptist Church at Washington (1904) says he was forced out of the Redstone Association by the "hard shell" faction. He seems to have become a leader in the Mahoning Association, and on August 23, 1827, Sidney Rigdon was invited to a seat in the annual meeting of that association, at New Lisbon, Ohio, and preached the sermon the first evening. Rigdon's home was then in Kirtland, Ohio. He had received a call in June, 1826, to a Baptist church at Mentor, Ohio, and preached here and in other congregations, decriing creeds. Two years later these two men, whose budding into manhood had taken place less than 20 miles apart and within the original limits of Washington County, separated finally, one to carry forward the great and worthy "Church of Christ," the other to produce the powerful and dangerous "Latter Day Saints," or Church of Mormon. Rigdon had nursed the idea of the early church mentioned in Acts, and insisted that all property of church members be held in common. Alexander Campbell's reply embittered Rigdon beyond reconciliation. He became jealous of the influence of Campbell and his ally, Scott, and claimed that he had done as much to originate the Campbellite "sect" as Mr. Campbell, although Campbell and Scott were getting all the honor of it.

One very significant passage pointing to the authorship of the Mormon Bible was written ten years later by Rigdon, and it is as follows: "One thing has been done by the coming forth of the Book of Mormon. It has puked the Campbellites effectually. * * * The Book of Mormon has revealed the secrets of Campbellism and unfolded the end of the system." (The Story of the Mormons, page 62.) The former close fellowship between Campbell and Rigdon is shown by the long letter, February 4, 1831, just after Rigdon began his Mormon preaching, in which Thomas Campbell addressed him as "for many years not only a courteous and benevolent friend, but a beloved brother and fellow laborer in the Gospel—but alas, how changed, how fallen." Alexander Campbell, writing of the Book of Mormon, says: "He (the author) decides all the great controversies, infant baptism, the Trinity, regeneration, repentance, justification, the fall of man, the atonement, transubstantiation, fasting, penance, church government, the call to the ministry, the general resurrection, eternal punishment, who may baptize, and even the questions of Free Masonry, republican government and the rights of men."

One year after Rigdon was curbed by Campbell, the Mahoning Association of Eastern Ohio was by vote disbanded, and this would appear to be the formal and final separation between the followers of Campbell and the

Baptists, although it is stated in "Three Important Movements," page 16, that the Disciples remained in union with the Baptists of western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio until fellowship was withdrawn from them, first by the Redstone Association in 1826, by the Beaver Association in 1828, and in 1832 by the Dover Association of Virginia. From this time the Disciple Church grew rapidly, aided very much by the college established at Bethany, W. Va., near Washington County, in 1840, by Alexander Campbell, and by Pleasant Hill Female Seminary, developed by Mrs. Jane McKeever, his sister, and continued by her son, Thomas Campbell McKeever, located in Independence Township, Washington County, Pa., where it had a life total of 21 years.

At the death of Alexander Campbell in 1866 the Disciple Church had over 300,000 members. In the 1900 census it is given 10,528 churches, 6,339 ministers and 1,149,982 members. The rapid growth may be largely attributed to organized work in enlarging, which began about 1885. "The term Christian or Disciple, once adopted as a protest against sectarianism, has, by force of circumstances, become the name of a very distinct and powerful denomination, and immersion, adopted as a liberalizing practice, became in time a barrier against others who were equally entitled to the name Christian." It is strictly congregational in its polity, and maintains voluntary associations for missionary purposes only.

In Washington County in 1904 there were seventeen congregations and 2,092 members, with church property valued at \$94,250. By far the largest congregation and one of the largest of any denomination in the county is the one in Washington. Not many are located north of the county seat. It is related by Miss Sturgeon in her "History of Raccoon Church" (in Robinson Township) that Alexander Campbell attempted to organize a society in accordance with his peculiar belief within the bounds of Raccoon, and had succeeded in gathering quite an audience before Rev. Moses Allen comprehended the situation. At all later meetings Allen was to the front to join in the dispute of that day and to protect his ten-mile-square area from the encroachments of opposing elements. It was well perhaps for his peace of mind that he prevailed on his hearers not to listen to the Campbells. To illustrate their power in argument or persuasiveness this article is closed with the statement that Mrs. Katherine Duane Morgan, grandmother of Mrs. Helena C. Beatty, present librarian and corresponding secretary of our Washington County Historical Society, was so convinced by a sermon of Thomas Campbell that she, a Methodist, insisted when 70 years old that she be conveyed out to Bethany, Va., to be immersed by him.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE BOOK OF MORMON.

“The book, the book, the book.” These were the last words of the man whose wildest ambition in life had been gratified, but the golden apple was snatched from his grasp, and he was doomed to spend an ordinary lifetime in disappointed seclusion. He had created a new religious society known as the Mormons and was its leading orator or preacher. This man, Sidney Rigdon, was born within the limits of Old Washington County, as originally constituted, and but a few miles from its present line. The book he referred to had been originally written as fiction by Solomon Spaulding, a resident of Washington County, and called by him “Manuscript Found,” but it was afterwards revised as is now generally believed, and added to by Rigdon and perhaps others, and called the Mormon Bible of the “Book of Mormon.” The fact that Rigdon was born and reared on what had been Washington County soil and was intimately associated with Thomas and Alexander Campbell and that Spaulding lived for a period and died in Washington County, makes it necessary to give space to this subject in this history.

This organization, which had its own candidate for President of the United States within fourteen years after its origin, which has for many years been looked upon by many as a great peril to the United States (having a balance of power in the votes of several states of the Union) was founded upon the “Book of Mormon” and the visions of one Joseph Smith.

Whether this society organization in the last century be a religious delusion or a bold fraud, it presents problems that have caused great bloodshed and have thwarted the best intentions of our wisest politicians, and its history of conflicting statements would fill large volumes.

From the little old trunk, about the only asset Solomon Spaulding left at Amity at his death in 1816, some manuscript was taken. Of the manuscript all that is at present available is at Oberlin College, Ohio. It has no resemblance to the “Book of Mormon” or to the readings of Spaulding from his “Manuscript Found,” as heard by his neighbors. All who heard him read, who have expressed themselves, say so. Oberlin’s President once wrote that he could detect no resemblance in general

detail between the manuscript in his College and the “Book of Mormon.” This gave much satisfaction to the Mormons, who spread his statement throughout Christendom, placing upon it their own construction. This brought a denial from President Fairchild when he wrote as follows:

“With regard to the manuscript of Mr. Spaulding now in the library of Oberlin College, I have never stated, and know of no one who can state, that it is the only manuscript which Spaulding wrote, or that it is certainly the one which has been supposed to be the original of the Book of Mormon. The discovery of this manuscript does not prove that there may not have been another which became the basis of the Book of Mormon. The use which has been made of statements emanating from me as implying the contrary of the above is entirely unwarranted.

“(Signed) JAMES H. FAIRCHILD.”

The following extract is from a letter sent by Abner Jackson from Canton, Ohio, to John Aiken, Esq., of Washington, Pa., in 1880, and now in Washington County Historical Society rooms. He writes:

“It is a fact well established that the book called the ‘Book of Mormon’ had its origin from a romance that was written by Solomon Spaulding at Conneaut, in Ashtabula County, about the years 1809 to 1812. At a previous date he had been a preacher.

“Spaulding moved to Richfield, N. Y., and started a store near where my father lived, about the beginning of the present century. Later he sold his store and moved to Conneaut, where, at about the beginning of the War of 1812, he commenced and wrote his famous romance called by him ‘Manuscript Found.’

“This romance Mr. Spaulding brought with him on a visit to my father’s a short time before he moved from Conneaut to Pittsburg. At that time I was confined to the house with a lame knee and so I was in company with them and heard the conversation that passed between them. Spaulding read much of his manuscript to my father, and in conversation with him explained his views of the old fortifications in this country, and told him how he was led to write his romance.

“A note in Morse’s Geography suggested it as a

probability that our Indians were descendants of the lost tribes of Israel. Says Morse: 'They might have wandered through Asia, up to Bering Strait and across the strait to the continent.'

"Besides this there were habits and ceremonies among them that resembled some habits and ceremonies that were existing among the Israelites of that day; then the old fortifications and earth mounds containing so many kinds of relics and human bones and some of them so large, altogether convinced him that they were a larger race and more enlightened and civilized than are found among the Indians who are with us today.

"These facts and reflections prompted him and he determined to write his romance purporting to be a history of the lost tribes of Israel. He begins the story with their departure from Palestine or Judea, takes them up through Asia, points out their hardships, exposures and sufferings, tells how they built their craft for crossing over the strait, and then after their landing he gives an account of their divisions and subdivisions under different leaders; but two parties controlled the balance. One of these was called Righteous Worshipers and Servants of God. These organized with prophets, priests and teachers for the education of their children and settled down to cultivate the soil and a life of civilization. The other were idolaters. They contended for a life of idleness; in short, a wild, wicked, savage life. They soon quarreled and then commenced war and continued to fight on, except in very short intervals. Sometimes one party was successful and sometimes the other until finally a terrible battle was fought, which was conclusive. All the Righteous were slain but one, and he was chief prophet and recorder. He was notified of the defeat in time by divine authority, told when and where and how to conceal the record and he was to see that it should be preserved, concealed and brought to light again at the proper time for the benefit of mankind. So the recorder professed to do and submitted to his fate.

"I do not remember what the fate was. He alone was alive of all his party. I do not remember that anything more was said of him. Spaulding's romance professed to find it where the recorder concealed it, in one of those mounds, one of which was but a few rods from Spaulding's residence.

"Spaulding later moved to Pittsburg, where he expected to have his romance printed. The next we heard of them was by report. Spaulding moved to Amity, Washington County, Pa., and in a short time he died and was buried there and his wife and daughter went to her brother's, Sawyer C. Sabine, Onondaga Valley, Onondaga County, N. Y.

"When I was returning from Clarksburg, W. Va., to my home in New Brighton, Beaver County, Pa., A. D. 1840, I passed through Amity, found the grave of Spauld-

ing and copied from the headstone the following inscription:

IN MEMORY OF SOLOMON SPAULDING, WHO DEPARTED THIS
LIFE OCT. 20TH, A. D. 1816.
AGED 55 YEARS.

"Kind cherubs guard the sleeping clay
Until that great decisive day,
And saints complete in glory rise
To share the triumphs of the skies."*

"Spaulding frequently read his manuscript to the neighbors and amused them as he progressed with his work. He wrote it in Bible style and 'It came to pass' occurred so often that some of them called him 'Old Come to Pass.'

"So much for Spaulding.

"Now for the 'Book of Mormon.'

"The first account of the 'Book of Mormon' that I saw was a notice in my father's paper stating that Joseph Smith, Jr., professed having dreamt that an angel had appeared to him and told him to go and search in a place named Palmyra, N. Y., and he would find a gold leaf Bible. Smith was incredulous and did not go until the second or third time he said he dreamt the same thing. Then he went and to his surprise he found the golden Bible according to his dreams. But it was written in a language that was so ancient no one could read it or tell the language in which it was written. Some little time after, it was stated in the paper, that an angel had consented to read and explain it to Joseph Smith and he should repeat it to a third person who should write it in plain English, so that all might read the new Bible and understand its import. Some time after, in 1830, the book was published in Palmyra, N. Y., called the 'Book of Revelation,' the 'Book of Mormon.' This purports to be a history of the lost tribes of Israel. It begins with them just where Romance did and it follows the romance very closely; it is true there are some alterations and additions, enlarging the production somewhat without changing its main features. The 'Book of Mormon' follows Romance too closely to be a stranger. In both some persons bearing the same names appear, as Maroni, Mormon, Nephites, Moroni, Lama, Lamanites, and Nephi. Here, then, we are presented with romance second, called the 'Book of Mormon,' telling the same story of the same people traveling from the same place in the same way having the same difficulties, to the same destination, with the same wars and so many battles with the same results, with thousands upon thousands slain. Then see the Mormon account of the last battle at Cumorah, where all the Righteous were slain. These were called Nephites, the others were called Lamanites (see

* A new headstone has recently been erected with the old inscription.

Moroni's account of the closing scene). 'And now it came to pass that a great battle was fought at Cumorah. The Lamanites slew all the Nephites except Moroni. He said 'I will write up and hide the records in the earth and whither I go it mattereth not.' The '*Book of Mormon*,' page 344, third American edition. How much it resembles the closing scene of '*Manuscript Found*.' The most singular part of the whole matter is it follows the Romance so closely with this difference: The first claims to be a romance; the second claims to be a revelation of God—a new Bible.

'When it was brought to Conneaut and read there in public, old Esquire Wright heard it and exclaimed, 'Old come to pass is come to life again.' Here was the place where Spaulding wrote and read his Romance to the neighbors for their amusement and Esq. Wright had heard him read from his Romance.

'This was in 1832, sixteen years after Spaulding's death. This Esq. Wright lived on a farm just outside of the little village. I was acquainted with him for twenty-five years, lived with my brother on Wright's farm when I was a boy and went to school in the village. I am particular to notice these things to show that I had an opportunity of knowing what I am writing about. * * *

'I have seen both of these productions, heard Spaulding read much of his Romance to my father and explain his views and reasons for writing it. I also have seen and read the Book of Mormon and it follows Spaulding's Romance too closely to be anything else than a borrowed production from the Romance. * * *

(Signed) ABNER JACKSON.'

Canton, O., Sept. 20, 1880.

There is no evidence anywhere that Spaulding's rewritten manuscript was ever in the possession of anyone but Sidney Rigdon after Spaulding's death in 1816. Spaulding had written two or three books or pamphlets on different subjects, the most important of which in his own estimation was '*Lost Manuscript Found*,' or a name similar to this. This manuscript had occupied much of his time in preparation previous to his removal to Pittsburg in 1812, where he had expected to have it printed and from the sale pay his creditors. The manuscript was left at the printing and book binding establishment of Robert Patterson, of Pittsburg, but like the other productions of Spaulding was never printed. When it was submitted to Mr. Patterson by his foreman, Silas Engles, the suggestion was made that the author furnish the funds or good security to pay the printer. The poverty of Spaulding may have prevented the printing. Spaulding removed to Amity in 1814, after residing in Pittsburg for about two years. John Miller, of Amwell Township, who knew Spaulding at Amity, made his coffin and helped

bury him, says Spaulding told him there was a man named Sidney Rigdon about the office of Patterson and they thought he had stolen the manuscript. In 1832, a year or so after the appearance of the Book of Mormon, Rev. Cephas Dodd, physician and pastor at Amity, who attended Spaulding in his last illness, took Mr. George M. French, of Amity, to Spaulding's grave and there expressed positively, his belief that Sidney Rigdon was the agent who had transferred Spaulding's manuscript into the Book of Mormon. This was prior to the public discussion or printing on that subject. Such a conclusion must have arisen only if Rev. Dodd was possessed of a personal knowledge of what he considered reliable information creating a connection of Sidney Rigdon with Spaulding's manuscript. His conviction, if not on independent evidence, must have been on information received from Spaulding.

Sidney Rigdon was born Feb. 19, 1793, in Piney Fork, on Peters Creek, St. Clair Township, not far from the village of Library, Allegheny County, Pa., from six to twelve miles from Pittsburg. He remained on the farm till the death of his father in 1810. Rigdon was twenty-four years old when Spaulding died. He joined the Baptist Church near Library, May 31, 1817, and began to talk in public on religion soon after. In 1818 he was studying theology with Rev. Andrew Clark, of Sharon, and in March 1819, was licensed there as a preacher by the Baptists. The following months he moved to Warren, Ohio, and resided with Rev. Adamson Bentley, later of Disciple or Christian Church fame, and in June, 1820, married Mrs. Bentley's sister.

It has been asserted that Rigdon was frequently around the printing or book binding office of Patterson, and some say was employed there, but this has been denied as a thing impossible. It is evident that, living within less than twelve miles of Pittsburg it would be strange if he was not more or less in the city and did not make acquaintances there, especially if he was, as his friends say, ambitious and lazy. Conclusive proof on this point is found in the statement of Mrs. R. J. Eichbaum; that she was the daughter of John Johnston, and was the regular clerk of her father as postmaster in Pittsburg from 1811 to 1815, when she married and her connection with the office ceased the next year. She remembers J. Harrison Lambdin, a lad who was in the employ of Rev. Robert Patterson, and there was an evident intimacy between him and Rigdon. 'They very often came to the office together. I particularly remember that they would come there the hour on Sabbath afternoon when the office was required to be open, and I am sure the Rev. Mr. Patterson knew nothing of this or he would have put a stop to it. I do not know what position, if any, Rigdon filled in Mr. Patterson's printing office, but I am well assured he was

there a great deal of the time, if not constantly, while I was a clerk in the postoffice. I recall Mr. Engles saying Rigdon was 'always hanging around the printing office.' He was connected with the tannery before he became a preacher, though he may have continued the business while preaching."

It has been insisted that Rigdon was not employed in Patterson's printing business. This fact is immaterial as he may have been temporarily employed by Robert Patterson, or his firm, in other business, for, by the Pittsburg Directory, published in 1815, Robert Patterson was wholesale and retail book seller and stationer, S. E. corner Wood and Fourth streets, and there was a steam paper-mill in the town, "owned by Robert Patterson & Co., in which great quantities of excellent paper are made, and of all varieties." Patterson may have been an employer of Rigdon and not have known it, as his own business and that of the company was extensive and the town of Pittsburg then had an estimated population of upwards of 9,000.

Rigdon took charge of a small Baptist congregation in Pittsburg in 1822. He had been there only a few months until his preaching of peculiar doctrines dissatisfied the people and he was excluded from the ministry by a council of the Baptist ministers on October 11, 1823.* His location and business for the next three years are not definitely shown. In the Story of the Mormons (Linn, 1902, page 60) it is stated that Rigdon was a tanner for a couple of years and that he announced his withdrawal from the church in 1824. He preached as an undenominational exhorter in Bainbridge, Ohio, and was called to Mentor in 1826. He became a stated minister of the Disciple Church about the year 1827, and preached with Thomas Campbell at Schalerville, Ohio, in 1828.

In 1820 Alexander Campbell, who was then a Baptist, called him "the great orator of the Mahoning Association." In 1821, with Alexander Campbell, he spent almost all night in religious discussion and in 1828 fell out with the Campbells over the doctrine of Community of Goods. About this time the air was thick with news of a new religion and new Bible among the Ohio Disciples. Rigdon, between 1827 and 1830, then a Campbellite minister in Ohio, preached new matters of doctrine which were afterwards found to be included in the Mormon Bible. His preaching the duty of bringing all your possessions and laying them at the Apostle's feet was one of the charges which led to his removal from the Pittsburg church. This absorbing of all wealth by the rulers of the Mormon Church is one of the strongest corner stones of that organization.

Rev. John Winter, M. D., known to many in western Pennsylvania, testified that he was in Rigdon's study in

Pittsburg in the winter of 1822-1823; that Rigdon took from his desk a large manuscript and said in substance, "A Presbyterian minister, Mr. Spaulding, whose health failed, brought this to the printer to see if it would pay to publish it. It is a romance of the Bible." Rev. A. J. Bonsall, Lit. D., recently pastor of the Baptist church in Rochester, Pa., and now, or recently, in Allegheny, Pa., states that Doctor Winter, who was his stepfather, often referred to this incident, saying that the manuscript purported to be a history of the American Indian, and that Rigdon said he got it from the printers. Mrs. Mary W. Irvine, of Sharon, Pa., Doctor Winter's daughter, says: "I have frequently heard my father speak of Rigdon's having Spaulding's manuscript; that he said he got it from the printer to read as a curiosity. As such he showed it to my father, but then seemed to have no intention of using it, as he evidently afterward did. Father always said that Rigdon helped Smith in his scheme by revising and transforming this manuscript into the Mormon Bible."

As late as 1879, a Mrs. Amos Dunlap, of Warren, Ohio, wrote of having visited the Rigdons when she was young and of his taking a large manuscript from his trunk and becoming greatly absorbed in it. His wife threatened to burn it, but he said, "No, indeed, you will not; this will be a great thing some day."*

That Rigdon knew at least two years beforehand that the Mormon Bible was coming out and of its being founded on golden plates, is proved by a letter of his brother-in-law, Rev. Adamson Bentley,* the celebrated Disciple preacher in Ohio, and by Darwin Atwater, to whom Rigdon spoke with great interest of a mound book soon to be published.

It is necessary to introduce Joseph Smith, a poverty-stricken, uneducated boy, who could not write legibly, who had a weak reputation for truth and who had obtained considerable notoriety as a secret treasure and money hunter by the use of a "peep stone" and by stories of dreams and visions. He was born in New York, near the northeastern corner of Pennsylvania, in 1805, so reported, and was 25 years old when he had the Book of Mormon printed, in Palmyra, New York. Rigdon had joined with the Campbells in preaching against all sects, and Smith proclaimed that no sects were right and all creeds an abomination. Those views were expressed before the publication of the book. At what date these men first met or heard of each other is not known.

Smith's statements are numerous and sometimes contradictory. Even the date he gives as his birth cannot be accepted as true, for it does not agree with the state-

* Three Important Movements. (Stanton, page 38.)

* Bentley went into the Mormon association, but soon withdrew.

* Three Important Movements (by Rev. W. A. Stanton, D. D., 1907, page 19).

ment made by the renowned Thurlow Weed. This well-known editor states in Scribner's Magazine (1880), Vol. 20, page 616, that Joseph Smith was about 30 years of age when he came to him at Rochester, New York, to have printed a book, from which he read until Weed became weary of what he called "the incomprehensible jargon." He returned again with Harris, who agreed to furnish the money, but the editor had discovered that Smith "was a smooth, scheming fellow who passed his time in taverns and stores in Palmyra, without visible means of support," and refused him. Weed says the book was afterward published in Palmyra.

According to the date given by Smith, he would only be a boy of 20 years when Weed saw him, and if Smith could be believed, he did not get possession of the material—plates—from which to make a book until two years after he went to Weed to have it published.

Another link in the Mormon chain was Parley Parker Pratt, who was said to be two years younger than Smith, a tin peddler born in New York State. In 1826 he spent a few months in Wayne County (formerly Ontario County), New York, where Smith was at that time getting much notoriety as a peep-stone money and treasure hunter by newspapers published in several counties in southern New York and northeastern Pennsylvania. Pratt was then well acquainted in that region of New York and could hardly have helped knowing the family of Smiths. He was well acquainted with the Wells family, neighbors and friends of these Smiths. This same year Pratt went to Amhurst, O., about fifty miles from Kirtland, and Rigdon went a second time to Ohio in the region near Cleveland, and became an itinerant Disciple preacher at Bainbridge, Mantua, Kirtland, Mentor, Chester, New Lisbon, and Warren. The date of the first meeting of Pratt and Rigdon is nowhere given, but may be inferred from Pratt's address in 1843 or '44, relating a vision he had on his way to his future home in Ohio in which he said an angel visited him in a humble cottage, who held the keys of mystery and showed him the future of Mormonism; its cities with inhabitants from all parts of the globe.

In 1827, Pratt went back from Ohio to New York to marry, and on July 4, reached his Aunt Van Cott's and "opened his religious views" to his future wife. In September he married and on September 22nd, a heavenly messenger appeared to Smith revealing the location of the golden plates. Smith says this was the angel Maroni. Perhaps he was mistaken, and it was only Pratt—or was it Rigdon. It would be interesting to know what were these religious views this man, who had not yet made a profession of religion, was conveying from Ohio to New York State.

In October, Pratt went back to Ohio and shortly after, was converted under the preaching of Rigdon, then a

Campbellite, and commenced preaching, evidently preparing for his part soon to come off. A mysterious stranger afterwards appeared at Smith's, and after his visit, or about that time, began the translation of the plates. No name for this stranger was given to the neighbors. About this time Rigdon was away from his Ohio home on several long visits, leaving word that he had gone to Pittsburg. Abel Chase, a near neighbor of Smith, says he saw Rigdon at Smith's at different times with considerable intervals between. Lorenzo Saunders, another neighbor, testifies, "I saw Rigdon at Smith's several times, and the first visit was more than two years before the book appeared." J. H. McCaulay, in the History of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, states: "It is a matter too well known to admit argument that Joseph Smith, the founder of Mormonism, and Sidney Rigdon were acquainted for a considerable time before Mormonism was first heard of."

The time had come when the old manuscript could be brought forth, for Robert Patterson, of Pittsburg, was unfamiliar with its contents, J. Harrison Lambdin, his clerk and former close acquaintance of Rigdon, had died August 21, 1825, and Silas Engles, the foreman who had examined Spaulding's manuscript with a view of printing it, had died July 17, 1827. The mysterious golden plates with their hieroglyphics, the imaginary objects created by Solomon Spaulding, were translated by Joseph Smith alone, because, according to his revelations, no mortal could behold them but himself and live. Smith claimed to be receiving revelations from June, 1828, to June 1829. From behind curtains he would dictate translations made by using two magic stones, and Martin Harris, who was expected to supply the money for the printing, was the scribe. The scribe's wife considered the work folly, and burned what her husband had laboriously written. This was in 1828. Ten months passed when there were no translations. Some translations were made, and written by Smith's wife. Oliver Cowdery appeared April 7, 1829, and the work of writing was again begun, and was completed by him. The book was ready for the press in June, and copyrighted, June 11, 1829.

Tucker, the proofreader, says it was a difficult work to get a copy intelligently in print. It took eight months. There were no punctuation marks. The book was issued from the press in the summer of 1830.

The title page, as taken from "The Book of Mormon," found in the Historical Society of Washington County, ends as follows:

BY JOSEPH SMITH, JUNIOR,
Author and Proprietor.

PALMYRA.

Printed by E. B. Grandin, for the author. 1830.

It is a significant fact that later editions of this book do not give Joseph Smith the credit of being "Author and Proprietor."*

There was no demand for the Book in Palmyra. It was now a ripe time for the preachers Rigdon and Pratt, of Ohio, to be astonished by its appearance. That summer Pratt left Ohio to visit in New York, going by way of Buffalo and by canal boat. His own account of the trip says, "It cost all our money and some articles of clothing." He left his wife at Rochester, saying he had work to do, "How long, I know not, nor the nature of it." He walked ten miles to the home of Mr. Wells, and proposed to preach in the evening, and Wells and he circulated the news of the appointment. He visited an old Baptist deacon named Hamlin, who told him of a strange book in his possession just published. He writes that "The next morning I saw the book for the first time, and as I read the Spirit of the Lord was upon me and I knew the book was true as plainly and as manifestly as a man comprehends and knows that he exists."

Pratt visited in Palmyra, spent the night with Hyrum Smith, as Joseph had not returned from Pennsylvania. In the morning Pratt returned to preach the gospel of Alexander Campbell, after being presented with a copy of the book by Hyrum Smith. He preached the doctrine of the Disciples that night and the following night, and then returned to the Smith's and thence to Whitmer's in Seneca County the next night, and took his Mormon Baptism the following night. On the next Sabbath, he attended a Mormon meeting and preached a Mormon sermon at the house of Borroughs. Speaking of this trip, he says, "My work is now complete for which I took leave of my wife at the canal boat some two or three weeks before."

At one time he had said, "I was very prejudiced against the Book." At another time he said, "I bore testimony of its truth to the neighbors who came in there the first day that I sat reading at the house of an old Baptist deacon named Hamlin." There are various reports of the time of his conversion and that he did not see Joseph Smith until a month after. In October, 1830, Pratt, being still in New York and having converted his relatives, revelations from the Lord through Joseph Smith directed him to go with Oliver Cowdery, Peter Whitmer, and Ziba Peterson into the wilderness and preach to the Lamanites (Indians). As Pratt had sold some of his clothing, Smith's sister and others "began to make for those who were thus set apart, the necessary clothing, most of which had to be manufactured out of raw material." Pratt left his wife with his newly found brethren, took leave of friends, and in October,

started out on foot on the 370 miles to Kirtland, Ohio, preaching by the way even to the Indians. The principal Lamanite they were after was Sidney Rigdon, and at their first interview with him, Pratt requested the privilege of preaching Mormonism in Rigdon's pulpit and received a ready consent. Rigdon's conversion was an easy task soon finished with baptism. By the end of November, Rigdon had visited at Smith's home in New York State, and on December 7th, received a special revelation through Smith, that he was the messenger sent before to clear the way. He preached in Smith's neighborhood.

The next month, January, 1831, Rigdon returned to Ohio bringing Smith with him, where they soon had control of a congregation at Kirtland, the home and congregation of the late Disciple Rigdon. Pioneers in a country where there was little to give variety in their life were easily influenced by any religious excitement. At no time was there more wide-spread interest in the speedy coming of Christ and the Day of Judgment than during the years when the organization of the Mormon Church was taking place. The Disciples expected it.

There are many yet living in Washington County who can recall the dread they had as little children when hearing the fireside talk of the Millerites predicting the early destruction of the world. Many thousands became Second Adventists, believing the interpretation of biblical prophecies by William Miller, of Washington County, New York, declaring in 1831 to 1833 the destruction of the world as certain to take place in 1843, and many other thousands shuddered as they thought, "if it be true, what shall I do?"

The Mormon Church was now organized with Joseph Smith as president, prophet, and seer, and Rigdon and Williams as chief counselors. Smith was jealous of his sole right to receive revelations and it was not long until there was dissatisfaction on this point. From this time onwards, Rigdon, the religious minister, was at the mercy of Joseph Smith, the receiver of visions and revelations. It was said by one of the members of the organization that when they wished a revelation on any subject, they were sure to receive what they wanted. The Mormon Bible became of little importance and the church structure was built on Smith's revelations, which were absolute, and from which there was no appeal.

Whitmer, a prominent member in the early organization, wrote that "Rigdon was a thorough Bible scholar and man of fine education and a powerful orator. He soon worked himself deep into Brother Joseph's affections and had more influence over him than any other man living. He was Brother Joseph's private counselor and his most intimate friend and brother for some time after they met. * * * Rigdon was the cause of almost all the errors which were introduced while he was

* Creigh's History of Washington County, 1891, speaks of another edition published by J. O. Wright & Co., of New York.

in the church. The high priest was a revelation according to their erring desires."

A friend of both said, "Rigdon did not possess the native intelligence of Smith and lacked his determined will." They had been together only about six months when Smith had a revelation August, 1831, as follows: "And now behold I say unto you, I, the Lord, am not pleased with my servant Sidney Rigdon. He exalted himself in his heart and received not my counsels, but grieveth the spirit, wherefore his writing is not acceptable unto the Lord."

As early as 1832, Smith described Rigdon as "delirious." This may have been after March 25th of that year, when both were mobbed, tarred and feathered, and Rigdon was dragged by his heels so he could not raise his head from the frozen ground.

Rigdon received many a rebuke and much humiliating treatment from Smith, and there are recorded instances showing how his spirit rebelled at some of the doctrines and acts of the church, and how he was suddenly quieted by the appearance of Smith.

The idea of polygamy was early introduced by Smith. One of his followers says, "Joseph taught me the principal of plural marriage and I was married to him for time and eternity. In consequence of the ignorance of most of the Saints as well as the people of the world on this subject, it was not mentioned only privately between the few whose minds were enlightened on the subject." The idea included not merely that one man should have more than one wife, but that each wife should be "sealed" to a man other than her own husband, either

a living man or a dead Saint, and that without such form or ceremony she could not be saved in the next world.

Rigdon was finally driven from the church in 1843, and when Smith was assassinated in 1844, during his candidacy for President of the United States, his final expulsion occurred through the influence of Brigham Young, who then became leader, and who openly taunted him before the council, saying, "Sidney says he will tell our secrets, but I say, 'tit for tat,' if he tells our secrets, we will tell his."

Rigdon established a paper in Pittsburg and attempted to establish another church but the Pittsburg people ridiculed his visions and revelations. He claimed to have a body of followers in a room in Pittsburg during the great fire in Pittsburg in 1845 when a large part of that city was burned, and that the angels in the room left the room and changed the direction of the winds and saved the city from complete destruction. His life's work was ended and he lived a disappointed, solitary life with relatives until his death in New York in July, 1876. He never revealed, so far as is known, his connection with the book, although he claimed he had written a statement of some kind which he had not been able to get published. It would seem that the fearsome oaths of Mormonism forever intimidated him.

At the census of 1900, the Mormon Church is said to have 325,000 members, of which 20,000 are outside the United States, and students of the subject claim that with the balance of power in so many states, the Mormon people are the most threatening danger to our nation.

CHAPTER XVII.

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY.

Higher Education—Washington and Jefferson College—Washington and Jefferson Academy—Jefferson Academy at Canonsburg—Washington Female Seminary—South Western State Normal School at California—Common Schools and Press.

The Washington and Jefferson College of today owes its origin to the union of two colleges—Jefferson, chartered in 1802, and Washington, chartered in 1806, and located but seven miles apart. This fact raises two questions: First, How came there to be two in such close proximity? and, secondly, Why were they not united earlier than 1865?

It seems to be necessary to discuss the first of these questions in order that we may exonerate those noble men who started the educational movement a century ago from the charge of having intentionally committed the folly of planting two rivals side by side. Each of these colleges was the outgrowth of an academy, and the academies resulted from an educational movement which began about the year 1780. The Presbyterian ministers who settled in the county along with the pioneers were strong in their convictions that the higher education should go hand in hand with religion, and began fourteen years or so before the Indian warfare had wholly passed away, to gather boys into schools. Their primary purpose was to educate them, and their ultimate purpose was to fit some of them to become ministers and missionaries. Three of these schools were founded in different parts of the county—one by the Rev. John McMillan, D. D., at Chartiers, about two miles from Canonsburg; one by the Rev. Thaddeus Dodd, at Amity, about ten miles south of Washington, and one by the Rev. Joseph Smith, at Buffalo, about eight miles west of Washington. Very wisely distributed! These schools were held in rude log-cabin structures, without floors, a small opening, filled with oiled paper, serving the purpose of a window. Dr. McMillan's second cabin is still standing in Canonsburg, where it was moved for preservation. The date of the opening of these schools is uncertain, but Dr. McMillan's and Mr. Dodd's schools were certainly opened as early as 1782, and Mr. Smith's about 1785. They were in no sense rival schools, nor does it appear to have been the design of their founders that they should grow into chartered academies, and, later, into colleges. They were temporary expedients, to be supported until their work could be undertaken

by more permanent institutions. All three of these noble men—McMillan, Dodd, and Smith—united with some other ministers of the county and prominent laymen in the work of organizing the first academy and locating it at the county-seat. For this academy—probably the first west of the Allegheny Mountains—they procured a charter from the Legislature of the State, which bears the date of September 24, 1787. Among the incorporators are found the names of five Presbyterian ministers—all who were then living west of the Monongahela River—one Baptist minister, and fifteen laymen. This academy was not opened until April 1, 1789. At that time Rev. Thaddeus Dodd entered on his duties as principal, with twenty or thirty students, in the upper rooms of the court house, which had been rented for that purpose, and he continued in his work for fifteen months. He retired then because he had agreed to take the school for a year only, and was succeeded in 1790 by Mr. David Johnston, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, who had been employed under Mr. Dodd as teacher of the English branches. In the winter of 1791 the court house was burned, and the academy, unable to procure any suitable place, was forced to suspend work. This inability to get another place is attributed to the general indifference of the citizens of the town. Dr. McMillan and Rev. Matthew Henderson endeavored to arouse interest, but in vain. They became discouraged, and applied to Col. John Canon, of Canonsburg, who offered a lot, and also to advance the money for the erection of a building for an academy. They abandoned further effort in Washington and united with the ministers and citizens from all parts of the county to found and sustain the academy at Canonsburg. Had that court house fire not occurred, or had the citizens of this town taken sufficient interest in the academy to find a suitable place for it, then the rivalry of two colleges for fifty years would have been avoided. This was the first serious mistake of our predecessors. The academy at Canonsburg was opened in the summer of 1791, and a charter obtained in 1794. The educational forces of the county were withdrawn from

Washington and concentrated at Canonsburg. The principal, Mr. Johnston, left Washington and became the first principal of the new academy, taking many of the students with him.

But the successful opening of the academy at Canonsburg and the widespread and growing interest in it, led the people of Washington to revive their academy. A lot was procured and the construction of the stone building which now constitutes the central portion of the old college building, still standing on the campus, was commenced in 1793 and completed two years later. This academy was soon in full and successful operation, under the principalship of James Dobbins, who accepted that position in 1796. He served until 1804, when Benjamin Mills became the principal and officiated until 1806. In the latter year Rev. Matthew Brown became principal, and became also the first pastor of the Presbyterian church in Washington.

With Dr. Matthew Brown at its head, ably assisted, it is not strange that the success of the Washington Academy was so marked as to create a strong desire that it, too, should grow into a college, and thus lead to earnest effort in that direction. The charter for Washington College was granted March 28, 1806. In 1811 the foundation of the college as a higher educational institution of learning was laid by the purchasing of some of the more necessary articles. In 1816 additional buildings were commenced. The next year Dr. Brown retired from the presidency of the college and was succeeded by the Rev. Andrew Wylie, his former pupil, until then principal at Canonsburg. He occupied the position as president of Washington College until 1828.

Two years passed without a president, a part of which time no teaching was done. The Rev. David Elliott was elected to the office and resigned the following year, 1831. During his period the chair of English Literature was established, probably the first in any college in this country. Rev. David McConaughy was elected in 1831 and resigned in 1849. During his term of office, in 1836, a new college building was erected, as the old building became too limited for the uses of the institution, and in 1847 it was still further enlarged. The next president was Rev. James Clark, who continued from 1850 to 1852.

In 1852 the college placed itself under the care and partial control of the "Synod of Wheeling" and became a "Synodical Institution." Rev. James I. Brownson was elected president pro tem. in 1852 and occupied that position until the next year when Rev. John W. Scott became president, and held that office until the union of Washington and Jefferson College in 1865.

As was said before, when the Canonsburg Academy was opened in 1791, David Johnston became principal. As soon as a convenient house was built, Rev. Mr. McMillan

transferred his Latin school, which he had been teaching at his own house for six or seven years, to the chartered academy. In 1796 Mr. Johnston and James Mountain were appointed teachers by the trustees. James Ross, afterward the noted attorney, taught at Canonsburg.

It is probable that Canonsburg Academy kept the lead, and so great was its progress that as early as January 25, 1796, the Legislature was petitioned for a college charter. This petition was renewed in 1800, and again in 1802, the last effort being successful. After the time Canonsburg College was chartered, in 1802, until the time of its union with Washington College in 1856, the following men were elected principals: Rev. John Watson, 1802; Rev. James Dunlap, 1803-1811; Rev. Andrew Wylie, 1812-1816; Rev. William McMillan, 1817-1822; Rev. Mathew Brown, 1822-1845, called from the Presbyterian Church of Washington, and until recently president of Washington College; Rev. Robert J. Breckenridge, 1845-1847; Rev. Alexander B. Brown, 1847-1856; Rev. Joseph Alden, 1857-1862; Rev. David R. Riddle, 1862 until the union in 1865.

In 1824 Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, was established in that city under the charter of Jefferson College in Canonsburg. Legal connection was made and one of the medical professors at Philadelphia gave instruction in chemistry at Canonsburg, leading to the enlarging of the curriculum.

Something similar was worked out by its competitor, and a connection was formed between Washington College and the Maryland Medical College, of Baltimore, by which Washington College consented to confer degrees in medicine on such graduates of the Baltimore College as were properly certified to the Washington board and approved by a committee.

But going back—as early as 1807, before Washington College had graduated its first class, negotiations had been begun for a union with Jefferson College. Although satisfied as early as 1807 that there should be but one college, they were not united until 1865. The reason for this was that the committee appointed from each college wanted to have the united college located in its own town and would accept no other agreement.

Subsequent negotiations took place in 1815, 1817, 1843, 1847 and 1852, and all failed in their purpose. The prime reason for their union in 1865 was the financial embarrassment of both. This was caused by their desperate efforts to increase their endowments. Until 1853 they were almost completely dependent upon tuition and contingent fees paid by students to meet their current expenses. These fees made a sum too small for the institutions to live upon. Therefore the scholarship scheme was devised. But this left them shortly afterwards in a worse condition as the scholarships cut off tuition fees.

It was at this crisis that Rev. Dr. C. C. Beatty, of Steubenville, Ohio, offered the gift of \$50,000 on condition of the union of the two colleges.

On the 4th of March, 1865, a charter was granted by the Legislature for the one College of Washington and Jefferson, the names of the institutions being united. The conditions of this union were that the college proper should be held at Canonsburg and the freshman class, preparatory and scientific departments taught at Washington.

On the 6th of March, 1866, Rev. Jonathan Edwards was elected to the presidency of the college. During the first years of his term of office the college weakened, the tail end at Washington being so far from the head end at Canonsburg. It was decided to reorganize, and accordingly the Legislature passed the supplement to the charter February 26, 1869, limiting the college to some one location within the State. The town of Canonsburg offered subscriptions to the amount of \$16,000 as an inducement, and Washington subscriptions to the amount of \$50,000. Kittanning, Pittsburg, Steubenville, Wooster and Uniontown desired the college. On April 20, 1869, on the eighth ballot, Washington was decided upon as the location of the consolidated college.

Rev. Dr. Edwards resigned the presidency of the college, and was succeeded by Rev. Samuel J. Wilson, president pro tem., whose term continued from April 20th, 1869, to August 4th the same year. Rev. James Q. Brownson, D. D., was elected president pro tem. on the 1st of February, 1870, and served until August 3rd, 1870. After these two short terms Rev. George P. Hays, D. D., was elected president, August 3rd, 1870, and resigned June 3rd, 1881. On November 16th of that year Rev. James D. Moffat, D. D., the present incumbent, was elected to the presidency of the college.

The worth and prominence of the last two named presidents are shown by their exaltation in due time to the office of moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of North America—the highest position their church could bestow.

The period of growth may be said to have begun after the perfected form of union. Neither of the colleges could before that time obtain any endowment, as their close proximity was regarded by men of business habits as rendering the success of both doubtful. By the union the first endowment of \$50,000 was obtained. Until then it was all that either college could do to secure buildings of modest size and a scanty support for small faculties. The \$50,000 of the town of Washington went into the erection of the front part of the main building on the campus, the part containing the twin towers to symbolize the two colleges that had been united. The larger gifts that have since been made to the growth of the college have been: A second contribution of \$50,000 from Dr.

Beatty, of Steubenville, Ohio, one of \$40,000 by Dr. LeMoyné, of Washington, to the chairs of agriculture and correlative branches and to applied mathematics and biology, about \$20,000 from many persons toward the erection of the gymnasium which cost \$40,000, about \$20,000 by many toward the purchase of the academy lot and building; \$20,000 by Judge McIlvaine for the dormitory, or Hays Hall; \$50,000 from Mr. W. R. Thompson for the library, and \$11,480 from Mrs. Thompson for the support of the library; (it may be mentioned here that in 1790 the Washington Academy received from Benjamin Franklin a donation of fifty pounds which originated the present library of Washington and Jefferson College.) \$140,000 from Mr. J. V. Thompson, of Uniontown, for endowment in memory of his father; about \$25,000 by alumni for the Alonzo Linn memorial professorship; about \$90,000 from John H. Wallace for the chair of rhetoric and oratory.

Still other additions were made to the endowment by the legacy of the late Major George M. Laughlin, amounting to \$100,000, and many other smaller amounts. The present endowment is \$635,538.74, and the real estate of the college valued at \$412,932.66. A movement has been set on foot for the raising of a million dollars for the erection of new buildings.

On the campus are the main college buildings, the gymnasium, which is known all over the country as one of the most handsome and finely equipped buildings of its kind among American colleges, the old academy building and a beautiful new library building. A fine athletic field, several squares from the college buildings, and the observatory in the eastern part of the town make up the grounds of the college. The college owns several dwelling houses for the use of professors and also vacant property.

There has been a corresponding increase in the number of professors and teachers. Twenty-seven years ago there were but seven persons in all engaged in the work of instruction in the college and the preparatory department. The catalog of the present year contains the names of thirty in the faculties of the college and the academy, including four retired from active duties. The attendance also has grown from less than 200 to 425 in the college, Academy and summer school.

The method of instruction has also kept pace with the development of college education in the United States, and apparatus and laboratories have been provided to meet the modern demand.

The ceaseless toil of these two men, Hays and Moffat, by day and night, in teaching, preaching and soliciting funds to exalt this college, can never be fully comprehended by the alumni and the public.

The union of the two old colleges which had grown from the two early academies produced sore hearts

among the alumni, of which the majority had graduated at Canonsburg, and Canonsburg, which depended on its college for life and was not the manufacturing town it is today, became embittered. Lack of interest and support amounted to much opposition in every way, but especially the injunction proceeding, which was carried even to the Supreme Court of the United States. In the midst of this discouragement Dr. Hays, only 32 years of age, born and reared near Canonsburg, a graduate of the college at Canonsburg, came to Washington in 1870. Most of the students, discouraged and dissatisfied, had left for other colleges and there were only ten graduates and a total of 110 students. From this embarrassing beginning with an endowment of only \$200,000 has been developed a college respected throughout the educational world.

Two of the instructors in the United College brought over from the days of division can never be forgotten by those who came into their presence. The quaint and droll Professor Samuel Jones and the all-knowing and all-searching (so he seemed to the unprepared) Professor Alonzo M. Linn, plodded quietly on through the defections and depletions caused by the Civil War and the mutterings of discontent and threats of disaster which came immediately upon its close. Professor Linn, vice president under both Hays and Moffatt, at different times filled practically every chair with great skill and dignity and was always a power in the faculty deliberations. These and the ever amiable and worthy Dr. Henry Woods, now professor emeritus and college chaplain, are as much a part of the college as its most conspicuous capstone.

Enbalméd in the history of this college as ever loyal supporters devoting to it much time and thought were John H. Ewing, graduated in 1814 and for 53 years a trustee; A. Todd Bard, for 20 years its free serving and wideawake treasurer; the McKennans—Hon. T. M. E. and two sons—who served as trustees covering a period upward of three-quarters of a century, and A. W. Acheson and Colin M. Reed, whose services extended over half a century. The very wisest nursing of this institution was done by the ever vigilant Dr. James I. Brownson.

The work so well done by those and their associates is being earnestly carried forward by an earnest board of busy men of a great variety of professions and occupations.

This college is situated in a town which prides itself as leading all other towns in the United States save one in healthfulness. As has been well said by Chancellor S. B. McCormick, if it had no other claim upon the community than the glorious history of its past, it would still demand admiration, respect, reverence, gratitude and support. Situate in the midst of the descendants

of the Scotch-Irish, who came here a hundred years ago, it has the finest constituency of any college in the land, and this gives it an opportunity and an ability to accomplish results that alone constitute an obligation upon those who are able to contribute to its needs. It has stood for Christian education, Christian character. It has stood for the college as distinguished from the university, for teaching distinctively as against the lecture method. Its four years' course is now adapted to supply the wants of all comers.

Two of the largest Greek letter college fraternities in existence were organized in Canonsburg, the Phi Gamma Delta, formed in 1848, and the Phi Kappa Psi, formed four years later (1852). Both had their inception among the students of Jefferson college, and both have spread throughout the collegiate world. Last year the Phi Gamma Delta reported a membership of 11,500, with 57 active and 25 inactive chapters. The fraternity owns 45 chapter houses.

The Phi Kappa Psi had, in 1908, a membership of 10,500, with 43 active and 20 inactive chapters. There are 34 chapter houses owned by this fraternity. Of the 33 college frats in the United States, only four others have as many members as these two that were formed in Canonsburg.

The Phi Gamma Delta maintains a memorial hall at Dayton, O., and in February last it secured the mantel from the room in which the society was formed in Canonsburg and shipped it to Dayton. The organization also maintains a memorial in Canonsburg in the form of the old McMillan log college, which was moved in June, 1895, from its original site on the Fulton Bros.' farm, two miles southeast of town, to the campus of old Jefferson College. The old building was placed on its new site through the efforts of Rev. W. F. Brown, D. D., son and grandson of one-time presidents of the college.

February 7, 1908, the fraternity placed upon the old college a bronze tablet bearing the following inscription:

"This Log Cabin was built in 1780 by the Reverend John McMillan, D. D., and was the beginning of Jefferson College. It was donated by Dr. McMillan's descendants, the Fulton Brothers, to the Rev. William F. Brown, D. D., who removed it to this campus in 1895, and committed it to the guardianship of the Trustees of the Jefferson Academy. By action of the Board of Trustees, 1907, its perpetual care was entrusted to the College Fraternity of Phi Gamma Delta, founded in Jefferson College in 1848. For the honor of the founders of the Fraternity, Daniel Grofts, James Elliott, Ellis B. Gregg, Samuel John T. McCarty."

The college now has eight national Greek letter fraternities.

It is interesting to notice the rivalry in adopting advanced ideas and plans in the two colleges which stood seven miles apart. Franklin Literary Society and Philo Literary Society were both organized in Canonsburg voluntarily by Jefferson students in three years before the beginning of the nineteenth century. An ambitious youth, W. Neill, is credited with originating the annual contest in orations, composition and debate in 1799. How little he then thought of the great educational and oratorical efforts that would follow through centuries in the line of his suggestion.

The Union Literary Society and the Washington began in 1809 and 1814 respectively in Washington.

At the consolidation in 1865-9 the Franklin and Washington united and the Philo and Union also became one.

The annual contests have been always of great interest to the student body and an attraction and high entertainment for the general public. The audience room was until recent years filled to overflowing and the excitement, especially on the announcement of victory, was equal to that seen only of late on the athletic field.

There has been a decrease of interest as well as in attendance in recent years, both in the membership and attendance in these societies and in attendance at the contests. The privilege and high opportunities offered in the field of discussion and oratory are overshadowed by the excitements caused by the display of muscle.

In those days to win in a debate or contest was almost a greater satisfaction than to be honor man of one's class—the one was winning for others and having the whole society rejoice with you, the latter bore a taint of selfishness.

A little picture of history combining college politics, contests, slavery and rumblings of war is given by J. M. McElroy, a Jefferson student of the fifties, reproduced from the Canonsburg Notes:

"The South had but few colleges. Young men of wealthy families were sent North to be educated,—to Princeton, Yale, Jefferson, Oxford and Hanover. At Jefferson College in 1850 we had about 200 Northern students, with perhaps 50 from the South.

"The politics of that day was undergoing a transformation; from tariff and finance to freedom and slavery, constitutional rights and humanity. The compromise measures then before congress were discussed at great length and with excited feeling.

"Our college faculty and the great mass of the students were conservative, not in favor of slavery, and still less favorable to radical abolition. The Southern boys, however, took great interest in the discussions going on at Washington. In platform required performance and in debate in the literary societies they brought the slavery question forward at every opportunity. Extracts from the speeches of Clay, Foote, Toombs, Butler and Jefferson Davis were declaimed with extravagant emphasis and we listened quietly.

"But when an Ohio boy undertook to declaim a speech

of Horace Mann, he was interrupted and hissed and threatened. Walking with a Missouri classmate toward the recitation room he was told, 'If I had had a rock I would have knocked you off that platform!'

"In the Franklin Literary Society we had a considerable list of honorary members, eminent statesmen, scholars, orators, who had usually been elected by unanimous vote. The members from the South were disposed to press the names of their fire-eating Southerners as honorary members. One of them proposed Col. A. W. Atchison, of Missouri, resting his claim on the fact that he was the opponent of that 'old traitor, Tom Benton.' Some words of moderate protest were uttered, but Atchison was elected. When the next time came for electing honorary members it was found that the first name on the list was Horace Mann's, followed by five Southerners. Mann's election was violently opposed, Missouri fairly railed at him. Maryland asked, 'Would you vote for a man who you know was wanting to cut your throat?' North Carolina replied, 'That would depend on whether I had the blues or not.'

"Ohio defended Mann. He was a distinguished scholar and orator and as an educator stood in the front rank. True, he is opposed to slavery, but he is not as ultra as many others. Men's views on that question ought not to enter into their fitness for honorary membership. If it can be shown that he does not possess the higher character and attainments that have all along been considered essential, his name will be withdrawn. If he is voted down because of his views on slavery, then take notice that some others may be voted down because of their views.

"Virginia responded wrathfully and excitedly in the person of a sophomore by the name of Brown: 'Mr. President, I would just as leave vote for the devil as Horace Mann!' Ohio responded, 'that may be so. People's tastes differ; it may be that the Virginia gentleman and Old Nick are on especially intimate terms! You can vote down Horace Mann if you choose to do so. Only six negative votes are required to debar his election. But if you do so, merely because he is an anti-slavery man, then you may understand that no slaveholder need be proposed for such position. We will vote down every man of them.' And that was the result.

"At the same meeting the society elected by ballot, as was the regular custom, two members for select debate. They were to choose their own question and have six weeks for preparation. Brown, of Virginia, and the writer of these lines were chosen. Our question was, 'Is it right for citizens of the United States to assist fugitive slaves in escaping their masters?'

"We had a very attentive audience, including M. S. Quay, Bishop McLoren and a hundred others. The debater on the affirmative did not contend that assisting fugitive slaves was any real and adequate remedy for slavery. He did not deny the constitutional obligation to refrain from any legislation to interfere with the reclaiming of fugitives. But that there were cases in which it was not only right but a duty to feed the hungry and clothe the naked and guide the traveler toward Canada, even though the man were black and somebody claimed him as a slave. That the slave was under no moral obligation to stay with his master, because he had never agreed to do so. That the laws of the South regarded him as a piece of property, and that as such it was no more wrong for him to run away than for a cow or mule to do so.

The debater on the negative was too angry and too

much excited to do the subject justice. He did not attempt to follow and answer the arguments presented. He could little more than rave and gesticulate. He and the other younger men from the South were very much in the frame of mind in which the John Brown raid found the Virginians nine years later. Bloody insurrection and upheaval of society from the very foundations was the specter before them. They were impulsive, and ever ready for a fight. More than once the opportunity of declining a fisticuff argument with them presented itself. And yet there was a frankness and magnanimity with them that was pleasing. Marylaud came to me afterward privately and apologized and said if you will bring up Horace Mann's name again, I will vote for him. The Missourian who wanted to knock me off the platform, afterwards said to me, 'You fellows weren't brought up like we were. From childhood we were taught to fight. When I was a little boy, if anything displeased me, the fellows would gather around me and say, "Go for him! Fight him! Give it to him!"' "No, Tom," I replied, "I was not brought up that way. I never had a fight in my life and never expect to, unless somebody attacks me. I never saw a fight at home or among my schoolmates. My parents taught me that fighting was to be avoided, just as swearing and lying,"'

"Among themselves they practised the manly art of violence. But they did not give it the name of pugilism. A son of Gov. Brandon, of Mississippi, made a gratuitous attack upon a very gentlemanly and exemplary classmate from Missouri. He met with a surprising response that sent him reeling to the floor. A rough Kentuckian made a murderous attack on a Mr. Shaw, of Maryland, for which he had to go into hiding and make his escape in the night to avoid criminal prosecution. That same Shaw was torn to pieces fifteen years later by a Maryland mob. He was editor and proprietor of a weekly paper which indorsed and gloried in the assassination of President Lincoln, and the enraged populace, without judge or jury, put an end to his career.

"About sixty of my college associates took part in the War of the Rebellion, three-fourths of them in the Union army and about one-fourth with the Confederates, and a majority of them as commissioned officers. Several Southern young men fought in the Union army, and a still larger number of Northern men were in the rebel army. Two of these had settled in Texas. They were enlisted. They fought and marched with their associates all the way to the Potomac and Gettysburg, there to fall and find burial in their native state.

"The most distinguished of our number was Gen. Bristow, of Kentucky, Secretary of the Treasury under President Grant.

"The most widely known of the Confederates were Col. Greene, of North Carolina, and Col. Tom Giffin, of Mississippi. The latter was one of the irreconcilables who refused to accept the verdict of Appomattox and who migrated to South America.

"I have denominated this college politics. It was not ordinary politics. It was not a contest between the Democratic and the Whig party, nor between the Democrats and the Republicans, for the Republican party was not then in existence. It was slavery and freedom, Union and disunion—the early mutterings of the 'irrepressible conflict.'"

Some idea of the greatness of this college is had when one learns that there have been in all 4,500 graduates.

Many others had their ambition stimulated by a partial course. Of these 1,700 were ministers, among the most prominent of whom are Rev. David Gregg, president of the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny City; Rev. S. B. McCormick, Chancellor of the University of Pittsburg; Rev. J. H. Corbett, moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church; Rev. J. Ross Stevenson, a Washington County boy, now occupying prominent pulpits in New York and Baltimore.

Five hundred physicians, 6 cabinet ministers, 12 governors, 12 United States senators, 66 congressmen, 230 legislators, 120 judges of the county courts, 20 judges of state supreme courts, 32 college and university presidents and 32 moderators of the Presbyterian and United Presbyterian general assemblies have passed through Washington and Jefferson College. Still there are more to follow. Its students are of later years found all over the United States prominent in private life. One of the foremost of these is Josiah V. Thompson, banker and the most prominent coal land purchaser in America.

Washington and Jefferson College has sent out 110 missionaries, among whom were John Calvin Mater, of China; Rev. J. C. Ray Ewing, a leading educator in India, and his brother, Rev. Arthur H. Ewing, of Allahabad.

There have been 1,100 lawyers. David T. Watson, of Pittsburg, born in Washington, Pa., is probably the most eminent lawyer of the country today and in the city of Pittsburg alone there are six judges. Senator E. E. Robb, of Greensburg, is another distinguished lawyer. The most eminently distinguished statesman and one of the greatest men ever graduated from the college was Hon. James G. Blaine, who was once nominated for President of the United States.

As early as 1867 baseball clubs were organized at Washington College. In that year the first regular college representative team, which in these modern days would be known as a varsity nine, was placed in the field. It was known as the Union Baseball Club of Washington College and was composed of 44 members. Jefferson College at Canonsburg also maintained several baseball clubs and since the rivalry between the two institutions before the war was intense, some very heated games were played between representative teams. One of the most noted college teams of the early days of baseball was that of 1875. The students leased the fair grounds as a ball field from Selden L. Wilson, Esq. The college teams continued to take honors until in the late 'nineties the college secured the reputation of turning out the best baseball teams in three states. While baseball was advancing, interest in other sports did not lag. Football early was taken up by Washington and Jefferson College and in 1890 the first varsity football

eleven was launched at that institution. From the start Washington and Jefferson placed in the field championship teams. Rivals were defeated with great regularity and the fame of the college team spread abroad. The advance in football was continuous to 1906 and 1907 when signal defeats administered to rival institutions established the institution as the collegiate champion of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, which titles Washington and Jefferson now holds. In recent years other forms of sport growing out of the early desire for competition have been taken up and have prospered. Basketball and field sports of various kinds have been conducted with great success at Washington and Jefferson College owing to the fine gymnasium. The ancient feud between the college student and the town boys has disappeared, and the town folk are brought in closer sympathy with the students because of the annual football games.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON ACADEMY.

In 1787 Washington Academy was founded at Washington, Pa. A charter bearing the date September 24, 1787, was obtained, and in 1787 the Academy was put into operation under the principalship of the Rev. Thaddeus Dodd. The court house, in the upper rooms of which the Academy was conducted, being burned about 1790, the Academy was suspended for a time, but later was reopened. In 1793 there was erected for the use of the Academy the stone building which now stands on the campus of Washington and Jefferson College. The Washington Academy was chartered as Washington College March 28, 1806. Thereafter Washington College, and later Washington and Jefferson College, conducted a department preparatory to college classes. The trustees of Washington and Jefferson College in 1899 purchased from the school board of Washington borough a large building for the exclusive use of the preparatory department. The location was that of the original Union School of the Borough. In December, 1900, they added to it the large property situated at the corner of Beau and College streets, for many years the home of Hon. William Hopkins and family. The old homestead was torn down and the erection of a fire-proof dormitory and boarding hall was begun at once, costing \$76,000, which was ready for the use of the new Washington and Jefferson Academy at the opening of the winter term, 1902. The dormitory and boarding hall has been named Hays Hall, in honor of the memory of Rev. Dr. George P. Hays, deceased, the first permanent president after its removal to Washington.

The school building contains the study room, recitation rooms, the physical laboratory, work shop and the principal's office. The department, under the name of Washington and Jefferson Academy, is under the general

control of the trustees and faculty of the college, and is conducted as a constituent part of the college, having access to the college gymnasium and baths. Its object is to give students a thorough preparation for admission to the freshman class of Washington and Jefferson College, or of any other of the higher classical colleges or scientific schools. James N. Rule has been principal of the Academy almost from its opening in new quarters in 1902 and has succeeded most admirably, being well calculated to lead and develop youth. He has eight assistants.

What was formerly only a preparatory department, instruction being given by the college professors in the afternoon, has now become a first-class academy with its own buildings, its own principal and corps of teachers, with courses of study lengthened from two years to four years. Instead of allowing boys to take such care of themselves as they might see fit, with all the liberty of the older college students, the splendid new dormitory was erected and furnished at an expense exceeding \$100,000, where 60 boys can be comfortably housed and boarded in company with their instructors.

JEFFERSON ACADEMY, CANONSBURG.

Jefferson Academy was chartered in 1869, but not organized and opened until 1872. However, in 1869, 1870 and 1871 an unchartered academy was conducted here by Messrs. James Dickson and James Dunbar. Dunbar was a son of John Dunbar, of Smith Township. This school was opened and for a time conducted in the building formerly occupied by the Olome Institute which stood on the ground now covered by the First Presbyterian Church, on North Central avenue. Later it was removed to the old Jefferson College building. Messrs. Dickson and Dunbar were bright men, and up-to-date in their ideas of school work, and they conducted an excellent school, which was largely patronized. After some three years Professor Dunbar's health failed. He was compelled to seek a milder climate, and the school was closed.

History informs us that Jefferson Academy was chartered in 1869, and organized in 1872, with the following board of directors: Rev. William Smith, D. D., David C. Honston, John Hays, William G. Barnett, M. D., John W. Martin, M. D., J. W. Alexander, M. D., and J. Nevin Brown. The Rev. William Ewing, Ph. D., was the first principal. Dr. Ewing associated with him as teacher Dr. W. F. Brown. The school in the years during which Dr. Ewing was principal enjoyed a large patronage, and took high rank among schools of its class.

After having conducted the school successfully for more than ten years Dr. Ewing resigned. Dr. W. F. Brown was elected principal, accepted and continued



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in charge of the school for several years. Under Dr. Brown's administration there was a large attendance of students, good work was done, and the school flourished. Finally, owing to the serious illness of his wife, Dr. Brown resigned. He was succeeded by Dr. Des Islets and he by Prof. Phillips, who lived but a short time after taking charge.

Prof. Anderson, of Wheeling, succeeded Prof. Phillips. He was in charge of the school two years.

R. H. Meloy succeeded Prof. Phillips, having for his assistant W. D. Inglis, now Dr. Inglis, of Columbus, O. Prof. Meloy remained in charge of the school several years and did good work, but left to engage in practice of law in Washington. He was followed by Prof. Harry Irwin, also an accomplished scholar, and successful teacher.

Rev. J. A. A. Craig, of Claysville, was next in line for the principalship. He proved to have greater staying qualities than a number of his predecessors. For a time he had associated with him as assistant principal J. K. Lacock, and now has for assistant Prof. W. W. Highberger. Mrs. Lanra Craig is also a successful teacher in the school. Prof. Craig has now been in charge of the school for eight years, and during that time a large number of young men and women have been enrolled as students, and have gone out, many of them to fill places of large usefulness. The present enrollment of the school is over 50.

The grounds occupied were formerly owned by Jefferson College and the buildings are the same as when the college organization was removed from Canonsburg. Old Fort Job has disappeared from the lot it formerly occupied about two squares away and a handsome private dwelling occupies its place. The old college chapel is still used for church services and is in charge of the Central Presbyterian Congregation. The library room on the third floor has quite a large number of valuable books, many of which were retained by the loyalty of the Canonsburg people whose love for the old college refused to let them be carried off.

WASHINGTON SEMINARY.

The origin of the Washington Seminary can be dated to the 26th of November, 1835, when the following citizens of Washington met at the house of T. M. T. McKennan, Esq., to take the initiatory movement toward organizing a female seminary in Washington: Rev. David Elliott, John Harter, John Wilson, James Reed, William J. Wilson, William Hunter, Jacob Slagle, Robert Officer, William Smith, David Eckert and John Koontz. A second and much larger meeting was held shortly afterward. Among those who were then present and others who later proved their devotion to the enterprise were Alexander Reed, Dr. F. J. LeMoine, Thomas Mor-

gan, Samuel Mount, Samuel McFarland, John Grayson, John H. Ewing, James Brice, John K. Wilson, Dr. James Stevens, Alexander Ramsey, James Ruple, Alexander Sweeney, William Sample, James McCadden, John Marshall, Samuel Hazlet, Dr. John Wishart, Dr. Robert R. Reed, John L. Gow, Robert Wylie, Colin M. Reed, John S. Brady, Hon. Abraham Wotring, Rev. Thomas Hanna, Thomas McKean, Vachel Harding and others, all of whom subscribed for stock in the institution and assisted in getting it started.

A committee consisting of Jacob Slagle, John Koontz and David Eckert were appointed to find a suitable place for opening the seminary in the following spring, and having reported in favor of the Old Masonic Hall on West Maiden street, now owned by Dr. W. D. Teagarden, were instructed to secure the same. A second committee consisting of T. M. T. McKennan, William Hunter, John Harter, Dr. F. J. LeMoine and Thomas Morgan were authorized to confer with Alexander Reed, Esq., on the prospect of purchasing lots for the erection of a seminary building on East Maiden street. The lots in question were promptly sold by Mr. Reed.

By the 18th of December, 1835, 85 shares of the Seminary stock had been sold, bringing a sum of \$4,250 into the treasury. The committee on securing teachers reported that they had secured Mrs. Francis Biddle to take charge of the school, and had given her authority to select an assistant. Her stipulated salary was \$600, "clear of rent, fuel, furniture and incidental expenses." It is singular to note that the trustees also resolved that all excess over \$600, derived from tuition, and the payment of all incidental expenses, should be paid to Mrs. Biddle in addition to her salary.

On the 14th of February, 1837, the stockholders adopted a new constitution, having in view the necessity of procuring an act of incorporation from the Legislature. The constitution contained the provisions and restrictions under which the seminary is still conducted. On March 1, 1838, the trustees signed a memorial to the state legislature, asking an appropriation of \$500 per annum for five years, which was granted with a charter April 14, 1838.

At a meeting of the trustees held in 1840, it being taken into consideration that there had been a very great increase in the number of pupils attending and that the school was in a very healthy state. The board determined that it was both expedient and necessary to erect new buildings. In 1846 it was found necessary again to enlarge, and a wing was added to the main building which had been built. On the last of November, 1848, the school experienced its first disaster, a fire having destroyed the west wing buildings. The structures were not covered by insurance and it was only by borrowing money, together with stock subscriptions that the build-

ing committee was enabled to quickly replace the damaged portion.

At the end of her fourth year in the seminary, Mrs. Biddle had resigned, and Miss Sarah R. Foster, then a teacher at Cadiz, O., and formerly a pupil of Mrs. Emma Willard at Troy, N. Y., was chosen as her successor. In 1848 she was married to the Rev. Thomas Hanna, who had become pastor of what is now the First United Presbyterian Church of Washington, and in 1850, he was appointed by the trustees of the seminary as superintendent of that institution.

Under the administration of Mrs. Hanna, the school was conducted with wisdom and success until 1874, when, finding the duties of the now greatly enlarged attendance too severe for her years, she relinquished the office of principal. After careful inquiry and extensive correspondence relative to the affair, the board of trustees chose Miss Nancy Sherrard, at that time vice-principal of the seminary at Steubenville, under the Rev. A. M. Reid, Ph. D., principal. She entered upon her duties at the beginning of the next year, September, 1874, preceded by a reputation for great energy and wisdom in conducting a school and in the management of young women. For 23 years Miss Sherrard served as head of the seminary, and in that time the name of the school became each year more widely known, and its prosperity more marked. A large number of girls passed several years under her care.

In 1896 Miss Sherrard retired from her labors, and Mrs. Martha Nichols McMillan accepted the position. It was during the principalship of Mrs. McMillan that the new building fronting on Lincoln street was built. Mrs. McMillan left the school in 1901, when Miss Thompson and Miss McDonald became the co-principals.

In the fall of 1907 Miss Thompson, finding the duties of her position were too burdensome for her health, announced to the trustees her intention of relinquishing charge of the school at the close of the 1907-8 school year. In March of 1908 her resignation was formally accepted and a short time afterward Miss Lillian M. Rosenkrans, of Newton, N. J., was elected principal.

Beside the principal there are 14 teachers; 33 young ladies were graduated in the class of 1908.

The seminary enters upon its 73rd year under the most auspicious conditions. With a merit more widely recognized each year, and a steadily increasing body of pupils, the future looks promising. The income from the school is applied entirely to maintenance of the institution, and no dividends are ever distributed among the stockholders. Some years ago a fine new school building of vitrified brick was erected for the use of the pupils, bringing the accommodations and equipment of the school up to a very high point. This building is thoroughly ventilated, heated and lighted, and contains class

rooms, laboratory, art and music rooms, with broad halls and easy stairways. In the north end of the first floor is a beautiful assembly hall, with a seating capacity of 400.

Two general courses are offered in the Senior Department; the College Preparatory and the Regular. The former prepares students for admission to the Academic and Scientific Departments of any college they may wish to enter. The Regular course is intended for the pupil who does not intend to go to college. The aim of this course is the development of a general culture that will fit the student for life. Music and physical culture are given a prominent place.

At an early meeting of the trustees in 1837, it was arranged that the course of study should cover three years, with as many classes, viz., primary, junior and senior. The plan of organization as originally adopted provided for a board of nine trustees and this is still the proper number, though at present there is a vacancy in the board. The original trustees were Alexander Reed, F. J. LeMoyné, John Marshel, Jacob Slagle, John Wishart, David McConaughy, Joseph Lawrence, Robert R. Reed and John L. Gow. The present board consists of the following: Julius LeMoyné, C. M. Reed, John H. Murdoch, Alvan Donuan, J. K. Mitchell, C. S. Ritchie, W. E. Slemmons and H. W. Temple.

The total number of graduates from the Washington Seminary is 1,343. Many of these have been missionaries. Among the present active in the field are Mrs. Jennie (Sherrard) Ewing, India; Mrs. W. B. Hamilton, China; Miss Anna Thompson, Egypt.

SOUTHWESTERN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, CALIFORNIA, PA.

This state institution is located at California, less than 50 miles from Pittsburg by river and steam railroad, and 30 miles by direct travel, from Washington. California attracts families seeking good educational advantages together with the conveniences, culture and comfort of a residence town. The private residences recently built are in keeping with the imposing new business houses and the town is rapidly becoming a place of beautiful homes. No saloons have ever been opened in the town or within several miles of it.

The Southwestern State Normal School is the outgrowth of an Academy first opened in 1852. In the year 1859, when the first State Normal School in Pennsylvania was opened at Millersville, the State Legislature passed a bill conferring the privileges of a State Normal School upon the California Academy, but the bill was not approved by the governor. In 1865 the school was chartered by the State as "Southwestern Normal College," and bore this title for nine years. Locally it is still commonly called the "College." The cornerstone

of the present main building was laid August 26, 1868, Gov. John W. Geary making the principal address. On May 26, 1874, the "Southwestern State Normal College" was recognized by state authority as the "Southwestern State Normal School" for the Tenth district, composed of the counties of Washington, Payette, Greece and Somerset, and the first class of two members was graduated in the following year.

The school now occupies a group of seven buildings. The main building was first used in 1871; the North Hall in 1874; the South Hall in 1876; Science Hall in 1892; the Gymnasium in 1894, and the Laundry and Power Building in 1899. The campus contains about 12 acres and shows an attractive blending of grass, flowers, shrubbery, shade trees and well constructed grounds for games, such as tennis, basketball, etc. A new three-story building, Dixon Hall, used as a dining hall and dormitory, was first used at the beginning of the fall term of 1907. It is 80 feet in width and 132 feet in length and occupies a commanding site just south of South Hall. The first story space is used chiefly for a dining hall, accommodating about 500 persons, and a kitchen with necessary rooms connected therewith. The second and third stories provide dormitory rooms for 100 lady students and teachers. The basement story is used for class rooms and for storage.

It must not be thought that this state institution just grew up of itself. It has taken most earnest and constant perseverance. Job Johnson, Quaker-surveyor-lawyer; W. W. Jackman, L. W. Morgan, Rev. Abner Jackson, George W. Hornbake, G. M. Eberman and several others struggled with it and for it, several of those named being its creators as well as its preservers. From the beginning it was intended to make the school self-supporting, but the income seldom covered the expenses. On several occasions it would have been closed permanently had it not been for the faithfulness of the leading citizens of the village. John N. Dixon took a very active part, being a charter trustee in 1865 and continuously on the board afterward, "so evenly were the chances of success and failure balanced in the long struggles to sound the school, that if anyone of a dozen had failed to co-operate, the enterprise must have failed. The defeat of the first effort to procure a state charter by the governor's veto in 1859 would have entirely discouraged a less ambitious people.

The charter to be issued by the state March 16, 1865, was prepared by J. C. Gilchrist, an educator of much fame along the river and all over the county. When it was granted the inauguration ceremonies were held April 12, 1865, which was a red letter day for California and for education in this region. The catalogue for that year contains a statement that should find everlasting lodgment in the minds of lovers of American institu-

tions, to wit: "The friends of the enterprise believe that the teacher is the great center which supports the common school system and which gives thereto whatever efficiency that system may possess. The common school cause is reprobated because teachers are not capable to meet the standards demanded by the public. Because they are lacking a most Christian and gigantic cause is held in disrespect. Yet little blame can be attached to the teacher; and censure must not be directed against him. Opportunities for professional culture have not been presented to him; and no duty is more en-cumbent on the state and on society than the establishment and support of Normal Schools."

Many others have been instructors and in charge of this institution, among whom may well be mentioned G. G. Hertzog, who from the year 1866 has been connected with this school, first as a scholar for a short period and afterwards as an instructor or on the official board; and Theodore B. Noss, who was the leader in instruction for the past 25 years until his sudden death February 28, 1909.

The highest enrollment of scholars in the Academy was reached in 1866 when the summer school had 125 in attendance, but the Normal year, 1908, saw 378 scholars. Of these, 85 were in the senior class. Of the general roll for 1908 there were females from Washington County, 206; males from Washington County, 89. Every scholar now enrolled is a resident of Pennsylvania. The influence of this school upon the teachers of the county, and consequently upon the common schools of the county, cannot be estimated.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Schools were always considered a necessity in Washington County. Teaching was done by the school teacher even before school houses were built. Some teachers could not come up to the requirement to read, write and cipher as far as the "Double rule of three," or proportion. Some could not write, and attempted to teach by plates which they carried with them and which they would require the scholars to copy. School houses were built in a neighborhood by the combined efforts of those interested dividing the work of cutting logs, hauling them and putting them up. Sometimes a hole was cut and a piece of sheepskin was nailed over the hole for a window, and sometimes a log was left out the whole length of the building so as to give light. The fire place was built of logs with a stone background against which would be rolled logs of six feet in length to be burned. Chimneys were made of split sticks and clay. Seats were made out of split trees or saplings, the flat sides dressed smooth with an axe, and legs put in holes in the bark side. Frequently these buildings had no floor. The teachers were often very passionate men

and their use of the rod or of sticks from the wood pile was sufficient to frighten the most daring of the scholars.

No organized effort was made by the Legislature of Pennsylvania to establish a uniform system of schools until the year 1805 when the first tax was levied in Washington County for the education of the children. One hundred dollars per year was raised for four years, and in 1809 an act was passed authorizing a tax to be levied for the poorer classes. From 1809 to 1833 the amount collected for this purpose was \$22,400 for the State.

The schools of this time were conducted on the subscription plan and under the authority of this act, for those unable to pay for schooling the teacher made out a bill for expenses, including tuition, books, etc., and presented it to the county commissioners, and it was paid by them. This method drew a line between the richer and poorer classes, and soon became unsatisfactory and gave way to the enactment of school laws in 1834 by which the present common school system of Pennsylvania was established. The citizens of Washington had petitioned the State Legislature to pass such an act, and no doubt this had some, if not a leading influence in creating the school law. Townships were divided into districts and the schools were called "District Schools." There were no governesses to reside in the family as was customary in the slave states. Under the new system, female teachers were sometimes employed in the larger towns, but the male teacher was necessary at least for the larger scholars, the boys and girls being taught in separate buildings where possible.

The school books of these times were an improvement over the makeshifts used before and if properly revised and printed, might be considered by some an improvement on the books we have today. The English Reader by Lindley Murray in 1831 as also his English Grammar and Cob's United States spelling book came into general use. The first, containing selections from the best writers had among other things for its object "to inculcate some of the most important principals of piety and virtue." Among its many striking selections is the statement that "Moral and religious instruction derives its efficacy, not so much from what men are *Taught to know* as from what they are *Brought to feel*." The efforts of the instructors of those preceding days had been to bring men to a true state of feeling, rather than to give them mere knowledge or information as seems now to be the general idea of many ministers and instructors. An illustration of this difference is shown by the Washington and Jefferson College student of today who said, "gestures are unnecessary, for the English language has sufficient words to express the idea you wish to convey." He has not been taught that to inform your hearer was one thing, but to convince and

spur him to feeling and action was a far greater achievement. About the time when the graded schools were started in the larger towns of the county, McGuffey's Graded Readers, followed about 1860 by Osgoods' Graded Readers, were generally adopted throughout the county. Since then many changes have been made by the directors of each township often without regard to uniformity and sometimes with apparent unnecessary expenditure of money. Since 1903 school books are furnished at public expense.

Graded schools had their origin in the temporary illness of a female teacher and the incompetency of another, which led John L. Gow, Sr., of Washington, to combine several schools of the town and grade them according to advancement and without regard to age or sex. This co-educational plan raised protest and hostile resistance among the patrons, but not much objection from the young folks. The superintendent and school board agreed, and the public commotion about the great error that was being made soon died out until no one desired to go back to the idea of keeping the sexes separate.

The curious and many interested outsiders, including the grand jury of the county, visited the Washington graded or Union School. This was between 1848 and 1853. The new Union School building of Washington which was planned in 1853 and finished in 1855, was considered a model for that day. Monongahela City organized a graded school in 1854 with James H. Moore principal and three female assistants. Graded schools and separate schools for sexes could not be had in the country district schools, hence male teachers were necessary and very few if any female teachers were employed until near the Civil War of the sixties. The laws of 1854 were a great stimulus and since then the yearly term has been lengthened, the course of studies enlarged, the larger scholars dropped out, the younger more rapidly advanced and the number of female teachers increased until the proportion employed is about four to one in their favor. In 1907-8 the number of male teachers employed in the county was 169; female teachers, 551. The total number of teachers as reported to the state June 1, 1908, was 175 males, 569 females.

In early years the rural preacher in some localities gave instruction in the more advanced studies. Small rural academies were from time to time organized in some parts of the county, but were always of short duration and this method of teaching ceased entirely about 40 years ago. The desire for better opportunities was expressed 30 years ago by Rev. S. M. Glenn at the Centennial Anniversary of the Upper and Lower Ten-Mile Presbyterian churches as follows: "Every pastor, in sympathy with the youth of his congregation, always meets some who crave more education. Had he the

time to devote to such work, many young persons would seek from him the instruction which the common school does not give them. The minister ordinarily has not the time or strength to give this aid, and it is painful to have to deny such requests. The common school ought to do more for our youth. The failure is not from the system, but because the schools are carried on with reference to economy only. Short terms and low wages offered shut out the more competent teachers, and our education is deficient. Such a course hinders our young people from keeping pace with the growing intelligence of the country. That which has given our Presbyterian Church prominence and power in this region, was her determination to educate the youth of the church. By affording the best advantages, our youth might take the highest positions in their chosen calling. The standard of the common schools should be raised and thus afford to the poorest child such training as the times demand."

The following contribution by Frank R. Hall, ex-County Superintendent of Schools of Washington County, shows the growth and condition of the schools of the county since County Superintendents were placed in charge:

As a people we know comparative little of the schools and their growth in Washington County. In fact, there is but little history on record previous to 1870. Beginning with 1854, the first year of the superintendency, and till after the year named, but few of the State Superintendent's annual reports are on file in the county superintendent's office. They contained much information that would at present be of value, but the volumes are lost.

The office of county superintendent was created by an act of the State Legislature, May, 1854. J. L. Gow was the first elected in this county. In coming into his office he found directors derelict to duty, "school houses ill-adapted to their purpose," many incompetent teachers, in general poor text-books, and a universal apathy on the part of parents for the schools. He found the teachers employed in an effort to manage schools with but little if any classification. Their time was given to "keeping order, listening to complaints, settling quarrels, doing the necessary lying, making and mending quill pens, and showing how to do sums." At the close of Mr. Gow's term, the schools presented a different aspect. New life had been infused; directors were aroused to a realization of their duties; buildings were improved, better furniture, maps, and dictionaries found their way to many schools; patrons visited and here and there teachers closed with an exhibition by the children to the delight of many. Two hundred and sixty schools were in operation with 270 teachers; wages averaging \$22.75 per month. Pupils enrolled, 13,510; received from

the state, \$3,808.70; received from tax collection, \$43,367.79.

Some 20 years later, A. J. Bullington was at the head of the schools. They had grown in number, and advanced in proficiency. The superintendent reported all the rural districts except two had at least one good house. All the new buildings with many of the old ones had the new patent desks and seats. Rooms were being furnished with maps, blackboards, charts and drawings, chromos, engravings and flowers, showing taste on the part of many teachers. Mr. Bullington makes mention especially of Buffalo, Smith, Cross Creek, West Alexander, Bentleyville, Monongahela and Washington, as making marked success. The schools were growing in public favor. In 1876 the government was celebrating the One Hundredth Anniversary of its Independence. Our public schools were then 42 years old, and the work they had done occupied a prominent place in the exhibits of the state. In the last 20 years the schools had grown 13 per cent, numbering 293, with a school population of 12,908, costing by state appropriation \$10,708, and by taxes \$97,515; wages averaging \$39.38, term 5.79 months. The schools were far apart, but well attended, the larger part of the pupils composed of "big boys and girls." The majority of the teachers were men, and as men they gave the work of teaching a hardy sternness that made it as tenacious as the young people were strong and robust. The schools had become the people's college. They were closely attended. Pupils continued until they reached their majority, and then went forth to plunge into the realities that make for life a success or failure.

Twenty years later Byron E. Tombaugh finished his second term as superintendent of the schools. His six years were productive of much good. Since '76 the schools had multiplied. Then there were 293 schools, in '96 there were 456 schools, a growth in 20 years of 55 1-2 per cent, with a school population of 18,522, with an expenditure of \$350,342.47. Of this the state appropriated \$83,044.75.

In the last years new interests possessed the schools. The young people were given the privilege of graduating in the common branches. Many took advantage of the opportunity and stayed till they secured a diploma. District institutes were established which infused new life into the work, making these meetings popular and well attended. The county institute was made more attractive. While it continued somewhat conventional, new men and new attractions were introduced adding much to its utility and benefit to the teachers. Much had been done that awakened new interests and enhanced the school value during the past 20 years. And yet, withal, they were suffering the depression of the times.

In 1896 the outlook was not the most encouraging. The schools, like the business world, were needing a call to activity. It happily came, and when awakened they moved forward with military precision. Directors were eager for suggestions and instruction; teachers were ready to respond at every call, and the children came forward like spring time to drink in the newness of life. The school growth of the last ten years is phenomenal. From 1876 to 1896 there was an increase of 163 schools. From 1896 to 1906, ten years, there was an increase of 215 schools, making a total of 671. The expenses of the year ending June 1, 1906, were \$686,881.91. Of this amount the state appropriated \$91,259.73. The schools had a population of 24,457.

Near the beginning of the last decade school officials were inclined to awaken a greater interest by remodeling, building and equipping anew school buildings, thereby facilitating the work of teaching. West Alexander, West Middletown, Claysville, Burgettstown, McDonald, Monongahela, Roscoe, Beallsville, East Washington, South Canonsburg and Canonsburg, took the lead in structures, beautiful in art, and furnished with all the modern improvements that go to make an up-to-date schoolhouse. Later, Donora, Charleroi, Washington, and West Washington erected and furnished buildings that cost from \$60,000 to \$90,000 each. Of the rural districts the buildings are almost entirely first class. Many of them are new and modern in every particular. These buildings have slate boards and the single seats, maps, globes, charts, blinds, curtains, papered walls and pictures, giving the rooms where the future citizen is developed a home-like feeling and appearance.

A number of innovations introduced added much in stimulating united effort in the promotion and needed usefulness of the schools. Faculty day centralized the efforts of directors and teachers in one purpose, viz.: better teaching. Where recognized, these meetings proved of greater profit than local institutes. They were educational round tables, invigorating, and closing with resolutions for better work. Educational rallies were encouraged. Talent from abroad was invited in to assist, and whole communities came to hear what was to be said in the interest of the little people.

The county institute assumed a new role. The best talent money could secure; the formation of section work; the introduction of special music; the teachers' hour of the morning, and the evening attractions, all added to its popularity, and induced not only teachers to attend almost en masse, but patrons and directors to come from all parts of the county to enjoy the entertainments and instruction.

The Principals' Round Table organized 1898; Parents' Day established 1896; classifying the small boroughs

and rural districts into groups, and placing each group in the care of a member of the Round Table as chairman in 1904; the classification of principals and teachers to systematically visit schools, 1906; the visiting each year some 500 of the schools by the county superintendent; then, in addition, beginning in 1897 with Cross Creek and establishing in the county nine rural high schools, all tending to keep every one busy in thinking, planning and working for the advancement of education, and the upbuilding of our schools. All this had telling effect. The last year on Parents' Day (two) the schools had 7,606 visitors. There were many more, but a number of teachers failed to report. Other than Parents' Day, over 11,000 visited the schools throughout the county. Of the rural high schools, all but one are prosperous. College men are at the head of them, giving them dignity, strength and force of character. Their graduates rank well in colleges, find good business places, and others far above the average of young people intellectually settle down and make good citizens in rural life. The rural high school is an opportunity that comes to many, but sad to say, too many reject it. At present there are nine of these schools in operation, viz.: Prosperity, Cross Creek, Hickory, Cecil, Peters, North Strabane, Robinson and Independence. The work takes a high rank, and is the means of pushing to the front the advocates of better rural schools in every community. The course of study needs so changed that more agricultural or industrial work will be accomplished. The agricultural communities support them, and the instruction should be practically to their purpose. Two of these schools have a four years' course, and seven of them a three years' course. With one exception they all have a term of eight months. For the senior class in 1908 there are some forty enrolled. Centerville, after considerable tardiness, established a high school for her young people. It has been much needed, and by the class of young people that have taken the initiative it is much appreciated. A magnificent building for the school was erected, overlooking the town and giving a view of the country many miles around. Its locality will make school life a joy and give inspiration to the work. It is an accomplishment of which the people are quite proud. No department of the work seems to count for so much this last year as the township principals. There were seven took up the work of supervising the rural schools this year. The attempt was a success in proportion to the effort given it. The venture was a success.

At the head of each of our borough schools is a principal who shows by his work he is master of the situation. The schools are carefully graded. Many of the teachers are specialists, giving thereby extra strength to their departments. The high schools have a three or four

years' course, and are conducted on the faculty system, the teachers being specialists. These schools are well equipped and do strong work.

In 1906 Washington was separated from the county, and Prof. William Kriebbaum, principal of the school, was elected superintendent. He is an earnest, energetic schoolman, and the city can count upon her schools rapidly growing in excellence.

Reading, physical culture and writing are taught by specialists in some of our schools. Our educational centers have largely become places of industry. They are filled with little people full of life, energetic and ambitious, desirous of excelling. They are successful because of the energy and good work of the teachers and principals, and the coöperation of patrons and directors. Schools never rise above our efforts, but will continue to rise so long as we are industrious. Our schools must move on. We are lingering some in the background. Conditions change, society changes. Formerly the home was the center of industry. The child attended school to study his books, of which there were but few. He read them at school and studied the simple occupations at home, and in many cases settled there for life.

Conditions have changed. Society has changed. The home is no longer the center of industry, it is now a literary institution. Papers, magazines and books have taken the place of the home industries. The world is offering places for human energy and industry. Man is eager to fill these places. It means a new school, new thoughts and adaptability to meet the new conditions of the always changing social and industrial life. Teaching children how to think and adapt themselves to conditions which they will meet is the future work of the school. To read and "cipher" is no longer an issue. Memorizing statements is no longer power. Much of the work that passes in our schools today is not learning. Alertness, capability, flexibility, adaptability which comes of prompt thinking, thinking, thinking, making cunning the hand in swift execution, that is the work of the schools of today and tomorrow. Directors will have much to do in shaping this work. If in the future, as in the past, they continue to place a high standard upon teaching, and demand of the schools results that will meet the present industrial conditions of life, they will get the teachers that can do the work. Our schools are what those in power are satisfied to have. If they are to make boys and girls capable of adapting themselves speedily to conditions anywhere, it can be done. The sentiment in this county was never so strong for advancement. The patrons as a whole, the directors as a body, teachers, principals and the public press are all asking for the schools a higher standard in the teachers and an advance in wages, a longer term and closer local supervision. All things are tending toward the public

schools becoming the universal workshop to prepare the little folks intellectually, socially, morally and industrially for worthy citizenship.

In 1896 and in 1906, 62 and 72 years, respectively, after the law established the public schools, the following statistics were reported to the state superintendent from this county:

	1896.	1906.
Whole number of schools.....	456	671
Whole number of teachers.....	463	694
Number of borough high schools established	5	12
Number of rural high schools established .....	..	9
Length of school term (months)	7.23	7.79
School population.....	18,522	24,457
Schools visited by superintendent	202	510
Educational meetings attended by superintendent.....	10	21
Average male salary per month.	\$44.29	\$60.96
Average female salary per month	\$36.59	\$47.17
Received from taxes, etc.....	\$369,245.04	\$595,622.18
Received by state appropriation.	\$83,044.75	\$91,259.73
In length of term, Washington County ranked in state.....	34.	27.
Wages for male teachers, the county ranked in state.....	21.	10.
Wages for female teachers, the county ranked in state.....	14.	2.
Number of directors in the county	362	411
Number of directors that attended the county institute.....	100	163
Estimated value of school property	\$428,050	\$1,610,314

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

The county superintendents began to serve at the following dates:

John L. Gow, 1854.	George A. Spindler, 1882
Isaac H. Longdon, 1857.	for vacancy, 1884, 1887.
A. J. Buffington, 1861.	Byron E. Tombaugh, 1890,
J. C. Gilchrist, 1866.	1893.
William G. Fee, 1869.	Frank R. Hall, 1896, 1899,
A. J. Bufflugton, 1875.	1902, 1905.
J. B. K. McCollum, 1878.	L. R. Crumrine, 1908.
E. W. Mouck, 1881, died.	

NEWSPAPERS.

List furnished by M. R. Allen—6 point

Washington County has or has had the following newspapers:

Beallsville.

Telegram, published by W. E. Robinson from 1886 to 1889. D*.

Bentleyville.

Times, established October, 1908. Still continued. Snyder, local editor.

Burgettstown.

Enterprise, published monthly in 1879 by J. P. Donnan and C. Knepper, and became a weekly in September, 1881, with J. Howard Cramer editor. Now issued by Burgettstown Publishing Company. B. M. Talbot, editor and manager.

The Call was founded by M. R. Allen, August 2, 1881, and was the first newspaper printed in Burgettstown; was consolidated with the Enterprise, December 31, 1887. J. Howard Cramer, editor.

Herald, founded by W. G. Cramer, June, 1909.

California.

Valley Spirit, established in 1856 by A. J. Gibson. D. in 1857.

The Valley Leader, by Weddell & Patton, in 1876; was of short duration.

Valley Messenger, established in 1884 by William Minehart. This publication was sold to the California Printing Company in 1890, and the name changed to Sentinel. H. L. and A. H. Lamb are the present editors.

Canonsburg.

The Luminary, published in 1833. D.

The Students' Enterprise, in 1852. D.

The Herald was established by T. M. Potts in 1872.

The Notes was founded in 1875 by Fulton Phillips. Later D. H. Fee purchased the publication and in 1896 established a sprightly daily edition, which still continues. Now issued by the Notes Publishing & Printing Company, D. H. Fee, president.

The Local was established by Sipe & Charlton in 1887, and in 1888 they purchased the Herald and consolidated the two papers and conducted them for a number of years. The publications were discontinued a few years since.

Charleroi.

Mirror, established in 1890 by J. M. Lang. In a short time H. C. Wilson purchased the publication, and in 1892 sold to E. C. Niver.

The Daily Mail was started in 1900 by W. H. Cramer, and in 1901 sold to the Mail Publishing Company.

The Daily Mail and Mirror were consolidated in 1909,

* Discontinued.

and the two publications are issued from the same office. E. C. Niver, editor.

The Sun was published weekly for about about six months in 1898 by Frank Smith.

L'Union des Travailleurs, established in 1900 by Joseph Godisart. Only French newspaper in the county. Lewis Goazian, present editor.

Claysville.

Sentinel, by Horace B. Durant.

Cross and Crown, by Rev. Foulks, about 1884.

Recorder, founded by W. A. Irwin, June 15, 1888. H. L. Melvin and brother are the present owners and editors.

Donora.

American Herald, founded April 19, 1901, by F. Vernon Hazzard. During the year Roman E. Koeler purchased one-half interest.

The Daily News was established in 1892 by J. McAlvin and A. Calvin.

Finleyville.

Expouent, published in 1894 by Sid C. Wilson. Discontinued in 1909.

Florence.

Enterprise, published about 1850 by James Robb, was of short duration.

Midway.

News, established August, 1908, by August Dailly. D.

Monongahela City.

Williamsport Chronicle, established 1813. D.

Village Informant, published 1818 by Joseph Celinagan. D.

Pennsylvanian, published 1818. John Bausman. D.

The Phoenix, May 7, 1821, by B. Brown. D.

Williamsport Patriot, 1833, by John Bausman. D.

Monongahela Patriot, 1834, by Sam G. Bailly and John W. Hammond. D.

Carrol Gazette, 1838. D.

Neutral Grounds, 1841, by John McNeal. D.

Weekly Republican, 1848, by Solomon Alter.*

Daily Republican, 1881, by Chill W. Hazzard.

Valley Record, 1876, by William Boggs. About 1890 the Record issued a daily edition, which continued some years. D.

The Juniors' Friend and Pennsylvania Reserve News Letter, 1876, by Chill W. Hazzard.

Monongahela Democrat, 1892. D.

Monongahela Times, 1902.

* Owned and edited by the Hazzards since 1855.

McDonald.

Budget, published a short time by Charles Kuepper about 1882. D.

Argus, published by John Johnson about 1883. Sold to Fulton Phillips, who changed the name to Outlook in 1885. Now published by the Outlook Publishing Company.

Telephone, founded in 1893 by J. A. Smith and sold to W. H. Cramer in 1897, who changed the name to Record, about 1899. G. C. Kuchert, the present editor, became the owner.

Roscoe.

Forum, established by Moses Lowens in 1892.

Sunshine, founded by George Collins about 1893. Later Collins purchased the Forum and the two were consolidated in 1901. Joseph T. S. Cowen purchased the plant and still continues the publication.

Gospel Reflector, paper of the Church of Jesus Christ, published every month. It was started at Roscoe about 1905, by William Bickerton. Alexander Cherry now editor.

Washington.

Western Telegraph and Washington Advertiser. Published August 22, 1795, by Coleniek, Hunter & Beaumont. D.

Herald of Liberty, May 21, 1798, by John Israel. D.

Western Missiouary Magazine, from 1803 to 1806.

Reporter, established August 25, 1808, by B. Brown and William Sample. Several changes were made in the ownership up to 1873, when E. L. Christman became editor, and on August 4, 1876, commenced the daily issue of an evening edition. In 1891 the management was changed to the Christman Publishing Company, and in January, 1892, William Christman became sole owner of the stock of the company, and in December, 1892, sold the plant to the Observer Publishing Company, the present owners.

The Western Corrector, 1809. D.

The Mercury, 1812. D.

Washington Examiner, May 28, 1817, by John Grayson.

Democrat Eagle, August 25, 1828, by Thomas Morgan. D.

The Luminary, 1834, by William Appleton and William H. Cornwall. D.

Our County, June 5, 1835, by Thomas Jefferson Morgan. D.

Western Register, February 3, 1837, by Robert Fee. D.

The Patriot, 1843, by Russell Eyrett. D.

Advocate and Day Spring, 1845, by W. H. T. Barnes. D.

The Commonwealth, 1848, by Seth T. Herd. D.

Washington Review, by William Swan and Ritzel, October 9, 1851; later consolidated with the Examiner.

Washington Examiner and Review, by A. H. Ecker and William Swan.

Collegian, 1852, by B. W. Lacey. D.

The American Republic and Spirit, 1853, by American Association. D.

American Union, 1855, by J. B. Musser. D.

The Tribune, 1856, by John Bausman. D.

The Aurora, May 1, 1857, by Cyrus B. King and Joseph Wilson. D.

Colleguer, 1859, by J. W. Moss. D.

Maul and Wedge, 1860. D.

The Valley Sentinel, 1860, by Moses T. Scott & Co. D.

Advance, founded in 1871 by Dr. H. B. Durant and Murray A. Cooper. About 1879, E. F. Acheson and James Stocking purchased the publication and changed the name to Observer, which has since continued, becoming a daily publication in 1896. Now published by the Observer Publishing Company, of which Hon. E. F. Acheson is president.

The Advertiser, 1875, by John B. Scott.

Journal, a daily established by George A. Spindler, September, 1885. D.

Democrat, established by Adam Ecker, April 3, 1878. Sold to Hart & Charlton in 1880. A daily was issued by Hart & Foster, June 1, 1892, and continued about four years. The plant was sold to Record Publishing Company, June, 1903, by John Foster, as trustee and surviving partner of Hart & Foster. D.

The Washington-Jeffersonian, a college publication, issued monthly; founded December, 1877, by G. H. Welshous.

The Saturday Evening Supper Table, founded by J. H. Allen, May 30, 1885. D.

The Scotch-Irish Picket, founded by Fulton Phillips, 1885. D.

The Journal, a weekly publication, by J. H. Allen, December 4, 1897. Changed to Democrat April 8, 1909.

Petroleum Exchange, the first morning daily publication in Washington, was established by T. F. Irwin in 1889, and was consolidated with the Observer about 1890.

The Daily Record was established by the Record Publishing Company, June, 1903.

Labor Journal, established March, 1908. W. C. Black, editor.

The Scroll, a monthly publication by the pupils of the Female Seminary, established in 1906 by the class of 1907.

The Red and Black, a weekly publication by students of the college; issued October, 1909. Karl Keffer, editor.

West Alexander.

Call, established in 1885 by W. A. Barry.

CHAPTER XVIII.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IMPROVEMENTS AND COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS.

Court Houses—Pennsylvania Reform School at Morganza—County Home—Children's Home—Medical Societies—Daughters of American Revolution—Bar Association—Historical Society—Children's Aid Society—Woman's Christian Temperance Union—Justices' and Aldermen's Association.

COURT HOUSES.

Washington County court houses have all been on the present location.

On the 18th of October, 1781, David Hoge, of Cumberland, to whom we have already referred, conveyed to James Edgar, Hugh Scott, Van Swearingen, Daniel Leet and John Armstrong a piece of land in the town of "Bassett" for the use of the inhabitants of Washington County to erect thereon a court house, a prison, etc. In 1783 a log court house was begun, and in July, 1787, was completed by John Hoge and Andrew Swearingen, contractors, at a cost of £701, 8s and 9¼d. A traveler, in 1788, wrote of the court house and jail as being "handsome buildings, in the center of the little city." In the winter of 1790-91 this court house was destroyed by fire. On the 1st of January, 1792, the commissioners laid a tax of £1,500 to erect a brick court house and other public buildings. This structure was erected in the center of the public square, the site of the present court house. In 1819 the building was improved by an addition. These buildings occupied the following positions prior to the improvement in 1839: Commencing on the corner of Main and Beau streets, and going south was the market house, with a superstructure containing six rooms; next to and adjoining the market house was the engine house; then an alley, which led directly into the kitchen of the sheriff's house, through which access was had to the jail; next was the sheriff's office and the house attached and the prothonotary's office; then came the court house. On the south of the court house were the clerk of the court's and register's offices, adjoining which was a small shop of Alfred Galt, watchmaker, and three offices which were rented.

On the 25th of September, 1839, new buildings being necessary, all the old buildings were removed from the public square, except the offices on the southwest corner, which were continued in use, together with the Methodist Protestant Church, for court and other purposes.

The third court house was completed in 1842, and, together with the sheriff's house, cost \$34,376. In 1867 a new prison and extension to the court house, including sheriff's office, arbitration room, etc., were completed, at a cost of \$48,500. In addition to this, however, there was an additional expense for a stone wall inclosing the public square, for grading and for improvements to the sheriff's house, amounting to \$3,500, making the total expenditure \$52,000. The townspeople built another market house about this date on Cherry alley, on the southwest corner of the public grounds, where it remained until the "Town Hall" was erected, in 1879. The fourth court house, sheriff's office and jail required all the area of the county lot, and more, too.

PRESENT COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

For many years the fact was notorious that the old court house was out of date, too small for such a growing county, and far too inconvenient for the purposes intended, and the jail, also, wholly insanitary and insecure. Among others, the Washington County Bar Association was especially desirous for the erection of suitable buildings. On January 11, 1897, this association appointed a committee from its membership, with power to take action in the matter, as follows: F. F. Birch, L. McCarrell, J. P. Miller, Sr., M. L. A. McCracken and Winfield McIlvaine, esquires. At the November election of 1896 the following named gentlemen were elected as county commissioners: John M. Dunn, W. G. Shillito and John P. Charlton. These commissioners were besieged by many citizens, who urged upon them the advisability of taking immediate steps to secure new buildings. On the 12th of February, 1897, a petition, signed by the aforesaid county commissioners, was presented to the judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Washington County, stating the condition of the old buildings. The petition was referred to the grand jury at the February term, 1897, by the court. On February 12, 1897, the grand jury recommended the erection of a new court

house and jail. A similar recommendation was made by the next grand jury, and on May 24, 1897, the judges, Hon. J. A. Melvaine and Hon. J. F. Taylor, approved the presentment of the grand juries and directed the county commissioners to erect a new court house and jail.

Upon the public square were erected, at the time of the foregoing proceedings, a court house, the county jail, the sheriff's residence and the town hall—a building used for public meetings, library, police, post office and fire company. The town hall was erected on the part of the public square adjacent to Cherry alley, and was a two-story brick extending back 100 feet. It was built upon that part of the public square by virtue of a lease for fifty years obtained from the county commissioners on March 12, 1869. It being decided that all the public square was needed, the county commissioners paid the borough of Washington \$12,000 for the removal of the town hall and the cancellation of the lease. The town hall was removed during the years 1897-98 to the present location. The removal of the town hall was a marvelous feat. It was lifted from its foundation, moved back to Brownson alley, half a square from Main street, on which the building faced, turned around on a high trestle and then taken across Cherry avenue and placed on the foundation which had been built for it on the A. M. Todd lot, formerly of Rev. James I. Brownson. The commissioners chose the plans of the new buildings as prepared by F. J. Osterling, of Pittsburg, and which had been approved by the judges.

The county lot was 240 feet square. One hundred feet on the west side was obtained by condemnation proceedings. Twenty feet along the south side was receded from to widen Cherry alley. The county lot now occupied, as inclosed by walls, is 220 feet front on Main street and 340 feet in depth.

During the summer of 1898 the brick buildings—court house, jail and sheriff's house—were purchased by William Hoekley for \$200.

The statue of Gen. George Washington, which was preserved through the patriotism of Charles F. Wallam, still stands on the corner lot at Locust and Highland, recently sold by him to Dr. W. W. Chalfant. Court was held in the town hall building, and court house offices in the Brownson-Todd building, now standing in its rear, fronting on Wheeling street.

The plans and specifications for the new building being completed, the county commissioners advertised for sealed bids for the erection and construction of the same. The bid of William Miller & Sons, of Pittsburg, for the erection of the building of sandstone, being the lowest bid, viz., \$397,900, it was accepted, and the contract for the new court house and jail let to them.

It having been determined that the necessary sum needed to complete and furnish the buildings, and to

defray all expenses connected therewith, would be \$500,000, the commissioners issued 500 registered bonds of the county, in the sum of \$1,000 each, and bearing interest at 4 per cent per annum, due August 1 in each year, beginning with the year 1901, and payable yearly thereafter to and including the year 1926, when said bonds will have been fully paid.

The Dollar Savings Bank of Pittsburg bought the bonds at a premium of \$48,700, with a proviso for monthly deliveries and the payment to the county of interest on deferred payments.

John P. Charlton, one of the county commissioners, died in the summer of 1898, and the court appointed Hon. J. Murray Clark, Esq., of Canonsburg, to fill the vacancy, "Squire Clark" remaining in office until January of 1900, when Tom P. Sloan, the newly elected Democratic member of the board, assumed his duties.

The erection of the jail is practically identified with the erection of the new court house. The tearing down of the old jail commenced early in April, 1898, and the excavation for the new jail was finished July 20, when the foundation was commenced. There were many unavoidable delays, as might be expected in buildings of that kind, and it was not until June 30, 1899, that the jail was occupied by prisoners. On July 3, 1899, the sheriff, Joseph T. Hemphill, took possession of the sheriff's residence.

Shortly after the excavation for the new jail was started the excavation for the new court house was commenced, and was speedily pushed to completion. In the meantime the tearing down of the old temple of justice was commenced April 21, 1898. The work of removing the town hall from the public square was commenced October 12, 1897, by Messrs. Coughlin and Hollingsworths, of Chicago, and finished January 13, 1898. The last term of court was held in the old court house March 19, 1898, and the May term was held in the town hall. When the corner stone of the court house was laid, March 7, 1899, a copper receptacle, containing relics pertaining to former court houses, photographs of prominent citizens, copies of newspapers, pamphlets, histories, etc., was put in at the northeast corner of the building.

By August of that year changes were recommended and adopted, substituting certain marble floors, instead of wood and other materials, wainscoting with Italian marble and finishing with stucco work and decorations not contemplated in earlier specifications. This increased the original estimates from almost nine hundred thousand by almost fifty thousand dollars, and other finishings and furnishings, which might be called extras, increased it that much more.

The Washington County court house, constructed at a total cost of \$1,000,000, was completed in November,

1900. It has been fittingly described by another, as follows:

“Well may the people be proud of this massive, noble building. It is constructed in Italian Renaissance style of architecture. Its height from the pavement to the top of the dome is 150 feet. It is constructed of Columbia sandstone from Cleveland, South Carolina granite, iron and steel, brick and cement; is entirely fire-proof, and contains fifty-four rooms, including three splendidly arranged court rooms.

“The interior of the building is on a scale of magnificence and artistic beauty that one only expects to see in the great buildings of national reputation. On entering the main corridor a graceful stairway is seen, on either side stretch away vistas of Italian marble corridors; above, supported by twelve immense pilasters, interspersed with Roman arches, hangs the majestic dome, with its jeweled art glass and frescoes in colors and gold. The general finish of the building is exquisite to a degree—the brass work, the bronze, the gleaming stretches of polished marble and the wonderful color scheme of the decorative work all combine in producing an effect that delights the eye and the senses. In every way the Washington County court house ranks as one of the finest temples of justice in the United States.

“The Washington County jail, erected at the same time as the new court house, is located in the rear of that imposing edifice. It is a fine example of a modern bastille, solid in construction, handsome in appearance and complete with all the up-to-date requirements of a house of detention. The sheriff’s residence is on the south side of the building.”

On November 12, 1900, the first judicial body, the grand jury, William Bamford, of Robinson Township, foreman, sat in this twentieth century court house. Since that time there has been tried in this new court house the largest civil cases and more of the most diabolical criminal cases in the history of the county.

PENNSYLVANIA REFORM SCHOOL.

Under the name of the “House of Refuge,” this institution was incorporated by an act of the Legislature approved April 22, 1850, being opened on the congrate plan December 13, 1854. Its location was on the site now occupied by the Western Penitentiary, in what was formerly the Ninth Ward, Allegheny. For some years this plan worked very well indeed, but eventually the school outgrew its surroundings.

Five hundred and three acres were purchased at Morganza by the State in the early seventies, for the purpose of removing the reform school from lower Allegheny. The price paid was \$88,621.20. On the 1st of May, 1873, contract was made for laying stone for the foundations of two main buildings and four family buildings. In

July of the same year contracts for the buildings were given out, and on the 15th of July the corner stone of the main building was laid, with imposing ceremonies by Governor John F. Hortranft.

The estimates made for the different buildings were as follows: Main building, \$80,000; girls’ department, \$40,000; boys’ department, \$25,000; church, \$15,000; workshops and improvement of the grounds, \$40,000; total, \$200,000. Four buildings were completed and ready for occupancy in the autumn of 1876, and on the 12th of December of that year the institution was moved from Allegheny. Later other buildings were erected, but the church building has not yet been built, services being held in the chapel in the main building.

Since then the Pennsylvania Reform School has outgrown its clothes, just as the institution did when it was located in Allegheny, when it was known as the House of Refuge. The Pennsylvania Legislature, at its session of 1907, made a liberal appropriation, after the needs of the institution had been studied by a committee of the legislative body.

The buildings are overcrowded. It has been determined to adopt the group plan of cottages, instead of the old buildings, which were more prisons than homes. This will make, in reality, a new institution. Already the work on two cottages and a gymnasium has been commenced.

The boys of the school have done a vast amount of work within the past few years, forming thereby habits of industry and learning, at the same time, useful trades. The school has an industrial department, teaching stenography, typewriting, telegraphy, bricklaying, blacksmithing, mechanical and architectural drawing, woodworking, turning, printing and domestic science. Religious instruction is also given.

Andrew G. Happer, of Washington, is president of the board of managers of the institution. W. F. Penn, former recorder of deeds, has been superintendent since May, 1905, succeeding J. A. Quay. Since Mr. Penn came into the position he has made many progressive changes, one of which was to grade the schools. The grounds were beautifully laid out, and are kept in perfect order. An additional tract of land was added in the midsummer of 1909 by purchase from David P. Crane.

WASHINGTON COUNTY HOME.

The State Legislature passed an act on the 6th of April, 1830, giving authority to the county of Washington to erect a building and conduct an institution for the employment and support of the poor of the county. The first commissioners, Gen. James Lee, Alexander Reed, Col. Joseph Barr, Gen. Wallace McWilliams, Zephaniah Beall, William Patterson and David Eckert, purchased land situated in Chartier and North Strabane Townships.

from Robert Colmery, August 19, 1830. This land consisted of 172 acres, and cost \$2,752. Afterwards portions of land were added to the farm until it comprised 209 acres.

In 1831 a building was erected which was superseded by the present building, which was commenced in 1872 and finished in 1874. It stands on the Chartiers Valley Railroad and on the Washington & Canonsburg (electric) Railway, one-fourth of a mile east of Arden station.

This present building is a fine brick structure, with three stories, and contains about ninety-seven rooms and a basement. The building at present is lighted with gas, but arrangements have been made to install an electric plant. There are at present 170 inmates. The largest number was in January, 1907, when the total reached 209. The building is heated by steam and has both hot and cold water. The institution keeps 24 head of cattle, 20 milch cows, 25 hogs and 4 horses. The home employs a practical farmer, who looks after the agricultural work. The crop for 1909 was:

Wheat	20 acres
Oats	16 acres
Corn	17 acres
Potatoes	5 acres
Hay	40 acres

The work is all done by the inmates of the institution. The water supply is furnished by three wells and two springs, and is pumped into the reservoir on the hill north of the home. There are five fire plugs on the outside of the building, and there are inside connections with 60-pound pressure. Besides the farmer above mentioned, there are employed an engineer, baker, hospital nurse, two matrons and a cook.

The following men have been chosen superintendents of the county home: Dr. John Logan, 1832-1858; John Gamble, 1858-1872; E. G. Cundall, 1872-1891; John Wilson, 1891-1904; J. Vance Dodd, 1904-1907; John W. Quivey, 1907 to the present time.

The mildly insane are provided for, but dangerous wards of the county are sent, at the expense of the county, to State asylums.

WASHINGTON COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME.

The Washington County Children's Home is situated half a mile southwest of the county home, on the Chartiers Valley Railroad and the Washington & Canonsburg Railway.

The homeless children of the county were formerly kept in the county home. On June 13, 1883, the State Legislature passed an act forbidding the county to retain within the poor house for a longer period than sixty days all the children between the ages of two and sixteen years. In order to comply, twenty-one acres of land

situated in South Strabane Township was purchased by the county commissioners from William Hervey, September 19, 1884, for a consideration of \$4,000, a children's home was soon built, and was used until February 12, 1899, when it was destroyed by fire. Almost seventy-five children were in the building, and all were taken out in safety. The children were taken to the A. B. Caldwell heirs' farm, in Buffalo Township, three miles south of Taylorstown. This farm was used as the children's home until the completion of the present building, on the site of the old home that was burned, was finished, March 26, 1907. The new building was erected at a cost of \$60,000. It is a brick structure, two and a half stories high, and includes in all fifty-two rooms, with basement and attic. The boiler house is situated on the outside of the main building, as a protection against fire. There is one large schoolroom, well equipped for teaching the primary grades, and provided with an experienced male teacher. Many of the children in the institution are too young to enter the school, but the latter sometimes contains as many as fifty. The total number during the winter of 1908-09 was 109. There are at present 37 male children and 26 females, making 63 in all. Under the law these children may remain in the home until they reach the age of sixteen years. Homes outside the institution are secured for them as rapidly as possible. The character and conditions surrounding these homes are always thoroughly investigated before the child is permitted to leave the institution. The farm consists of twenty-two acres of land. The Washington County Children's Home and the Washington County Home rent land and farm it jointly. There are six attendants in all. Mrs. Mary Rocky has been in charge since 1904, and there is no better evidence of efficient management than the manner in which the home is kept. Extreme cleanliness is conspicuous everywhere. The institution is well provided with playgrounds for the children. The successive superintendents have been M. S. Pence, David Ross, W. K. Lyle, J. L. Rocky and Mrs. J. L. Rocky.

MEDICAL HISTORY AND SOCIETIES.

Dr. Absalom Baird, of Scotch-Irish descent, opened his "doctor shop" in Washington in 1786. Dr. John J. LeMoynes, a Frenchman, followed him about nine years later. An Indian doctor was located and owned a lot in the same village in 1810. Whether he was an Indian or only used Indian methods and medicines we are not told, but between the Scotch-Irish, French and Indian schools of medicine, the people surrounding the county seat needed not for a physician.

By this last date, Dr. Ebenezer Jennings, father of the Rev. S. C. Jennings, was located near Cross Creek and Burgettstown; Henry W. Blachly, father of four

medical sons, near Prosperity; Dr. Ephriam Estep, in Somerset Township; Dr. Hugh Thompson, from whom we have the town named Thompsonville, in Peters Township; Dr. Samuel Murdoch, Dr. James Cochran and Dr. James Warren at Canonsburg. For some unexplainable reason there was no physician at Parkison's Landing—at least, there was none nearer than Greensburg and Brownsville in 1805.

A decade later, Dr. Samuel King, Dr. Pollock and Dr. Brooks were in active practice there, all noted in their profession. Dr. George Linn was for many years, at a later period, in active practice. Between that point and the county seat the name of Dr. Boyd Emery has been a household word for three-quarters of a century, and the name still continues.

All of these and many more were allopathic, and not until forty-two years ago were there any homeopathic doctors. The first is said to have been Dr. Hunter, of California. This school was introduced into Washington by Dr. J. Morgan Maurer in 1877, and he was followed by Dr. Jonas Ely, about a decade later. The osteopathic practice was introduced by Dr. Robert H. Miller, about the year 1900. The Washington County Medical Society has done much to destroy the bitterness among the medical fraternity, and has gone so far as to say, "The school of graduation is no bar to membership. Every reputable physician of the county is invited to become a member."

The physicians from the very first have been more or less in politics. Dr. Baird had scarcely "got his feet warm" until he was in public office, such as justice of the peace, lieutenant of militia, member of the state senate, sheriff of the county and trustee of Washington Academy. Men who knew the needs of the community, as well as the sick patient, were well qualified for office, especially for the Legislature, to which many of them were elected. Among the latest to receive the title of "Honorable" was Dr. D. M. Anderson, Dr. John B. Donaldson and Dr. W. W. Sprowl.

WASHINGTON COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

By Dr. John B. Donaldson.

On the 19th of May, 1855, the present regular county medical society was called into existence in the commissioners' office in the court house, in Washington, and the minutes state that a vote of thanks was accorded the commissioners' clerk, Mr. Gamble. Subsequent meetings were held in the town council chamber and at sundry hotels, but, as now, the meetings were generally held in the court house.

The meeting was called by notice sent by some of the Washington physicians through the mail, and by means of newspaper notices.

Twenty men presented themselves, and by signing the constitution and by-laws presented that day, thus became

members of a society which has held together ever since. The meetings were then held semi-annually, in May and October.

The following names are affixed to the constitution, and of these members three are still alive: John W. Martin, of Canonsburg; George H. Cook,* of McDonald, and J. S. Van Voorhis, of Belle Vernon.

The complete list is as follows:

John Wishart, James Stevens, Boyd Emery, John Weaver, J. S. Van Voorhis, S. S. Rodgers, J. Wotring, Thomas McKennan, John R. Wilson, L. H. Sweitzer, J. Wilson Wishart, John W. Martin, George H. Cook, W. B. Kennedy, Wray Grayson, J. S. B. Kountz, Robert Davidson, James P. Gazzam, John Dickson and W. Addison, the three latter serving as censors for the society.

This meeting was called for 10 o'clock, and after appointing committees on constitution and to nominate officers for the year, adjourned until 1 p. m.

The officers elected at the afternoon meeting were as follows: President, John Wishart; first vice-president, J. Stevens; second vice-president, Boyd Emery; recording secretary, J. R. Wilson; corresponding secretary, J. S. Van Voorhis; censors, Davidson, Emery and Wishart; examiners, John Weaver, J. Wotring and J. W. Wishart; treasurer, Wray Grayson.

During the following years the meetings were increased to four per year, and this was the custom until the year 1903, when they were increased to six, meeting bi-monthly, and in 1905 to ten a year, or monthly excepting August and September.

During the years of the Civil War the meetings of the society were permitted to lapse, but on April 25, 1867, they were again resumed, and from that time to the present the profession has not been without an efficient society, that has done much towards disseminating knowledge throughout the ranks of the profession, and thus doing much good to the whole people.

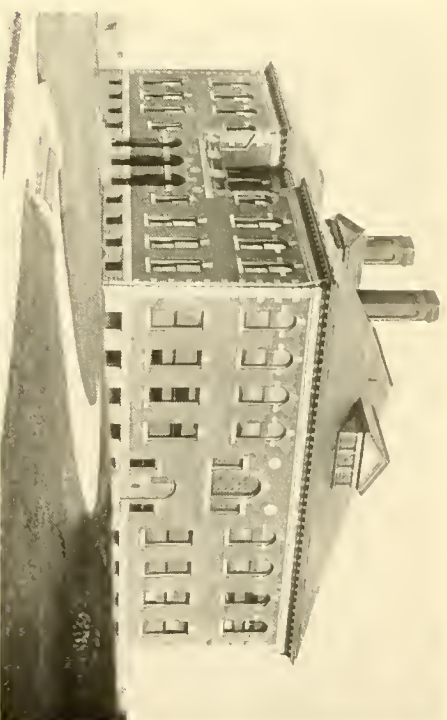
From its inception the best men in the profession have always been numbered in its ranks, and the society now has a name known all over the State as one of the best. During the past two years a system of post-graduate readings has been established, that are attended weekly and much good is done thereby. The membership now amounts to 120, and an effort will be made this year to have every eligible man in the county enrolled.

Of late years the sectarian spirit has almost been abolished, and now members of the other schools are invited to join, and many have so availed themselves of the privilege. Much more liberality is practiced throughout the rank and file of the profession, and in a very few years the medical profession will be rated where it belongs, as the most liberal and altruistic profession in the world.

* Dr. George H. Cook, since the above was written, died December 13, 1909.



HIGH SCHOOL, WASHINGTON



SIXTH WARD SCHOOL, WASHINGTON



TYLERDALE SCHOOL, WASHINGTON



THIRD WARD SCHOOL, WASHINGTON

LIBRARY
AND
FOUNDATIONS

The following have served as president of the society, and may serve to show the leaders of the society for fifty-five years: John Wishart, '55; John Weaver, '56; Boyd Emery, '57-'67-'72-'78; Ezra Bemis, '58; Thaddeus Dodd, '68; S. L. Blachley, '69; William H. King, '70-'71; W. P. Morrison, '73-'81; George A. Linn, '74; Thomas P. Bradley, '75; John H. Leyda, '76; David McCarrell, '77; Thomas McKennan, '79-'90-'91; F. P. Seott, '80; John A. Patterson, '82; O. L. Blachley, '83; J. Y. Seott, '84; C. B. Wood, '85; H. H. McDonough, '86; John B. Donaldson, '87; Joseph McElroy, '88; Q. C. Farquar, '89; W. V. Diddle, '92; John A. McKean, '93; Wray Grayson, '94; J. N. Sprowls, '95; Boyd A. Emery, '96; W. J. Mitchell, '97; S. A. Lacock, '98; L. C. Botkin, '99; J. B. Irwin, '00; W. R. Thompson, '01; H. L. Snodgrass, '02; R. C. Wolf, '03; U. B. Murray, '04; Harry A. Acheson, '05-'06; W. H. Alexander, '07; T. D. M. Wilson, '08; W. D. Martin, '09; and George B. Woods, '10.

An earlier society of the same name was organized June 10, 1813, in Washington by adopting a constitution and electing Dr. Joseph Doddridge, president and Dr. D. G. Mitchell, secretary. Its members were: Drs. John Wishart, John Warring, John Julius LeMoyne, Robert Glenn, William Warnock, John Byers, William Hamilton, Benjamin Carroll, James Mitchell, William Quigley, H. H. Blachley, John Smith, M. L. Todd, Thomas McGarrough, James Hayden, James Patterson, David Staunton, John Baird, Alexander Crawford, Thomas Hersey, M. Adams, Shipley Homes, John Mulliken, Samuel Murdock.

Washington and Allegheny Counties joined in establishing a medical society November 26, 1835. It is not known how long either of these societies continued to meet.

Note—Rev. Joseph Doddridge, medical doctor, deserves more than passing mention, because he was a medical missionary. Born in Bedford County, about 100 miles east of Pittsburg, in 1769, he was removed by his father in 1773 to their settlement in Independence Township. He became a clergyman of the Episcopal Church and spent his life in constant missionary and medical labor in Western Pennsylvania, Virginia and Southern Ohio, and was serving the Methodist Episcopal Church as a circuit rider in 1790. (Warner's History Allegheny County, pages 330 to 350.) He was a doctor in the double sense of the word. Many of the ordained ministers of early days had a medical knowledge and prac-

tice also. Many physicians in Washington County have been a power for moral and spiritual good in their day and generation.

OTHER COUNTY SOCIETIES AND ORGANIZATIONS.

Washington County Chapter, No. 27, Daughters of the American Revolution, was the third organized in the state of Pennsylvania, it being instituted in January, 1892. The membership is drawn from twenty-six families. This county had an unusually large number of soldiers of the revolution located within its borders, many settling here after the war ended.

Washington County Bar Association was chartered October 31, 1892. The association has approximately seventy members. Additions are accepted upon application and ballot.

Washington County B Association was chartered October 1902 and has a present membership of 200. The membership dues are \$1 per year, and this with \$200 granted annually by the county commissioners, under a State law, constitutes the revenue of the society. Quarterly meetings are held at which historical papers or lectures are given by some eminent person. The life of the society is largely due to its very efficient president, Boyd Crumrine, Esq. The rooms of the society are on the third floor of the court house, where are stored many valuable relics and documents, in charge of Mrs. Heleua Beatty. The work of the society is handled by a board of management. A hearty invitation and welcome is given to all visitors.

The Children's Aid Society of Washington County provides for destitute and neglected children. It is a branch of the state organization. Since its organization many years ago more than 220 children have been cared for by the society in this county. Mrs. Madaline (LeMoyne) Reed has been a moving power in this most humane work.

The Washington County Woman's Christian Temperance Union was instituted in 1882. The union now has a membership of 225 and has done a noble, unselfish work.

The Justices' and Aldermen's Association of Washington County was organized on May 1, 1906, with the object of assisting the several justices and aldermen in their work. Justice John N. McDowell, of Buffalo, was one of those instrumental in the organization. James A. Magill, the attorney, and many others took an active interest also.

CHAPTER XIX.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

ROADS—Early Roads and Road Legislation—National Pike—Washington and Williamsport Pike—Pittsburg and Washington Pike—Pittsburg and Steubenville Pike—Prosperity Plank Road—Local Legislation. RAILROADS—Early Surveys—Hempfield Railroad—Pittsburg-Southern Railroad (now B. & O.)—Pittsburg & Steubenville Railroad (now P. C. C. & St. L.)—Chartiers Valley R. R.—Tylerdale Connecting R. R.—Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railway (now Monongahela Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad)—Ellsworth Branch of the Monongahela Division of the Pennsylvania—Waynesburg & Washington Railroad—Wabash Railroad Pittsburg Terminal—Pittsburg & Cross Creek Railroad. STREET RAILWAYS—Lines of Pittsburg Railway Company—Washington Electric Street Railway—Washington & Canonsburg Railway—Pittsburg & Charleroi Street Railway—Charleroi & Allenport Street Railway—Allenport & Roscoe Electric Street Railway. MONONGAHELA RIVER—History of its Developments—Boats and Industries Connected With. TELEGRAPH and TELEPHONE COMPANIES—Early Lines—Bell-Federal—Home-Mutual—National.

The roads and the weather have been more discussed in this county than any other subject. The first white travelers found only trails or paths. These were supposed to be made by wild animals, and it seems probable that the buffalo may be included with the bear, deer and other wild animals as road makers in Washington County, as they "abounded" in the Knawha Valley as late as 1770. (History of Beaver County, page 103), and General Washington, in 1784, followed the road made by them across the mountains east of Morgantown (Washington and the West, page 67).

Indian trails or paths were here, the most noted being the Mingo path which crossed westward by Catfish Camp toward Steubenville, and others bearing the same as well as other names in different directions, and the very important Old Catawba war path, going southward and crossing the State line west of Mt. Morris, formerly in this county.

Before the erection of Washington County in 1781, roads or trails led from Catfish Camp by West Liberty to the mouth of Short Creek on the Ohio; to Wells Fort on Cross Creek, near the present town of Avella; to Fort Pitt; to Devore's ferry on the Monongahela; to Burgett's on Raccoon, and to Lindleys on Ten Mile Creek. As soon as the county was organized petitions were presented to open a road from Catfish Camp to Pittsburg and from here to Redstone ferry. The Redstone road went up over Gallows Hill, or nearly on South Main street extension. The road to Wheeling was shifted to the north and passed between Bellevue and Kalorama. The Grave Creek road led toward Wheeling.

The early roads went over the hills or along the ridges if possible, but after the Indians were driven off the travelers sought the valleys. Streams were crossed at fordings and for many years no bridges were erected either over small streams or rivers. Fordings were found on the Ohio near Beaver, and on the Monongahela at Pittsburg, McKeesport and elsewhere above. Much of the time these could not be used.

The Augusta District Court, the Yohiogania County Court and the Washington County Courts when first opened had many petitions for roads, and it is probably safe to say that every term of court since has had its road proceedings. The township supervisors opened and cared for them by calling out the neighbors to work out their road tax. This was necessary, as money was too scarce to waste.

It was sufficient if the roads were made passable. This was done by throwing the dirt from the roadside gutters onto the road, making them worse, if possible, than before. If travelled sufficiently the roads became smooth and were good enough until broken up again by rain and frost.

This was sufficient for horseback and wagon travel in summer and sledding in winter when the simple needs of the times could not be met by long walks across fields.

Buggies were almost unknown until after the middle of the century, when they were being introduced very slowly by S. B. & C. Hayes, who began their manufacture on a lot in the rear of the court house in 1841. Carriages or surreys were seldom seen prior to the Civil War. The idea of a farmer boy having a horse and buggy he

could call his own was not thought of until within the last quarter of a century.

The bicycle had come into quite general use and the country boy and the town man began to get away from home. Bicycling became a fad, and organizations were formed in the eighties to learn of the best roads and to obtain better roads by legislation. Ten years later the automobiles appeared on the roads and the influence of the manufacturers and purchasers went lobbying for good road legislation.

The "Flinn Road" Act, passed June 26, 1895, gave the county commissioners power under certain regulations to improve a road or roads and call them "county roads."

The "Sprowls Road" Act, passed April 15, 1903, established a State Highway Department, and authorized the improvement of roads under certain regulations by a state highway commissioner, the roads to be known as "state highways."

In 1905 the cash-road tax law was enacted, giving townships the right to vote and to decide that their township road tax should be paid in cash instead of by work. All but six of the thirty-three townships have voted to pay in cash; induced by the clause that 15% of this cash tax shall be annually repaid to the township. The townships hire roadmasters to superintend the work.

Under the Flinn Act the townships thought they were to be relieved from repair of county roads, but late enactment has placed this burden on them. Under the cash tax law the 15% is not being paid by the State for lack of appropriation for that purpose. The farmer is taxed heavier than ever before for the construction, and is yet to feel a much heavier burden because of the very great cost of keeping in repair in addition to the great expense of roads yet to be built.

The first move in the County to construct county roads under the Flinn law was made by Canton and Hopewell Township residents in January, 1903.

Flinn roads were built the next year and Sprowls road commenced in 1905. J. Russell Wilson, C. E., a native of Washington, has represented the Highway Department since it was organized, and has charge of the roads and construction in Washington and Green Counties, and of that portion of the old National Turnpike road extending through Washington and Fayette Counties. Reports to this department show Washington County has 2,558 miles of public roads.

OLD NATIONAL PIKE.*

The greatest American road project of the century was the National Turnpike road.

The palmy days of the Old National Pike are referred to in the annals of local history as the days of events and stirring times. Washington was then undoubtedly more

* Extract from address of Hon. E. F. Acheson, delivered before the Daughters of the Revolution.

in the public interest and public eye than it is today. It was a stopping place on the old road and through here came all the stage coaches, the United States mails for the great western country and all that travel which was the start of the founding of the great states of the west. There is undoubtedly no more important period in the town's history than the days of the National Road. Clustering around this road are the tales of the taverns, with their distinguished guests. Here many receptions were given to presidents of the United States, eminent statesmen and others of note.

The history of the National Road, its early waggoners and stage drivers are all part of the history of Washington County and its people. They form one continuous story of an interesting period of the town's history and during a time when history of the most important character was being made.

General Washington was probably the first man to appreciate the importance of building a road across the mountains to what was called the western country. He came out into this section after the close of the Revolution in 1784 and made a personal examination of various routes. It was on this trip that he first met Albert Gallatin, a young German, who had located a few years before on the eastern bank of the Monongahela at New Geneva. Gallatin is credited with having pointed out the first practical way to secure the construction of a public road. In 1802 Ohio asked for admission as a state and Gallatin, who was Secretary of the Treasury in Jefferson's cabinet, suggested that ten per cent of the proceeds of the sale of land in the new state be applied to laying out and making of roads leading from the navigable waters emptying into the Atlantic to the Ohio and continued afterwards through that state; such roads to be laid out under the authority of Congress with the consent of the several states.

Gallatin's plan was adopted with the exception that five per cent was to be devoted to road building instead of ten, and three-fifths of this amount was to be used within the state of Ohio. This created the fund for the inauguration of work on the road and constituted the compact between the United States and Ohio which led to so much discussion afterwards. The first legislation on the Cumberland road was in 1806 when an act was passed authorizing the president to appoint three commissioners to lay out the road. He was also to secure the consent of the states through which the road would pass and to take such measures as he might think wise in constructing it. The sum of thirty thousand dollars was appropriated for this survey. It was to extend from Cumberland to a point on the Ohio River somewhere between Steubenville and the mouth of Grave's Creek.

When Jefferson transmitted the first report of the commissioners to Congress he stated that the consent of the

legislatures of Maryland and Virginia had been received, but the consent of Pennsylvania had not yet been granted. The commissioners wanted "the shortest distance, the best method of diffusing benefits and to give consideration to the comparative merits of towns and settlements." These commissioners, two of whom were from Maryland and one from Ohio, decided to recommend a route which would have been practically direct from Cumberland to the Ohio. This would have carried the road far south of Washington, through Greece County. Every effort was made by the people of Uniontown and Washington to have the road take a more northerly course. They induced the legislature to insert in the act granting the consent of Pennsylvania to the construction of the road, a provision that its route be altered so as to pass through Uniontown and Washington. This change was brought about largely by political influence.

It should be remembered that 100 years ago this corner of Pennsylvania was densely populated for that day. When the first census was taken in 1790 Washington County had a population of nearly 24,000 and the four counties west of the Alleghenies, a total of 63,000. Washington County's population was greater than that of any other county west of the Alleghenies and it continued to hold this place until 1830. In 1800 its population was 28,000 though portions of the county had been cut off by the erection of Greene and Beaver Counties. The Panhandle counties of West Virginia had a population of about 10,000 and Jefferson County, Ohio, of 8,000. That part of Ohio was being rapidly settled. The region south of this was comparatively sparsely populated so that as the road was to accommodate as many people as possible, Washington County had a good case.

Our population gave the county at that time for members to the legislature, a state senator and a member of Congress. It had almost one-half the population of Philadelphia and one-seventeenth of that of the entire state. Our town was fortunate also in having a friend at court. Gallatin had been elected to Congress in 1794 through the influence of Dr. McMillan, to represent the Washington and Allegheny district, although he resided in Fayette County. He was re-elected in 1796, 1798 and 1800 from this district which then embraced all the territory west of the Monongahela and the Allegheny north to Lake Erie. To be chosen in a district in which he did not reside was about as high a compliment as could have been paid. He had many friends in this town and was favorable to the route proposed through Washington. As a member of the cabinet charged with the execution of the work he was in a position to wield great influence.

After the Whiskey Insurrection when the laws were strictly enforced by the Federalist officials, Washington County became practically solid in support of the old Republican party. In 1804 not a single vote was cast in

this county against Jefferson. Before the decision as to the route of the Cumberland Road between the Monongahela and the Ohio was made, Gallatin wrote to Jefferson, in 1808, saying that Washington County uniformly gave a majority of about 2,000 votes "in our favor" as he put it, and if the road did not pass through this county Jefferson's party would lose the State of Pennsylvania at the next election. This indicates how strong public feeling was here. He enclosed to the President a letter from a man whom he said was an influential and steady Republican of this county. This letter was written by David Acheson and Mr. Gallatin's reply has been preserved. Jefferson, though he deprecated the political influence which was brought to bear upon him, ordered a survey of the road through Washington. The commissioners reported against this route. Our people persisted and a long struggle ensued.

In 1811, however, Congress passed an act authorizing the president to permit deviations from the courses already run and under this act the line was changed to pass through Washington. Gallatin was still Secretary of the Treasury in Madison's cabinet, a position he held continuously for thirteen years, or longer than any one else has occupied a cabinet position.

Then a spirited contest arose between Steubenville and Wheeling. Each wished to be the terminus on the Ohio. Henry Clay who had early become an ardent advocate of the Cumberland Road, personally investigated both routes. In one of his first speeches in Congress Clay stated that he was accustomed to come up the Ohio to Wheeling and go east through this section to the national capital. On one of these trips the roads were so bad that he could make no more than nine miles in a single day. Clay drove over the route between Washington and Steubenville, stopping at West Middletown. He threw his influence in favor of the Wheeling route. The grateful citizens of Wheeling and vicinity erected a monument to his memory on the line of the road near that city. Claysville, Washington County was called in his honor and Fayette County gave his full name, Henry Clay, to one of its townships.

The first contracts for work on the Cumberland Road were let in 1811. They were for the section extending ten miles west of Cumberland. The United States mail coaches were running from Washington, D. C., to Wheeling in 1818. The road was sixty-six feet wide and stoned thirty feet. When work actually began there was great enthusiasm along the line of the road. Laborers rejoiced at the prospect of work and many farmers found employment for their teams. The first appropriation made in 1810 was for \$60,000. The next year \$50,000 were appropriated. Appropriations were made by each subsequent Congress until 1838.

Though spoken of as completed through this county in 1818, the road was really not finished. In many places

only a single layer of three inches of broken stone had been spread. With the great travel over it the road was soon in bad condition. In order to secure money to repair it Congress passed a bill in 1822 authorizing the erection of toll gates. President Monroe held that the law was unconstitutional and vetoed it. He thought that the government did not have the power to pass such a measure for internal improvement. The friends of the road then planned to have it put into repair by the government and turned over to the several states. This was done. The macadam system was adopted and the bed of the road made thirty feet wide. Ohio accepted the road but Pennsylvania would not do so until several hundred thousand dollars had been expended in putting the portion of it in this state in thorough repair. The legislature in 1831 authorized the erection of six toll gates; three of these were within the limits of Washington County. On April 1, 1835, Pennsylvania formally accepted the road and the gates were opened.

When the road was finished to Wheeling a flood of travel and traffic set in over it. As many as twenty four-horse coaches were frequently seen in line going east or west. Innumerable droves of horses, cattle and sheep passed over it. The stage houses were located at a distance of about 12 miles apart and the taverns for the accommodation of drivers of the conestoga wagons averaged one for every mile of road between Cumberland and Wheeling. An old driver said about 15 years ago, that he had sometimes seen thirty-six six-horse teams, a hundred mules, a thousand hogs and a thousand cattle from Illinois at one of these old taverns in one night.

In a speech in Congress in 1832 T. M. T. McKennan said that before the road was built it cost \$120 to \$200 per ton to bring goods from Baltimore to the Ohio River and it took from four to six weeks. After the road was built goods could be brought in half the time and at one-half the cost. It now costs \$3. Before completion it took eight days to carry the mail from Baltimore to Wheeling on horseback once a week. After it was finished mail stages made the trip in forty-eight hours, and two went each way a day.

"The most important official function of the Cumberland Road was to furnish means for transportation for the United States mails. The strongest constitutional argument of its advocates was the need of facilities for transporting troops and mails." The great mails of that time were conveyed over the road much as they are now over the railroads. The postoffice department advertised for bids and let contracts. Great stage companies took these contracts. Through mails and way mails were established. Express mails, similar to our fast mails on the railroad, were inaugurated. These mails were conveyed in remarkably fast time for that date. In 1837 the contract for carrying the great western express mail over the

Cumberland Road provided, that it should reach Wheeling in thirty hours after leaving the National capital, Indianapolis in sixty-five and St. Louis in ninety. Mails also came through this place for Kentucky, Tennessee and points as far south as Mobile and New Orleans; also for the great northwest, which was then being opened. The Washington postoffice was a great distributing office. Mails were sent from here to Pittsburg and points in northwestern Pennsylvania and in northeastern Ohio. As late as 1840 the Washington postoffice was one of the largest and most important west of the Alleghenies. On special occasions remarkable time was made by the mail coaches. Polk's message declaring war against Mexico, was conveyed from Cumberland to Wheeling, a distance of 131 miles in twelve hours. The time from Uniontown to Washington was three hours; from Washington to Wheeling it was three hours. This was by the National Road Stage Company, conducted by L. W. Stockton, father of Mrs. Dr. Thomas McKennan and Mrs. Rebecca Wishart.

In 1825 Congress authorized the extension of the Cumberland Road through Ohio. This act was greeted with intense enthusiasm. It had been feared that the road would be allowed to stop at Wheeling as the Ohio River could be used for navigation a good part of the year. The road was projected almost in a straight line. A large portion of it was located by Jonathan Knight, United State Commissioner, who was a resident of this county. He was afterwards the first chief engineer of the B. & O. railroad. The acts admitting Indiana, Illinois and Missouri contained the same provision as the act admitting Ohio. Five per cent of the receipts from the sale of lands was to be devoted to the extension of this road which was to pass through the capitals of Indiana and Illinois to the capital of Missouri. The road was actually completed only to Springfield, Ohio. It was partially completed from there across Indiana to Vandalia, Illinois, which was then the capital of that state. Two surveys were made from Vandalia to Jefferson City, Mo., the northern by way of Alton and the southern by way of St. Louis. No work was ever done, however, on either one of these surveys.

The construction of the National Road put Washington on the principal highway of commerce and communication between the east and the west. It brought through the county many distinguished persons. No less than nine presidents of the United States passed over this road. President Monroe was here in 1817, while the road was building; John Quincy Adams in 1837 and again in 1843; Jackson, Harrison, Polk and Taylor on the way to the National capitol to be inaugurated. Lincoln on his way to Washington to take his seat as a member of Congress. VanBuren and Tyler. Other men of note were Webster, LaFayette, Crittenden, of Kentucky, Sam Hous-

ton, Texas; Gen. Santa Anna, of Mexico; Senator Benton, of Missouri; Gen. Scott, Davy Crockett, Blackhawk, Lewis Cass. P. T. Barnum brought Juney Lind through here on her famous tour. Washington was in touch with the busy world. The Old Pike gave our people an opportunity to see many noted persons. It also brought some visitors not so desirable. The Asiatic cholera came here more than once, following the line of travel up the Mississippi and Ohio and along the Cumberland Road. These visitations put the entire population into a panic. Whole families were sometimes wiped out by the dread disease.

The Old Pike, as Colonel Searight loved to call it, continued to be a toll road for 70 years, from 1835 to 1905. While the amount of toll collected was considerable, being \$10,000 annually in Washington County, where, as many as seven gates were in operation during its later years, it was not sufficient to keep the road in proper repair. Friends of the old highway here concluded to ask the state to make it free and put it in first class condition. A bill was drawn by James I. Brownson, Esq., of Washington, which was introduced in the legislature by Representative D. M. Campsey, of Claysville. At first it met with little favor. Governor Pennypacker, always interested in historical subjects, thought well of the measure, and it finally passed and was approved by him. It appropriated \$100,000 to repair the old bridges and roadbed. The legislature of 1907 appropriated another \$100,000 for the same purpose. State Highway Commissioner Hunter estimates that it will take an additional \$600,000 to put the road within the state in first class condition. Eighty and four-tenths miles of the old road are within the limits of Pennsylvania so that it will cost about \$10,000 per mile to restore the old pike.

The total cost of the Cumberland Road to the government was \$6,824,919.33. The part of the road between Cumberland and Brownsville cost \$632,425 or \$9,745 per mile. The section between Brownsville and Wheeling cost \$1,069,575, or \$17,313 per mile. The average cost of the road between Cumberland and the Ohio River was \$13,000 per mile. West of the Ohio the cost was less than half this. While the total cost of the road seems small in these days of great enterprises, the undertaking was a bigger task to the United States 100 years ago than the digging of the Panama Canal is now. In 1809, the year before the first appropriation for the road was made, the total receipts of the United States were \$7,261,000. Last year the receipts were \$762,000,000, or more than one hundred times as much as in 1809. One hundred years ago our country was so poor that statistics of wealth were not compiled. When the first returns were made in 1850 the total wealth was only \$7,000,000,000. In 1904, the last year for which statistics are available, the wealth of the country was one hundred and

seven billions. It is safe to say that the wealth of the United States is fully one hundred times greater than it was when work on the Cumberland Road began. The cost of the Panama Canal is not likely to exceed one-third of the income of the United States at this time, while the cost of the Cumberland Road about equaled the entire income of the country at the time it was started.

WASHINGTON AND WILLIAMSPORT TURNPIKE ROAD.

The road known as the Washington and Williamsport Turnpike runs east from Washington to Monongahela City. It was built under the terms of a statute passed in 1816 to construct a series of four roads leading to Williamsport, Robbstown, Mount Pleasant, Somerset, White Horse Tavern on the top of the Allegheny Mountains, to intersect the Harrisburg and Pittsburg Turnpike near the town of Bedford.

On the 18th of March an Act of Assembly was passed authorizing the construction of a turnpike "between the town of Washington and the bank of the Monongahela River at the town of Williamsport." The commissioners appointed to open books for subscriptions were Alexander Murdoch, Joseph Pentecost, Thomas H. Baird, James Mitchell, David Hamilton, Alexander Reed, John Hill, Jacob Kintner and Andrew Monroe. The company was required to commence the road within five years and to complete it within ten years; the work was commenced within the required time, but not completed and several extensions were obtained, the last on February 7, 1831. It became a very valuable road for convenience of travel.

On May 12, 1894, a largely signed petition was presented to the Quarter Sessions Court of Washington County, alleging that "the Washington and Williamsport Turnpike Road, upon which tolls are charged to the travelling public, is located wholly within the said county and extends from the Borough of Washington, Pa., to Monongahela City, and that it would be for the best interests of the people of the said county, for said turnpike road to become a public road, free from tolls and tollgates.

It was alleged by some of the witnesses that the turnpike was not well kept in repair. Some witnesses testified that the Dry Run Road from Monongahela City to Valley Inn, connecting with another township road from Valley Inn to Ginger Hill and this with another road from Ginger Hill to a mile and one-half east of Washington, were parallel and very close to the turnpike and were in much better condition and more travelled than the turnpike.

On the 17th of August, 1894, the viewers reported that it was for the best interests of the people of the county of Washington that the part of said turnpike road between the eastern corporate limits of the borough of East Washington, and the western corporate limits of Monon-

gahela City, should be made free from tolls and toll-gates, and recommended that said road be condemned and made free to the public travel. The viewers allowed no damages to the turnpike company. An appeal was taken from the report of the viewers and the case was finally closed June 4, 1895, by decree which gave the turnpike company \$650.00 damages and condemned the turnpike road from public use, free from tolls and toll-gates.

Since the passage of the general law of 1905 relating to turnpike roads it has been taken over by the county. Fifteen miles and 3,979 feet of the Washington and Williamsport Pike are to be improved by the county at a cost of \$151,629.

OLD PITTSBURG AND WASHINGTON TURNPIKE.

(From the Canonsburg Notes, D. H. Fee, editor.)

The old Pittsburg and Washington Pike was no mean highway in its day, however deficient it may later have become. Its glory, whatever it amounted to, faded with the coming of the railroad, and the old pike became little more than an ordinary country road.

The Washington and Pittsburg Turnpike Road was built by a company of the same name and style, which was chartered under an act of incorporation passed March 25, 1817, which required the company to commence the road within three years, and complete it within ten years from the passage of the act. Books were opened for subscriptions on the 16th of June in the same year. The route having been located and surveyed under direction of John Hoge and Col. John Morgan, of Washington County, and John William Baldwin and Mr. Cowan, of Pittsburg, work was commenced and pushed with considerable vigor, but financial difficulties intervened, which were only slightly relieved by a state subscription of \$12,000 to the stock, authorized by act of the legislature passed March 26, 1821. By the report made to the state department, dated March 23, 1822, it is shown that ten miles of the road was then completed of the entire distance of twenty-five miles. Individual subscriptions had been received to the amount of \$50,000, and the state subscription of \$12,000.

At the expiration of the ten years allowed by the charter for completion, only seven miles out from Pittsburg, and ten miles northeastward from Washington, or to a point just east of Morganza were opened to travel, and tolls were taken on them. To prevent a forfeiture of the charter the company procured the passage of a supplemental act (March 20, 1827) extending the time two years, and a further extension of two years was granted by act passed March 19, 1829. This was found insufficient. Further extensions of time were obtained by Maj. John Ewing, of Washington, superintendent of construction.

Meanwhile the state had made further subscriptions

to the stock of the company, aggregating about \$40,000, the last installment of which was dated February 18, 1836. In 1843 the stock owned by the state was sold to Judge Thomas H. Baird, of Washington, Judge William Wilkins, of Pittsburg, and others. Soon after the completion of the road the property of the road was sequestered, Maj. John Urie being appointed sequesteror, and so remained for many years. The building of the Chartiers Valley Railroad destroyed all hope of more prosperous times for the turnpike, and it was finally surrendered to the townships on its route, except the seven miles between Canonsburg and Washington, which for some years later was maintained as a toll road.

After the retirement of Major Urie from the office of sequesteror, Aaron Belout was appointed to the position. The company about this time erected a toll-house and toll-gate just outside the western limits of the town, near the intersection of the pike and what is now Highland avenue. But the people did not take kindly to the move. They said, what was true, that the pike was not in good enough condition to warrant the company in demanding toll, or the people in paying it. As time went on, and it was found that all the money collected was used in paying the toll-keeper, the opposition of the people became more pronounced. Some would endeavor to pass the toll-gate without paying toll, and a number succeeded in doing so, at least on several occasions. Others would drive a long way around rather than pay toll, the taking of which they characterized as an outrage and an imposition.

Indignation meetings were held, more than once the toll-gate was removed and the toll-house set on fire, and finally the horse was upset, and it began to look as though there might be a turnpike rebellion to add to the whisky rebellion. Who committed the outrages against the pike company's property was never known to the general public, and no arrests were made of persons charged with the unlawful acts.

A little later the Washington and Pittsburg Turnpike Company abandoned the road, and it was thrown back on the townships and boroughs through which it passed for maintenance, and its condition became worse, and not better, although in the boroughs and certain sections in the country districts, the authorities made some effort to keep the road in fairly passable condition. But better days were in store for the old highway, and they came sooner than was anticipated. In 1903 Canonsburg borough paved with brick that portion of the road—a little more than a mile—lying within her limits. In the fall of 1906 petitions asking that the pike be taken over by the county, under the act of 1905, entitled "An act to provide for counties taking over and maintaining abandoned pikes," were circulated along the valley from the Allegheny County line, west to Meadow Lands, and several hundred people attached their signatures to these

petitions, and early in 1907 they were presented to the county commissioners in Washington by a committee of citizens. The commissioners had their solicitor look into the matter, and he discovered that the old pike had never been legally condemned, although it was generally known that it had many times been condemned in every other sense—and acting on his advice, the board of commissioners decided that they could do nothing, so informing the petitioners. The matter of having the county take charge of the road was in this way blocked for the time being, and nothing more was done until the next legislature met in January, 1907, when largely through the efforts of Dr. W. W. Sprowls, member from this county, an act was passed making it obligatory upon counties to take charge of abandoned turnpikes and maintain them, when petitioned to do so, no matter whether they had been legally condemned or not. When this act had been signed by the governor, and had become a law the people along the Washington County section of the pike again circulated petitions asking that the county take over the road and improve and maintain it. These were presented to the board of commissioners in July, 1907, and the board at once informed the committee which presented the petitions that under the law as amended they could do nothing but accept the road for the county—and this they did.

In the meantime, however, the county commissioners, in response to petitions from the citizens, had decided to improve two miles of road, beginning on the pike at the west end of the borough of Canonsburg and extending to the borough line of Houston; and again beginning at the borough line on the west side of Houston, on the Canonsburg and West Middletown Road, and extending to a point on the James D. Little farm about a half mile east of McConnell's Mills; but the refusal of a number of property owners to sign releases from damages prevented the commissioners from going ahead to contract for the work even after it had been approved by the grand jury and court, and the pike end of that road is not built yet.

However, early in 1908 the supervisors of North Strahane Township petitioned the State Department of Highways through the board of county commissioners, to permanently improve that section of the pike beginning at the borough line on the east side of Canonsburg and extending to Murray Hill, and to improve the clay road from that point east to the south branch of the Chartiers Creek, at the line between the Snodgrass and the VanEman farms. The prayer of the petitioners was granted by the State Highway Department, and the road was contracted for and built during the summer and fall of 1908. It is a Telford pike, 16 feet wide, and is a splendid highway.

In the autumn of 1908 the citizens living along that section of the pike extending from the Allegheny County

line to Murray Hill signed petitions asking the county commissioners to permanently improve that section of the pike mentioned above. These petitions were presented to the board of commissioners, and it is probable that the prayer of the petitioners will be granted in the not distant future. The road is already completed to near VanEman station.

In January, 1909, the road supervisors of Chartiers Township petitioned the State Department of Highways to improve that section of the pike from the south borough line of Houston to Meadow Lands. No action has as yet been taken by the department with regard to the matter, but probably will be in the near future. During 1908 there was built a section of road from the Washington borough line on the north, to McClain's bridge, on Chartiers Creek. This work was done by the county. In building this section of road a small section of the pike, viz. that portion extending from the Washington borough line to the "upper tollgate," was improved.

It is the intention of the road supervisors of Chartiers Township to have the state or the county—when the state has improved the pike from Houston to Meadow Lands—build a road from Meadow Lands to connect with the county pike at or near McClain's bridge, and by so doing a continuous road to Washington from points along the upper Chartiers Valley will be secured. This will avoid the hard steep climb up over "Hoge's Hill," on the pike above Meadow Lands. That section of the pike would undoubtedly be kept open, but it would not be necessary to put a great deal of work on it, as by far the greater part of the traffic would go by way of McClain's bridge, by reason of the better grade.

The only remaining section of the road to be taken care of would be that in the borough of Houston. But as the spirit of public improvement is bound to strike that growing borough in the near future we can safely take it for granted that seven-eighths of a mile will be "made good" at an early day.

From the above account it will be seen that the old Pittsburg pike which some years ago was abandoned by the company that built and maintained it for years, is in a fair way to be rebuilt all the way from the Allegheny County line to Washington, and that at no distant day.

PITTSBURG AND STEUBENVILLE TURNPIKE.

The Pittsburg and Steubenville Turnpike crosses Robinson, Smith and Hanover Townships in the northern part of Washington County and was built by the Pittsburg and Steubenville Turnpike Company, chartered March 3, 1818. About \$30,000 was subscribed for the stock by individuals and \$12,000 by the State of Pennsylvania. The road after much delay was completed and was

much used by stage coaches and travelers from the west until about 1855, but ceased entirely as a through line when the Pennsylvania Railroad was built between Pittsburg and Steubenville in 1865. One of the earliest telegraph lines followed this pike, but it was abandoned and the poles were still standing badly decayed in 1860.

On Saturday, May 1, 1909, the county commissioners took over the 12 miles of the old Pittsburg and Steubenville pike which is within the limits of Washington County. This was in accordance with an arrangement made by the commissioners last year with citizens of Robinson, Smith and Hanover Townships who petitioned for the acceptance of this road by the county under the provisions of the act of 1905.

The authorities of Allegheny County have arranged for the improvement of the part of the turnpike bed which is within the limits of that county. It was expected by the townships that the county would hereafter maintain this road according to the act passed in 1895, but by enactment of 1909 the burden is thrown upon the townships.

PROSPERITY PLANK ROAD.

The Upper Ten-Mile Plank Road Company was authorized by act of Legislature, dated 15th April, 1851. The ten persons named in the act were to receive subscriptions and organize a company to construct a plank road from the south end of Main street in Washington to the village of Prosperity on the farm of R. Wallace in Morris Township, with power to extend to Waynesburg, Greene County. The road was soon completed to Prosperity, but never extended farther. Toll was collected for many years. This road was among the first pikes or toll roads to be taken over by the county.

This road was kept in the best condition of any road leading out of Washington, but was condemned by a petition to the court and report of viewers thereon to May Term, 1905. The proceedings were under the Act of Assembly, dated June 2, 1887. The viewers reported that "it is for the best interests of the people of Washington County that the said turnpike to the village of Prosperity should be made free from tolls and toll gates," and filed a plot of the road. They recommended \$9,000 damages to the corporation, the Upper Ten-Mile Plank Road Company.

The proceeding was approved by the court January 24, 1906, and after some objections were disposed of, the damages were paid by the county.

This condemnation act provides that the turnpike shall be properly repaired and maintained at the expense of the proper city, township or district as other public roads or streets therein are by law repaired and maintained.

LOCAL LEGISLATION.

Prior to the State constitution of 1874, a state road was a highway laid out by the direct authority of the State, usually by a local or special law. State roads usually extended across one or more county lines to supply a want felt by a large district of country, and which the diversity of local interests was not always willing to supply. This plan of establishing main thoroughfares was frequently employed from 1820 to 1840. Among these are the Washington and Georgetown, Mt. Pleasant (Hickory) and Clinton, Noblestown and Burgettstown and Washington and Wellsburg. The maximum limit of width was 50 feet.

The roads constructed under the law of 1895, or "Flinn" law, have been entirely under the control of the county commissioners, while the work being constructed under the law of 1903 or "Sproul" law is under the control of the State Highway Department. The commissioners in the construction of all this work have had in view, and it has been their purpose, to have this work constructed at the lowest possible cost, and yet maintain a standard of work that would be first-class. They have not been willing to sacrifice the quality of work for a low price, believing that cheaply constructed roads are dear to the taxpayers at any price. The entire plan of construction, including grades, sub-grades, rolling, macadamizing, bridges, sewers, etc., are the standard plans, as adopted by all engineers with road experience, and have been highly commended and approved by the State Highway Department, and are identical with the plans of construction used by that department.

In constructing roads in a country like Washington County, many difficult situations are encountered; this is especially true as to grade. The grade of the roads constructed have been changed in many places. In some instances the grade has been reduced from 8° to less than 4°. This is one of the large items of cost in the building of an improved roadway in this county; for instance there might be constructed continuously three miles of roadway, the first mile might cost \$8,000, the second \$10,000 and the third possibly \$15,000, and yet when completed the \$8,000 per mile road would be just as good, and as well constructed as the mile costing \$15,000, yet the matter of grades, bridges, etc., make this difference in the cost absolutely necessary, in order that the work may be constructed in a satisfactory and permanent manner. As to the cost of road building under the act of 1895, or "Flinn" law, in the county, about which so much has been said recently, we find by comparison that the cost of the roads now being constructed by the State under the act of 1903, or Sproul law, is very much the same. The plan of construction

is almost the same; the grading, sewerage, bridges and on some parts of the work macadamizing, is exactly the same. It is true the width of the roads differ. The Flinn roads being 9 and 10 feet wide, macadamized, while the State roads are from 12 to 14 feet macadam. The Flinn roads are all 10 inches deep consolidated macadam while the State roads are 8 inches deep, so it will be seen that there should be very little difference in the cost of constructing these two classes of roads.

The lowest possible cost for which a certain road may be constructed can be determined by only one man, and that man is the contractor. No official or set of officials can say that the work shall be built for a fixed sum per mile, and even after the contractor has prepared his estimate of cost, and has submitted his bid, using in the preparation of this bid all of his past experience and knowledge of the work to be done, he still assumes many risks that cannot be foreseen and in some instances puts in more money in order to complete the work than his contract amounts to when completed. In fact, there are

many things connected with road building that to the inexperienced look easy, which are in reality serious matters to the contractor.

The most serious matter, however, is the constant repair required, and the sentiment is growing strong in favor of brick roads instead of top dressing with pulverized limestone. These require less foundation and have been used with gratifying results on several portions of roads; one instance is given in the sketch of Mt. Pleasant Township.

Washington County is making good headway in the matter of improved highways and is building up a complete system in the county. The past few years a large amount of road has been built both under the State and county. The close of the year 1908 found 34 miles 452 feet of county road completed or under contract and 22 miles 859 feet of State road in the same condition.

The following is a table of all the Flinn roads built by the county under the recent legislation up to July, 1909:

COUNTY ROADS UP TO 1909.

Road July, 1909.	Construc- tion cost.	Length in ft.	Width stone.	Width grading.	Engineers cost, etc.	Date constructed.	Total cost.	Contractor.	Township.
Flinn Road.									
Washington—W. Middletown.....	\$ 37,716.83	15,900	10	23	\$ 1,942.51	1904-5-6	\$ 51,486.35	Hallam Con. Co.	Canton
Claysville—Burnsville	37,911.66	15,840	9	19	1,905.58	1904-5	59,785.38	Zelt & Bros.	1 E. F. 2 Don.
Beallsville	20,794.63	9,700	10	23	1,059.73	1904	27,147.02	N. C. Hunter.	W. P. Run
McDonald—Primrose	18,887.58	5,280	10	23	1,029.90	1904-5	22,208.82	Zelt & Bros.	Robinson
Burgettstown—Florence	18,806.84	10,560	10	22	1,427.40	1905-6	23,398.86	N. C. Hunter.	Smith
Laboratory—Lone Pine	17,911.48	10,560	10	20	1,080.49	1905-6	21,616.80	Hallam Con. Co.	Amwell
Zollarsville	33,165.19	15,840	9	19	1,668.26	1904-5	43,310.00	N. C. Hunter.	W. Bethlehem
W. Middletown Ext.	30,295.84	10,860	12	24	1,534.79	1907-8	31,830.63	W. E. Howley & Co.	Canton-Hopewell
Water Works	8,754.58	3,700	12	24	457.73	1907-8	9,212.31	N. C. Hunter.	N. Franklin
Burgettstown—South	14,188.22	5,450	12	24	729.41	1908	14,917.63	N. C. Hunter.	Smith
Taylorville Road	13,387.29	4,800	12	24	684.36	1908	14,076.65	Hallam Con. Co.	Blaine
Washington—McClain's Bridge....	25,591.79	11,200	12	24	1,289.59	1908	26,881.38	Hallam Con. Co.	S. Strab
Houston—Westland	18,308.74	7,600	12	24	925.44	1908	19,234.18	Hallam Con. Co.	Chartiers
Point Lookout	3,718	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....
Totals	\$298,720.67	127,290	..	..	\$15,740.19	\$50,645.21	.....	\$365,106.07	

In addition to these the following roads are practically completed and ready to turn to the County, some of them having but a little work to be done before final completion:

Road	Length Miles Feet	Est. Cost
Monongahela-Ginger Hill.....	3	\$31,904.68
Finleyville-Library	2	22,803.00
Finleyville-Library No. 2.....	1 1,274	17,529.34
Lone Pine.....	3 3,432	40,000.00

The following county roads have been approved by the grand jury, but the contracts have not yet been let:

Road	Length Miles Feet	Est. Cost
Claysville-Prosperity	2 1,499	\$ 21,949.04
Prosperity Dunns Station.....	2	18,527.61
Monongahela-Donora	2 957	27,294.02
Roscoe-Stockdale	1,120	2,205.48
Charleroi-Beallsville	2 5,271	29,377.62
Washington-Meadowlands	5,240	8,965.20
Canonsburg-Westland	2,640	4,958.16
McDonald-Venice	1	10,598.72
Washington-Williamsport Pike... 15	3,979	151,629.00
Totals	27 4,066	\$275,504.85

The following is a statement of all the State Highways or Sprowl roads constructed in the county under the recent enactment:

STATE ROADS.

Total mileage, 24.11 miles. Average cost of construction, \$12.38 per mile. Average of total cost to date, \$15.143 per mile.

Road July, 1909.	Construc- tion cost.	Length in ft.	Width stone.	Width gradng.	Eng'r cost, etc.	Date constructed.	Total cost.	Contractor.	Township.
Sprowl's road.									
Midway Road.....	\$18,329.80	9,740	14-16	22-24	\$380.78 455.70	1905	\$19,166.28	Hallam Con. Co.	S. Stra.
					\$836.48 785.07	1905	16,227.70	Hallam Con. Co.	S. Stra.
Hickory Road..	14,762.76	7,500	14-16	24	Eng. & Adv. 679.87 550.90	1907	18,420.31	Hastings & Barrett.	Fallow
Beallsville Rd..	17,453.91	8,359	14-16	28	Adv. 415.50 Insp. 455.35	1907	16,632.80	Contractor. F. Feekel & Son.	Beallsville
Claysville Road.	15,580.16	5,900	12	23	Eng. & Adv. 293.69 Insp. 946.87	1907-8	39,026.20		E. Finly
Quall Road....	37,330.52	17,100	14-16	28	Eng. 754.81 Insp. 596.02	1907-8	19,018.48	F. Feekel & Son.	Twp.
Meadow Lands.	17,728.46	9,205	14-16	26	Eng. & Adv. 194.00 Insp. 1,071.29	1905	37,317.05	N. C. Hunter.	Rob
Maple Creek....	35,579.38	15,944	16	26	Eng. 666.38			N. C. Hunter.	Mt. P.
					\$1,737.67				

The following State Highways are under contract :

	Township	Width, Feet	Length, Feet	Est. Cost
Hill Church...	N. Strabane...	14	16,680	\$41,193.90
Morganza	N. Strabane...	16	13,200	29,468.30
Ellsworth	Ellsworth	16	3,240	5,621.00
Bentleyville ...	Bentleyville ...	16	10,150	21,261.20

Total under contract... 8 miles, 1,030 feet \$97,544.40

RAILROADS.

The first railroad surveys in Washington County were those of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad soon after the organization of that company in 1828. The main line of the railroad was planned to run through Washington, but the scheme failed like many others for want of sufficient funds and also because of opposition by those who believed that the railroad would ruin the traffic on the National Pike, which was a great source of profit to this county.

HEMPFIELD RAILROAD.

The old Hempfield Railroad, now part of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, originally ran from Washington to Wheeling. The Hempfield Railroad Company was organized under the State of Pennsylvania May 15, 1850. On April 12, 1851, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the company to construct branches in Washington County. The borough of Washington and Monongahela City were authorized to subscribe for stock of the company not exceeding \$50,000, Washington County 4,000 shares at \$50 per share, the borough of Greensburg not exceeding 500 shares. The company was chartered under the laws of the State of Virginia March 14, 1851, and allowed to extend the railroad from the Washington County line to the Ohio River. The proposed routes were surveyed by Jonathan Knight of this county, who afterwards became chief engineer of the company. The construction of the heavy portion of the road was let in 1852. The road was completed early in 1857, but trains were not running regularly until the fall of the year. It was originally intended to extend the road to Greensburg, Westmoreland County, some work was done on this part of the road, but it was never finished. The estimated cost of the road was \$1,434,000. In 1871 the road having previously been mortgaged and for some years in the hands of trustees, it was purchased for \$131,000 by John King, Jr., vice president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The company was reorganized under the name of the Wheeling, Pittsburg and Baltimore Railroad Company. This company intended to connect the road with the main lines of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Dawson station. To carry out this intention the Ohio and Baltimore Short Line Railway Company was organized and construction commenced in 1873, but soon suspended on account of

the money stringency of the times. On May 5, 1881, the company was reorganized with a capital of \$1,000,000. This company resumed the construction of the road again. The road bed of the old Hempfield Railroad was followed from Washington until about four miles from that place and from thence across the country to Coal Center, where it was to cross the Monongahela River. The work advanced rapidly and almost the entire road was graded and the piers built across the Monongahela River by the spring of 1882, when work was suspended. Since then nothing has been done towards the completion of the railroad. It is believed that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company or interests at Pittsburg secured the suspension of the construction of the road, since if it had been built it would have shortened the distance between Wheeling and the seaboard by many miles and much of the traffic that now goes through Pittsburg would have been turned aside from that city.

PITTSBURG SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

The Pittsburg Southern Railroad connected Washington, Finleyville and Pittsburg.

The Pittsburg, Castle Shannon and Washington Railroad Company was organized in 1876 and construction commenced in July, 1877. In 1879 the name was changed to the Pittsburg Southern Railroad, and the road completed. An extension was planned to run from Virginia Junction east of Thomas Station southward through Bentleyville and Hillsboro to Morgantown, W. Va. After some work on this branch, construction was suspended and never recommenced. This railroad was narrow gauge at first, but this part between Glenwood in the Twenty-third Ward of Pittsburg to Washington was changed to broad gauge.

The Pittsburg Southern was largely the result of efforts of George P. Hays, president of Washington and Jefferson Collegé, and of Frank Kammerer. President Hays believed that such a road, especially the branch from Virginia Junction across by Hillsboro into Virginia would be a great feeder for Washington College and to bring business to Pittsburg. Today a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad lines crosses the National Pike where Dr. Hays had projected his road 30 years before. The company met financial difficulties and was soon sold to James H. Hopkins at sheriff's sale. It later passed into the hands of trustees.

The Pittsburg Southern Railroad Company was sold to Thomas M. King, an official of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, by trustees January 7, 1885, for a consideration of \$50,000. This railway consisted of "all the road of the late Pittsburg Southern Railway Company, extending from the point of connection with the railroad of Little Saw Mill Run Railroad Company at the town of Banksville, in Allegheny County,

thence by way of Library and Finleyville to and into the borough of Washington, to a point of connection with the Wheeling, Pittsburg and Baltimore Railroad Company, including the relocated portion thereof between Gilkeson Station and Clokeyville in Washington County and also the Streets Run branch thereof extending from a point on the said main line at or near Finleyville in Washington County by way of the valleys of Peters Creek, Lick Run and Streets Run to a point of connection with the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad at or near Glenwood, in the Twenty-third Ward of Pittsburg, including the standard track from Glenwood to Washington, a distance of 34.3 miles, and the narrow gauge from Finleyville to West Pittsburg, a distance of 16.2 miles.

The road soon passed from the hands of Thomas M. King to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, by whom it is now owned and operated as a standard gauge road with many curves eliminated. The narrow gauge branch from Finleyville to West Pittsburg has been out of operation for many years.

PITTSBURG AND STEUBENVILLE RAILROAD.

The Pittsburg and Steubenville, now part of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R., traverses the northwestern corner of Washington County from McDonald past Hanlin station.

The Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad Company was chartered the 24th of March, 1849. The road was to be finished in Pennsylvania in eight years. The work of construction was commenced in 1852, but was suspended about 1855 and again recommenced in 1857, by King & Thompson, contractors for the Western Transportation Company. The work after many delays and another change of ownership was completed in October, 1865. In May, 1868, the company having previously undergone financial difficulties, and the road being sold out in 1867, the Pittsburg and Steubenville, the Panhandle, the Holliday's Cove and the Steubenville and Indiana Railroads were consolidated and formed the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad. Other railroads were purchased by the company and on June 10, 1890, the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company was chartered. What was formerly the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad had, now being part of the main lines, has been widened and put in the best of condition. Several coal branches have been extended from the main lines of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. in recent years.

One runs from Midway north to the Shaw mine of the Pittsburg Coal Company. At Burgettstown two branches, constructed in 1903-4, leave the main tracks. One runs through the borough of Burgettstown up the "Burgett's Branch" of Raccoon Creek to the Armedi mine. The

other road is the "Cherry Valley Branch," which runs to mines Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the Pittsburg and Eastern Coal Company.

The P., C., C. & St. L. R. R., known as the Panhandle because it crosses that part of West Virginia called the Panhandle, carries an immense tonnage, more than 100 trains passing over it daily, 36 of these being passenger trains.

CHARTIERS VALLEY RAILWAY.

The Chartiers Valley Railway, one of the best-paying roads of its length in the United States, was first surveyed in 1831 by Charles De Hass, who was hacked in the enterprise by Judge Baird, of Washington, one of the most enterprising citizens of the county in his day, by Hon. John H. Ewing, of Ewings Mills, and a few other men of progressive ideas. At that time there were but a few short stretches of railroad in operation in the entire world; so that Washington County made its first push for a steam road almost as early as the best of them.

It was not, however, until 1853, or 22 years after the first survey, that the Chartiers Valley Railroad Company was chartered by the Pennsylvania Legislature. The act, which was approved on the 7th of February, 1853, conferred on the company the right to construct a railroad "from the city of Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny, by way of Canonsburg, to the borough of Washington, in Washington County"; also to connect with the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad at a suitable point, and with the Hempfield Railroad at or near the borough of Washington.

The authorized capital was placed at \$500,000. The incorporating act authorized public subscriptions to the stock as follows: By the city of Pittsburg, 5,000 shares; Birmingham, East Birmingham and South Pittsburg, each 500 shares; the borough of Canonsburg, 500 shares; the borough of Washington, 500 shares. The commissioners of Allegheny and Washington Counties were also authorized to subscribe on behalf of their respective counties upon recommendation of the grand jury. The construction of the road was required to be commenced within three years, and completed within seven years from the date of the enactment of the act of incorporation.

The route of the road was surveyed and permanently located to connect with the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad at Mansfield in Allegheny County. The road was laid off in one mile sections and the work of grading begun all along the line. Up to the beginning of 1857 some \$250,000 had been expended, and the work of grading was progressing when the "panic of 1857" struck the country; money became hard to obtain, and many weak companies and corporations went to the wall,

among them the Chartiers Valley Railroad Company. After efforts to get the company on its feet had been made and failed, the road was finally sold to William H. Howard of the Pennsylvania Company for the sum of \$45,000.

Work on the road had stopped some time before the sale, and was not soon resumed. The war came, disarranging almost everything, making it impossible to secure capital for additional enterprises, and nothing more was done on the road until late in the sixties, when the Pennsylvania Railroad, proposed to those interested in its construction in Pittsburg, in the Chartiers Valley and in Washington that if they would take stock in the reorganized company to the amount of \$250,000, the Pennsylvania Company would build the road. Public meetings were held in Washington, Canonsburg and other points, and it was decided to try to secure the stock. Committees were appointed to solicit subscriptions of stock, and these committees labored perseveringly and earnestly, and finally the required amount was taken and the work of construction begun some time later. In the meantime the road originally known as the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railway had been built from Steubenville to Pittsburg; so that Mansfield (now Carnegie) was the point at which the work of the construction of the Chartiers began. The work once begun by the strong Pennsylvania Company was pushed forward rapidly, and about the middle of December, 1870, the first train, a gravel train, steamed into Canonsburg and created more interest and excitement than would the arrival of an airship in the town today. Passenger trains began to run from Pittsburg as far as Canonsburg on the 15th of December, and the stage coaches from Washington connected with the train at this place.

But the work of completing the road to Washington was steadily going forward, and early in May in the spring of 1871, it was completed, and on the 18th of May, 1871, the road was formally opened.

On the 8th of December of 1871, the Chartiers Valley road was leased to the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, and the impression went abroad that the stock in the Chartiers Company would never be worth much if anything, and that the best thing that the holders could do was to sell it for whatever they could get for it; many did so—some selling as low as \$2.50 a share, the par value being \$50. As late as 1883 the price was \$5. Everything possible was done to keep from declaring dividends even to the ruining of weakening cars and engines onto the Chartiers branch from the main line, that they might be condemned and charged to the Chartiers branch. Later as the business increased the company began to pay dividends and today stock sells for more than \$100 per share.

During the first year of the road's existence only three

trains each way were run, and one of these was a "mixed train," i. e., carried both freight and passengers, and the "mixed trains" would sometimes stop long enough at the Canonsburg station to have allowed the passengers to go uptown and get a lunch.

As time passed, however, the business on the road became heavier and heavier; and finally, in the spring of 1883, the last of the "mixed trains" was dropped and later additional passenger trains, including the express, were put on. At present the train service is good. Nine regular passenger trains each way pass over the road, the run from Washington to Pittsburg being made in 55 minutes.

When the oil and gas boom came to Washington County it brought a great increase of business to the Chartiers road. Oil trains from a quarter to a half mile in length were seen winding up and down the valley, and talk began to be heard of double-tracking the road. This work was soon after begun at Carnegie, and inside of two or three years was completed as far west as Boyce station. Then as the oil and gas business decreased the work was allowed to lag for a time, but when the coal boom set in about the year 1900, the managers saw that there was a necessity for quick work, and in the autumn, of 1902, the contract for putting down the double track from Boyce station to a point between Houston and Shingiss station was let to the Columbia Construction Company, and the work was begun with all the improved machinery, including steam shovels and patent drills. It was only about 18 months until the contract was completed and the double track put in operation, beginning at a point a short distance east of Houston station.

WESTLAND BRANCH, ETC.

The work was completed none too soon, for the Midland Coal Company had opened mines on Plum Run, in the Little Chartiers Valley; extensive mines had also been opened at or near Meadow Lands; and the single track road would have been unable to handle the business.

A few years earlier, or in 1901, the Midland Coal Company built the Western Washington Railroad from Houston on the Chartiers Valley road to Westland, in the Little Chartiers Valley, a distance of about four miles, to a point about two and one-half miles east of Hickory, with a branch a mile long to the Midland coal mines in the Plum Run Valley. This road a little later was sold to the Pennsylvania Company and became a branch of the Chartiers.

Other branches have been built recently. One runs from the County Home to No. 2 mine of the Meadowlands Coal Company. Another branches off from the Chartiers Valley Railroad at Meadowlands and extends

to the Manifold mines 1 and 2 of the Y. & O. Coal Company.

Another of the recently constructed branches opening up coal territory is that running from the main line of the Chartiers Valley Railroad at Bridgeville, Allegheny County, to Cecil in Washington County. The spur there divides into two branches, one running north to Reissing and the other west to Bishop. It was built about 1890. The branch is sometimes called the Bridgeville and McDonald and sometimes the Millers Run branch.

The Washington Connecting Railroad was chartered December 17, 1895, to cover the extension from the Chestnut street depot to the main street in Washington, a distance of about half a mile, and to permit of obtaining switch room and certain rights of way.

TYLERDALE CONNECTING ROAD.

The Tylerdale Connecting Railroad Company was incorporated June 8, 1899, by William P. Tyler and certain associates to run a line about one and a half miles from Tylerdale station to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at or near the McGovern farm. The purpose was to connect with the Pennsylvania lines at Tylerdale and following up the Chartiers Creek, make connection with the Baltimore and Ohio, near Hazel No. 2 factory of the Atlas Glass Works. It is a very valuable road for the community by forcing the two large companies to receive shipments from each other, thus placing Washington on two trunk line systems and giving the shipper the advantage of shipping on either road, although his factory may be located on only one.

PITTSBURG, VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON RAILWAY.

On April 8, 1867, the Monongahela Valley Railroad Company was organized. This company was authorized to build a railroad from Pittsburg to or near Rice's Landing, Greene County. The name of the company was changed to the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company February 4, 1870. Construction of the road commenced in 1870 and in 1873 the road was put in operation between Pittsburg and Monongahela City. The construction of the road was slow after this and it was not until May, 1881, that it was completed to West Brownsville. The road was surveyed to Rice's Landing, but not constructed. The Pennsylvania Railroad purchased the franchises of the company in May, 1879, and began operating it under the name of the Monongahela division, which is still held. On the 11th of January, 1905, the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railroad was merged with the Pennsylvania. In January, 1881, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had begun the construction of the Uniontown branch. This branch crossed the Monongahela River at West Brownsville Junction and ran to Hogsett's cut, a short distance north of

Uniontown, where it joined the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad.

October 27, 1902, the Pennsylvania, Monongahela and Southern Railroad Company was organized with the intention of building a railroad along the west bank of the Monongahela River from West Brownsville to Rice's Landing over the same course as that surveyed by the Pennsylvania Railroad many years before. Immediately a contest arose between this newly incorporated company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as to who should have the right to build a railroad on the west bank. It was decided by the court that the Pennsylvania Railroad company had forfeited its right to the west bank by building on the east bank. The Pennsylvania, Monongahela and Southern Railroad was soon built between West Brownsville and Rice's Landing with a branch from Millsboro's mill up Ten-Mile Creek to the Bessemer Coke Company's works at Besco. Not long after the completion of the road it was taken over by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who now operates it as agent.

ELLSWORTH BRANCH OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Monongahela and Washington Railroad Company was organized July 20, 1899. The road was built from a connection with the Monongahela division of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Monongahela City to Ellsworth about the year 1900 and later extended to Cokeburg. It soon passed under the operation of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and became known as the Ellsworth branch. In 1903 an extension of the road was surveyed and in 1907-8 it was constructed from Ellsworth to Marianna and Zollarsville, crossing the National Pike just east of Hillsboro Scenery Hill.

WAYNESBURG AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD.

The Waynesburg and Washington Railroad Company was organized May 18, 1875, to build the only narrow gauge railroad ever in the county. Work on the construction of the road commenced and in October, 1877, the railroad was completed to Waynesburg. It is now under the control of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. Co. and it is the expectation to make it standard gauge shortly and the roadbed changed somewhat. Proceedings recently in Washington County courts failed to compel this company to reduce its rates for transportation.

WABASH RAILROAD PITTSBURG TERMINAL.

Engineers surveyed the line of the Wabash Railroad through Cecil, Mt. Pleasant, Cross Creek and Jefferson Townships, Washington County, in 1903. Work on the construction of the road was begun shortly afterward and in July, 1904, it was completed. The road was built to open up the undeveloped coal territory along Millers-

Run and Cross Creek, and runs across the county from the West Virginia State line through Avella, to Bishop and on to Pittsburg. Some of the coal along this road sold as high as \$275 per acre as soon as the road was completed.

The ties and tracks were spiked and laid by modern methods and at the most rapid rate ever known in this county.

The Pittsburg and Cross Creek is a coal road running from the main line of the Wabash at Avella to the coal works of the Washington County Coal Company on the Studa farm in Cross Creek Township. It was built in 1906.

STREET RAILWAYS.

PITTSBURG RAILWAY COMPANY'S LINES—WASHINGTON ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAY.

The Washington Electric Street Railway Company was organized in 1889. James B. Wilson was president of the company. The line originally ran from Main street depot of the Chartiers Valley Railroad up Main street to Walnut, thence by way of Highland and Locust avenues to Wilson and thence to the western end of Wilson avenue. A branch line started down West Chestnut street and branched off that street and crossed the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at grade at the east end of the railroad cut and ran around the front of the Bellevue plot along Baltimore avenue to near its southern end. The company did not flourish and the road was taken over by the contractor for its erection. The part of the line between the Main street depot and Maiden street and the portion west of Jefferson avenue and that north of Chestnut street were all abandoned and torn up and the line extended out Maiden street and Jefferson avenue.

WASHINGTON AND CANONSBURG RAILWAY COMPANY.

On June 2, 1902, the Washington Electric Street Railway Company had its charter amended and the name of Canonsburg incorporated in the title. The line between Washington and Canonsburg was first surveyed to Canonsburg in 1900, and the final surveys made the following year. W. C. Wiley, of Washington, was the engineer in charge of the work.

Grading for the road was commenced early in 1902, and was pushed with considerable vigor. The company had a number of difficulties to overcome; much trouble was encountered at different points over securing rights of way at various places; the financing was no small task. But gradually all these were overcome, and the construction of the road was carried on through the entire year of 1902 and the spring and summer of 1903. Litigation over securing the right of way through the county home property and through other farms delayed the work for a time, but the company always managed

to gain the question in contention, so that the completion of the seven-mile line from Tylerdale to Canonsburg became merely a question of time.

The steel viaduct 700 or 800 feet long was necessary at Honston in order to carry the railway over the two railroad lines, a public highway and the west branch of Chartiers Creek. The contract for the construction of this piece of work, including the erection of the viaduct, was awarded to the Fort Pitt Bridge Works of Canonsburg, which completed the structure in August of 1903.

The first car to enter Canonsburg was run over the line early in September, 1903, before the road had been entirely completed. Within a short time the cars began running regularly between Washington and the East End of Canonsburg. From the first the service was largely patronized, and business on the steam railroad diminished correspondingly.

In 1905 the service was improved by placing on the Canonsburg end of the line a local car, which ran between the East End of Canonsburg and Honston.

A franchise has been granted the Washington and Canonsburg Railway Company on May 20, 1901, by Canonsburg Borough, with the provision that the road be completed and cars running within one year from that date. The company, later, asked for an extension of six months, alleging that it was impossible to complete the road within the year. The extension was granted by the town council. By terms of the ordinance the railway company agreed to pave Pike street between the rails and one foot on either side. During 1902, after the railway company had begun to lay its rails in Pike street, the town council objected to the use of the T-shaped rails which the company was using. The rails were ordered removed, on the ground that they would prove a great detriment to vehicles in turning out of the railway tracks. The railway company complied with the order of council and hauled the rails to a point near the railroad station.

However, the differences between council and the borough were adjusted August 12, 1902, the railway company agreeing to pay the borough \$3,000 for the privilege of using these rails. This was only one of many delays encountered by the railway in completing its line.

At first cars left Canonsburg and Washington at intervals of one hour and twenty minutes, but later the service was made an hourly one, and has since been so maintained.

November 1, 1906, the cars began running as far east as East College street. The work was completed in 1908, and the service extended as far as East Canonsburg. At Washington much work was done during 1907. The Washington and Canonsburg Railway Company extended

its line out West Chestnut street to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad crossing under a charter granted to the Washington and Claysville Street Railway Company September 26, 1905. Another extension was made out East Beau street to the terminus of the paving, and up North College street and out Locust avenue to the end of the street. These lines contain over four miles of new track and cost \$130,000.

In 1906 the Washington and Canonsburg Railway Company changed ownership, the Pittsburg Railways Company securing a controlling interest in the local company. The purchasing company soon made it known that plans for extending the line to Pittsburg, or rather to Castle Shannon, there connecting with the Charleroi line, would be carried out. The work of securing rights of way was commenced, and by the end of 1907 nearly all of these had been secured.

The construction of the line through to Castle Shannon was begun in the latter part of 1907 on the eastern end of the line, but on the western end no work was done until January, 1908, when W. H. Murdoch, who secured the contract of grading the Canonsburg section, put a force of men at work. Everywhere along the line work was begun in earnest in the spring of 1908, and the grading was practically completed at every point by the first of October. However, there were numerous delays, and the service did not begin until February 15, 1909.

The building of the 12-mile link between Canonsburg and Castle Shannon puts Canonsburg into direct communication with Pittsburg, and brings, also, the Monongahela Valley into much closer connection.

The electric road to Pittsburg traverses a rich farming country. It nearly parallels the old "clay road," which was the highway most generally used in the days preceding the construction of the Chartiers railway. The line leaves the main Chartiers Valley beyond Murray Hill, and goes by way of Thompsonville and Upper St. Clair, passing within sight of the latter village. The road has opened up a section of country which was more or less remote from a railroad, and affords the people an easy and cheap outlet to neighboring cities and towns. Time from the center of Washington to the center of Pittsburg is one hour and fifty minutes; to Monongahela City two hours.

PITTSBURG AND CHARLEROI STREET RAILWAY.

The Pittsburg and Charleroi Street Railway Company was organized April 14, 1901. The line, although contemplated for many years, was not built and completed for running cars until 1903. The line was built by the Flinn and Mellon interests, but after its completion was taken over by the Pittsburg Railways Company. The line extends 14 miles from North Charleroi through

Monongahela City and numerous other smaller towns by way of Finleyville to Pittsburg.

CHARLEROI AND ALLENPORT STREET RAILWAY.

The Charleroi and Allenport Street Railway was built by the Mellons in 1899 and later taken over into the control of the Pittsburg Railways Company.

This road is five miles in length and connecting with the Pittsburg and Charleroi line at North Charleroi extends to Allenport. This has been said to be the best paying short line in the State.

Before the opening of the line it was necessary for the residents of along the river, in order to reach Washington by rail, to go around by way of Pittsburg. Now they can either go to Washington Junction and change from the Pittsburg and Charleroi line to the Washington and Canonsburg trolley line or go to Finleyville by street car and on to Washington over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

ALLENPORT AND ROSCOE ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAY.

The Allenport and Roscoe Electric Street Railway Company was chartered December 8, 1903, and built during the summer of 1906. It is three miles long. It is operated by the Pittsburg Railways Company. This company now operates the three railways between Pittsburg and Roscoe, making a continuous trolley line of 37 miles, which is one of the longest continuous trolley lines out of Pittsburg. A street railway was built in the town of Donora and is in operation there, but has not yet been connected with the lines of the Pittsburg Railways Company.

MONONGAHELA RIVER.

The Monongahela River is one of the great commercial arteries of the United States. Along its shores mills, mines and factories furnish a tonnage equaled in no other territory in the world. The great bulk of this freight is bituminous coal, the hills on either side of the river its entire length being underlaid with the famous Pittsburg vein of gas and steam coal, while at a lower depth, and which some day will come upon the market, the Freeport vein lies dormant and ready to be placed before the consumer.

The mining of coal by the drift system has been in vogue along the Monongahela Valley for many years, operations beginning near Pittsburg, and conducted with such persistence that the supply in that vicinity and in close proximity to the river is practically exhausted.

As we proceed up the river the unmined deposits become greater in extent, at some points the virgin coal even yet awaiting the miner and his machine. For years the great industry of the valley was coal mining, but

gradually as the manufacturer realized the importance of being near his supply of steam coal, mills began to be erected which brought here diversified industries, until today mills and furnaces of almost every description supplement the immense tonnage of coal that is annually produced from the wealth-laden hills.

The Monongahela River is 128.5 miles in length. It is formed by the junction of the Tygarts Valley and West Fork Rivers in West Virginia, and flows in a northerly direction, through one of the most beautiful valleys in the world, to Pittsburg, where it unites with the Allegheny, the two rivers forming the Ohio, which flows in a southwesterly direction and empties into the Mississippi at Cairo. At its source the Monongahela is 420 feet in width, gradually assuming larger proportions as it flows on its way, reaching 550 feet in width at the Cheat River junction, 750 feet at a point further north, and reaching its maximum at McKeesport, 900 feet, where the Youghiogheny contributes its quota of water from the hills of the Blue Ridge range of mountains. The Monongahela drains an area of 7,391 square miles of territory, this being its water shed, and which contributes the water to bring on the periodical freshets during the fall, winter and spring months, and which are harbingers of prosperity to the coal mining industry of this great valley. The length of the river, via the Tygarts Valley is 235 miles, and by the Cheat River 240 miles. Its source on the Cheat River is exactly two degrees south of Pittsburg.

The slope of the Monongahela for nearly 70 miles above Pittsburg is not more than 8 1-2 inches per mile. The Monongahela, in its 90 miles within the limits of Pennsylvania, has no islands or bars dividing its channel. On the whole the river is easy for navigation, having ample width for steamboats with fleets or barges to pass each other with large margins for safety, the river averaging a somewhat greater width than in 1883. This widening of the stream is without doubt due to the wave action of steamers undermining the clay banks, causing them to cave in where the docks and dams have increased the volume of water in the channel. In the lower reaches of the river the caving of the banks has practically ceased, many miles of the shore being prevented from further erosion by the almost vertical walls of slag or other protection.

The Monongahela was always a stream of ever-changing volume. In the summer, sand bars here and there glistened in the sun, past which a slender stream gurgled over ripples too shallow for any craft save those especially constructed for the purpose. The bark canoe, so light that it could be carried past the swift or shallow water, comes first on the list of boats.

Instead of these, the early settlers made their canoes of logs hewn to a semblance of the birch canoe, then

hollowed them out, giving the name of "dug-out." From one log they grew in size by being made of two logs pinned together and hollowed out in the same way. The small ones were paddled, the larger ones poled or even drawn up stream by a tow line. In different sizes they were used for every purpose by the pioneers who, lacking roads through the densely-wooded country, turned to the streams as their one means of transporting merchandise. The "dug-outs" continued to be used until a slight improvement in the river channel allowed of larger boats. This change was first inaugurated by the river mills.

In 1770 steam was, of course, unknown, and power for driving machinery was obtained either by treadmill, in which horses or cattle were made to walk over an ever-turning wheel, by wind, or by water: the latter being used wherever there was a stream with fall enough to turn a wheel.

Owing to the shrinkage of the creeks and rivulets in dry weather, rivers were used where possible, but owing to the great cost of damming them and the risk of destruction of both mills and mill dams by ice or floods, it was a great undertaking to build a river mill. Once in operation, however, they were a source of profit. The unlimited power that drove them constantly night and day through the driest summers, attracted the settlers from a great area surrounding. Such a mill was built by Benjamin Parkison in 1772, opposite the mouth of Mingo Creek. In turn, there were many others, above and below the Ferry, which we now call Monongahela City. "As the mill-dams were built to take advantage of a slight fall or ripple an improvement in the channel was the result, when most of the river was forced into the narrow chute. Wing walls of boulders were thrown up at other places where there were no mills, and in a short time after the river mills came they had an improved channel from Pittsburg to Redstone or Brownsville. It was then practicable to navigate the Monongahela with an improvement on the dug-outs, and the flat boats came next, followed by keel boats, so called because they were sometimes timbered and built on a keel, instead of hewn from single logs, or planked crosswise on gunnals or "gunnels."

The keel boats, with a regular crew, carried a captain, and when the National Road, the great thoroughfare between the "far east" and the unknown west, began to heap the landing at Brownsville with freight, or through it with passengers from the stages and Conestoga wagons, there were always two personages of more than ordinary importance on hand. These awe-inspiring mortals were the stage driver and the keel-boat captain.

The National Road was completed to Brownsville in 1819, to Wheeling two or three years later, and from that date until the Pennsylvania Railroad, in 1852, en-

tered Pittsburg, the freight and passenger traffic was immense.

Over this limestone ribbon the travel of the divided continent surged for 30 years. The stages carried annually more than 20,000 people, while 4,000 freight wagons a year hauled enough to load a modern train each day, the greater portion of which passed up or down the river, and until after the dams were completed, keel-boats had most of this trade to themselves.

Capt. Caleb Harvey, ran a keel-boat called the Reporter, from Pittsburg to Brownsville, making quite regular time. A selected crew were carried, who from long service became expert in poling. As several men on each side set their poles and ran the boat forward at the same time, it was necessary to act in concert. The unfortunate man who made a misset was often thrown overboard by the pole in his hand being struck by the boat.

Previous to this date little had been done towards the permanent improvement of the Monongahela. A few wing-walls of boulders gathered the water into a deeper channel in places the mill dams with chutes through them also contributed to the same end, but when the river grew low in summer even the lightest keel-boats could not get through to Brownsville, and the National Road, completed to Wheeling, diverted the travel to that point on the Ohio, where the water was deep enough at all seasons for flatboats.

Kentucky was attracting emigration, the lower southwest country was being populated and an increasing traffic demanded a better route from the East than the long haul from Cumberland to Wheeling.

In 1782 the State of Pennsylvania had enacted that the Youghiogheny and Monongahela, as far up as they were navigable for canoes, within the bounds of the Commonwealth, were public highways. In 1814 the Assembly passed an act which provided that the Governor should appoint three competent men, one of whom was to be an engineer, to examine the different ripples, the distance apart, and estimate the cost of constructing dams.

The survey was not made as contemplated, and on the 15th of March, 1815, another act reviving that of 1814 for three years, was added. The examination of the river was made, but nothing resulted in the line of improvement by the State. In 1817 still another act was passed authorizing the Governor to incorporate a company to make a lock navigation of the river. This act appointed twelve men from Washington County and seven from Allegheny County to open subscription books for stock, which was to be \$78,000, in 2,600 shares of \$30 each. As soon as five hundred shares were subscribed the Governor was directed to issue the charter. The conditions of the act were not complied with, and forfeiture of the franchise resulted in 1822.

A few days after the expiration of the charter another act of assembly took the improvement of the river into the hands of the State and appointed three commissioners, with power to remove all obstructions which impeded or injured navigation, to employ suitable persons to perform such work, and \$10,000 of the money previously subscribed by the State was to be used for this purpose. The earliest suggestion of an improvement of the river by a system of dams and locks was in the report of a survey made for the State by E. F. Gray, a civil engineer, in 1828. Nothing further was done until 1832, when Andrew Stewart made an effort in Congress to have it done by the Federal Government. A public meeting at Waynesburg, Greene County, November 18, 1835, recommended and urged an improvement by the State, as Congress had declined to do it. Then came the Monongahela Navigation Company, authorized by act of Assembly of March 31, 1836. The stock was to be \$300,000, in shares of \$50. The company started in 1837 upon the following subscription of stock:

Citizens of Allegheny County.....	\$ 47,400
Citizens of Fayette County.....	25,400
Citizens of Washington County.....	1,000
Citizens of other counties.....	4,300
Monongahela Bank of Brownsville.....	5,000
Bank of U. S.....	50,000
To which the State added.....	125,000
Total	\$258,100

This, until after the work was completed to Brownsville, was its entire capital basis, and much of this was never realized.

The river was surveyed in 1838 by Milnor Roberts, and the length and altitude was found as follows: To Brownsville, 55½ miles, altitude above Pittsburg 33½ feet; Virginia State line, 90½ miles from Pittsburg, altitude, 74½ feet. Several changes were made in the different laws that had established the height of the dams, and work was commenced.

Dam No. 1 was let by contract to J. K. and J. B. Moorhead, December 17, 1839; No. 2 to Corey and Adams, and on October 18, 1841, both dams were put in use. July 15, 1840, No. 3 was let to Bills & Foreman, and No. 4 to Fenton & Patton, but in May, 1841, work on these two locks was suspended for lack of funds.

The two lower locks were completed for use October 18, 1841. A most disheartening crisis in the company's undertaking came up in 1842. The U. S. Bank broke up and failed to subscribe its second \$5,000 and the State had to give the company its bonds for a large portion of its subscription, these having to be sold for one-half their nominal value. In 1842 the State's financial condition was so low that the Legislature directed the sale of all its corporation stocks. This induced a number

of men of enterprise and capital to buy and complete the work to Brownsville. These men deserve to be held in high remembrance. They were James K. Moorhead, Morgan Robertson, George Sehnable, Charles Avery, Thomas M. Howe, John Graham, Thomas Bakewell, J. B. Moorhead and John Freeman. On November 13, 1844, the entire improvement was completed to Brownsville. Before the work had been completed the B. & O. Railroad had been built to Cumberland, 75 miles distant, over a fine road. The Pennsylvania Railroad did not reach Pittsburg until 1852. Here was a great harvest for the slack water and the Eastern division of the National Road to Cumberland. It taxed the road to its greatest capacity. It was literally crowded with stage coaches and wagons. In 1850 the Navigation Company carried 18,379 stage passengers and in each of the preceding years a greater number.

In 1852 the Pennsylvania Railroad was completed to Pittsburg and carried the travel and much of the freight previously carried by boats on the Monongahela. But by this time the local business of the valley had so developed that it made no serious drawback.

Then began the actual development of the Monongahela Valley, which has continued with uninterrupted progress from that day until the present time.

The construction of locks and dams Nos. 5 and 6 followed in later years, the Legislature by enactment in 1854 making it incumbent upon the company to put them under contract. Lock No. 7 was not to be completed until the United States Government had commenced work on the upper part of the river. Locks and dams 8 to 14 inclusive were built by the general government, thus giving the river a navigable stage to Fairmont, W. Va., to which point packets can now run during the entire year, except during freshets and freezeups.

Steamboat navigation began on the Monongahela River in 1814, when the *Enterprise*, which was built at Brownsville, left that place under command of Capt. Henry M. Shreve, and passed down the Monongahela, Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans. This was the first boat to make the trip to the Crescent City and return. Since that day the development of navigation on the three rivers has assumed mammoth proportions, as shown by the reports of the United States Engineer's office at Pittsburg, and in other cities along these great rivers.

In 1845 there were 4,605,185 bushels of coal taken through the locks; in 1872, 54,208,800, and in 1902, 170,000,000. The traffic on the Monongahela River for the last fiscal year amounted to 12,772,508 tons, an increase of almost 1,000 tons over the previous year.

Other boats followed the *Enterprise*, and their success no doubt stimulated boat building everywhere, and Elizabeth, Monongahela, Belle Vernon, California and

West Brownsville became centers of shipbuilding, from whose yards many fine steamers were turned out.

One of the best known boat yards was located near the site of the present paper mill in Monongahela City, from which the commodious packet, *Belle of Memphis*, was launched many years ago.

At Elizabeth, in 1801, the steamer *Monongahela Farmer* was built, being owned by the builders and farmers of the neighborhood. The boat was loaded with a cargo of flour and she sailed via New Orleans for New York. In 1803 the brig *Ann Jane*, of 450 tons, was built for the Messrs. McFarlane, who loaded her with flour and whiskies and sailed her to New York. This vessel was one of the fastest packets of her day, and was run as a packet to New Orleans for some time.

Passenger steamers were not neglected by these boat yards, and many fine packets were cradled on the ways along the valley, the business finally centering at Brownsville, where the Jacobs family had large interests, and who for years controlled the passenger steamers on the rivers. Up until 1867 but one line of steamers was in commission, when opposition steamers, the *Christian* and *Electer*, made their appearance. During the life of the old line such steamers as *Josephine* and *Consul* in 1844 were followed in regular order by the *Louis M'Lain*, *Baltie*, *Atlantic*, *Jefferson*, *Luzerne*, *Gallatin*, *Elisha Bennet*, the line including the *Chieftain* and *Electer* after the consolidation. After that time the *Geneva*, *Germania*, *James G. Blaine*, *Adam Jacobs*, the *I. C. Woodward* and the *Columbia*, the last two boats being still in commission, and making regular trips between Pittsburg and Fairmont.

Development of the bituminous mines along the valley naturally resulted in the building of steamboats of a more powerful pattern. The boats of the olden days were good in their class and transported millions of bushels of coal to the southern markets. Many of the boats built over 40 years ago are still in commission, although in some cases nothing but the name survives. New boilers replacing the old ones, new engines, replaced piece by piece, while the woodwork renewed from year to year has completely transformed the old timers.

Of later years boat building, especially of the towing steamers, has made great strides. Unfortunately the industry has for the time being disappeared from the Monongahela River, and the only yard that makes any pretense to ship building is the one located at Elizabeth and owned by the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal & Coke Company. While boats are repaired at this plant, new work is the exception, but one new boat, to the writer's knowledge, ever having been built at these yards, the new "*Enterprise*," successor to the boat of the same name formerly owned by the W. W. O'Neil Coal Company, and sold to the Monongahela River Con-

solidated Coal & Coke Company at the organization of the corporation nine years ago.

As to the later boats on the river, the "J. B. Finley" and "Sprague" offer the most advanced type. Both steamers are of the low pressure pattern, with great power, capable of handling immense tows of coal on the southern rivers, for which they were especially designed. The "Sprague" in particular offers many features not found in any other towing steamer in the world. Built in Duhuque, Iowa, in 1902, of steel hull, and compound machinery, she has been capable of developing sufficient power to easily handle 50,000 tons of coal in one tow on the Mississippi River. Her scene of action is between Louisville, Ky., and New Orleans, La., towing coal to the southern ports and bringing immense tows of empties north. An idea of the immensity of this towing steamer is found in the fact that her wheel, which is 40 feet wide and 36 feet in diameter, equals in weight some of the smaller towing steamers now in use on the Monongahela River.

These immense boats handle the products of the Monongahela Valley almost exclusively. Coal is the principal item of freight, but of recent years big trade has been developed in shipping steel rails, wire nails, and other bulk freight to the Southwest, and from there distributed to the various centers.

On a smaller scale the development of the towing steamers on the Monongahela River have kept pace with the traffic. Many improvements have been made on these smaller boats, which have been important advancements over the old time steamboat, as exemplified in those of earlier days. The dimensions of the hull have been increased, until the ideal towing steamer at the present time, in view of the increased dimensions of the locks, measures 150 feet on deck, with 28 foot beam, and 4½ feet depth of hold. Engines capable of developing from 500 to 600 horsepower are installed, which makes them capable of handling tows of good size in the upper Ohio River, as well as earing for all the pool traffic. Late boats of this character are the "Monitor," formerly the "W. H. Flint," and the "Rival," both fine examples of their class.

The development of coal in the upper pools is keeping pace with the advance in boat building. Since the completion of the locks and dams above Morgantown the slack water system is extended to Fairmont.

Notwithstanding the increased rail traffic, the traffic the transportation by water will always be a factor in the commercial life of the nation. The United States Government has finally come to the realization of this phase of national life, and ultimately the Ohio River will be canalized its entire length with a nine-foot stage of water, making it navigable for large shipments at

all seasons of the year, instead of during freshet periods, which at times come with great irregularity.

At the present writing there awaits shipment in the Pittsburg harbor and the pools of the Monongahela River about 15,000,000 bushels of coal, destined for the southern markets, and which will be placed as soon as navigation will permit. From the Monongahela River to the coast country, in the immediate vicinity of New Orleans, is a matter of 2,000 miles. Over this long stretch of natural canal, only a small portion of which at the present time is improved, boats and barges containing from 750 to 1,000 tons of coal are transported at a small comparative cost, delivering it to the customer in the southern land at a reasonable figure, making it possible to develop the great industries of that country. Without this means the southland would never have been able to make the development she has in the past years, especially in the growing of sugar cane, which forms such a prominent part of the agricultural development of many of the southern states.

Time and space forbid an extended history of the various boats that plied the Monongahela River, and assisted so materially in its commercial development. The pioneers in the coal trade, the firms established over forty years ago, did much to bring to the valley that supremacy which its products justified. The Browns, the Waltons, the O'Neils, the Gilmores, of which Capt. John Gilmore was the controlling factor, all did great work in this development. This latter firm began coal developments in Rostraver Township, below Webster, before the outbreak of the Civil War. Capt. John Gilmore opened the Wildeat mine, in the lower end of the present town of Donora, in 1863, and ten years later opened a tract of coal in the town of Webster. In the vicinity of Monogahela City the late Lewis Staib did much to develop the coal trade, operating at one time the present Catsburg mine, as well as many others in this immediate vicinity. The late James Warne was another pioneer in the coal trade, the Ivil mine being originally opened by him, to be sold later to the Jones interests, and later by them to the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal & Coke Company.

In conclusion. Recent years have found the Monongahela Valley making great strides. In 1892 Monongahela City celebrated the centennial anniversary of its founding. At the time Cherleroi was but a small village. It is true its promoters had great faith in its future, but its growth has surprised even its most ardent supporters. Monessen was not thought of, and not even a shadow indicated that Donora would ever exist. Like water seeking its level, modern business demands have made it imperative that industrial establishments locate near their fuel supply, and the result is the towns which have just

recently become such prominent features in our everyday life.

One hundred years ago the forest, lonely and unbroken, the river shallow and useless. Today the valley teeming with thousands of operatives, pulsating with the ceaseless throb of commerce, as it takes from the hills its "sunbeams in carbons," or fashions in the mill the mighty structures which assist in the development of other lands, bringing in exchange the many blessings we enjoy.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

Among the very early telegraph lines was that constructed between Pittsburg and Steubenville along the old turnpike. It was dismantled about the middle of the last century and its stock was worthless before 1860.

The first telegraph office in Washington was opened in 1849, the line following the National Pike. It was a private enterprise and was in charge of Operators Alexander Wilson and Freeman Brady, Jr., both of whom in after years became prominent attorneys. The enterprise was soon abandoned.

A telegraph line was put in successful operation again between Washington and Pittsburg in 1863. The line had been removed from the Cumberland Road about eight years previous to that time, and the people of Washington "were isolated from the rest of mankind as far as intelligence was concerned." The line was soon completed through to Wheeling. Washington County is now served by the Western Union Telegraph lines.

TELEPHONES.

The first telephones to enter the county were familiarly known as the Bell. In 1884 its rights of way and franchises were obtained under the name of the Central District and Printing Telegraph Company. Its introduction was slow and rates high.

The Federal Telephone Company secured franchises and rights of way in the eastern part of the county and through Washington and bid fair to be a strong competitor with the Bell. It was either originated by the latter company to prevent real competitors or was absorbed by it. Many of its poles are still standing and in use with the electric lighting company under a restriction not to permit any telephone company to use them. This restriction has encumbered several streets with twice as many poles as would otherwise be needed.

While the Federal company was being gradually strangled the service of both companies was extremely unsatisfactory, affecting the eastern and middle portions of the county. Other companies had been formed and attempted to reach the center of the county, but were discouraged and defeated in their plans. Some of these were promoted by citizens of Washington County and

the dates of their organization and tendency of their short life, as well as their extinction, is indicated in the following sentence. The Federal company has ceased to operate and an ordinance was passed by the Washington council December 23, 1907, granting its petition and repealing among other ordinances the grant to the Washington Telephone Company dated April 16, 1894—to the West Penn Telephone Company, January 24, 1902—to the Home Mutual Telephone Company, May 9, 1899—to the Washington County Telephone Company, June 21, 1898. The final clause of the ordinance shows a part of the consideration for this surrender to be that the Federal company "shall leave standing all its poles, to which are now attached the wires of the Fire Alarm System of said borough, and release and relinquish its rights and property in said poles to said borough for its sole and only use and remove the remainder of said poles by the first day of February, 1908."

Notwithstanding this contract, certain poles which were left standing were sold to the electric lighting company at \$5 each with restriction they should not be used for telephone purposes.

In 1904 and 1905 franchises were granted to the American Telegraph and Telephone Company and the Pittsburg and Allegheny Telephone Company, respectively, over the streets of Washington. This was followed soon by underground conduits laid on Main Street, Washington, and the National Telephone Company taking advantage of the above mentioned grant to the P. & A. was admitted to a direct competition with the Bell.

In 1905 the Bell Telephone Company enlarged the capacity of its exchange in Washington and installed the central energy system by which one calls "Central" by removing the receiver instead of cranking a bell as formerly. At this time the long distance service was improved by the addition of two new lines to Pittsburg, making five lines to Pittsburg, two to Wheeling and one to Waynesburg. On July 1, 1903, there were 563 Bell telephones in Washington and 72 in Canonsburg. Now there are almost 2,000 in Washington and nearly 400 in Canonsburg.

Telephone communication in the country districts has also taken remarkable strides since the Farmers Mutual Telephone Company was organized in 1904, backed by local capital, headed by J. Miller Munce. A contract was entered into with the Bell Telephone Company, which agreed to confine its business to the corporate limits of the towns, while the Farmers Mutual has care of the entire outside districts. The Farmers Mutual has constructed more than 40 miles of circuit, making it possible to gather at least 500 subscribers around Washington and Canonsburg, the most of which is already accomplished. The following telephone companies are connected with the Bell company: Beallsville, Buffalo.

Hickory, Martins Mills, McMurray, Old Concord, Prosperity and Scenery Hill telephone companies.

The National Telephone, after laying its conduit on Main Street, was delayed in getting funds, but its appearance not only caused the Bell to improve its plant and service, but to reduce its rates after its officers had met once or twice with committees appointed at a citizens' town meeting. In announcing to the citizens' committee in 1907 that a reduction of rates had been decided upon, the officers would not admit that the citizens' meetings had any influence, but stated that the company had decided of its own free will to reduce rates—they were going to reduce anyhow.

The National had commenced stringing wires and to exhibit their automatic phones, with which the citizens were much pleased, as it gave instantaneous connection without ringing up an intermediate party.

This led to much competition in securing subscribers' contracts by both companies in the winter of 1907-8.

The National has now P. & A. connection throughout Pittsburg and connections at Wheeling and at many points in Washington County, as well as a goodly subscription list in Washington. The interesting contest for the county seat which is the key to a large part of the surrounding country is not near its end, and some future historian will record the result.

Other companies have operated in portions of the county and other contests have taken place, but the greatest and the deepest laid schemes are those briefly indicated above.

The Bell rate for single line before 1908 was \$54 per year. They reduced this service to \$42 and made other reductions. Their rates are now, for business single line, \$42; two party line, \$33; for family lines, \$27; two party, \$24; four party, \$18. This company met the prices set by the National company for family service but have not yet met the rates set by that company for business service, which are \$36, \$30 and \$24.

CHAPTER XX.

GEOLOGY.

The Pittsburg Coal—Origin of Coal—Varieties of Coal—Geological Divisions with Respect to the Coal Measures—Upper Coal Beds—Pittsburg Coal Bed—Geological Strata under Burrough of Washington—Monongahela River.

The geology of Washington County is interesting not only because of oil and gas rocks and sands, but because of the coal. The Pittsburg or River vein of bituminous coal is one of the best defined and easiest found geological formation in the county. Some knowledge of geology seems necessary for those interested in coal or engaged in mining.

In common with the larger part of the workable coal of the world, the Pittsburg coal was accumulated during what is known to geologists as the Carboniferous period. As the Carboniferous period is but one of the three periods of the Carboniferous age; and as the Carboniferous age is itself but one of three ages of the Palæozoic era, which is one of the four great eras in the recorded history of the earth, it will be seen at once that the period during which the coal was formed was comparatively short. The Pittsburg seam (incorrectly styled "vein") covers an area of 14,000 square miles, and is the principal seam of the so-called coal "measures," which range in thickness from 4,000 to 4,500 feet.

The Pittsburg coal district is a part of the great Appalachian coal field—the largest in the world—and Washington County lies in the heart of the northern part of this Appalachian district.

That all coal is of vegetable origin is no longer doubtful. The best and most structureless peat may, by hydraulic pressure, be made into a substance having many of the properties and uses of coal.

Coal consists partly of organic or combustible, and inorganic or incombustible matter. Thus, when it is burned the organic or combustible matter is consumed and passes away in the form of gas, while the inorganic, or incombustible, is left as ash. As the percentage of ash rises the coal becomes poorer, and the so-called "bony" coal, which contains 30 to 40 per cent ash, is the valueless refuse of the mines. If a coal contains more than 10 per cent of ash it is probably impure, that is, mixed with mud at the time of its accumulation. Coal, even when pure and thoroughly carbonized, consists still of many varieties, having different uses, depending upon the

proportions of fixed and volatile matters. In pure and perfect coal, then, the combustible matter is part fixed and part volatile, which may easily be separated by heating in a retort. By this means the volatile matter is all driven off and may be collected as tar, oil, etc., in condensers, and as permanent gases in gasometers. The fixed matter is left in the retort as coke.

As the proportion of fixed and volatile matter in the coal varies the uses to which the coal may be put are affected. For example, when the coal consists wholly of fixed carbon it is called "graphite." This is not usually considered a variety of coal, because it is not readily combustible, but it is evidently only the last term of the coal series.

When the combustible matter of coal contains from 90 to 95 per cent of fixed carbon it is called "anthracite." This coal burns with almost no flame, produces much heat, and is admirably adapted to all household purposes. With a hot blast it may be used in iron smelting furnaces. The Pennsylvania anthracite field is in the eastern part of the State.

If the combustible matter contains 80 to 85 per cent fixed carbon, and 15 to 20 per cent volatile matter it becomes semi-anthracite, or semi-bituminous coal of various grades. These are free burning, rapid burning coals, producing long flames and a high temperature, because they do not cake and clog. They are admirably adapted for many purposes, but especially for rapid production of steam, and therefore for locomotive engines. Hence they are known as "steam coals."

Again, when the volatile matter rises to the proportion of 30 to 40 per cent the coal becomes "full bituminous," which burns with a strong, bright flames, and often cakes and forms clinkers. This is perhaps the commonest form of coal and may be regarded as typical coal.

If the volatile matter approaches or exceeds 50 per cent then it forms "highly bituminous" or fat and fusing coals. This variety is especially adapted to the manufacture of gas and coke, and of this coal the Pittsburg seam is constituted.

Geologists have called that portion of the earth lying on top of the Pittsburg, coal approximating 487 feet, the upper productive series. The portion lying above the Waynesburg sandstone, above the upper productive series, they speak of as the upper barren series. Below the Pittsburg coal they speak of as the lower barren series, which continues to the Mahoning sandstone, 602 feet. Next below this lies what is called the lower productive series.

These names are given for the sake of convenience of reference, in order to divide the rocks of the coal measure. The distances, of course, are subject to great changes in different localities, because the Pittsburg coal as well as all other strata lying above and below, rises and falls. These rises and depressions occur sometimes toward the north or south as well as from east to west. In geological language the earth waves are called "anticlines" or anticlinals and the troughs or depressions are known as "synclines" or synclinals. The line along the top of the wave from which the rocks tip or slope each way, corresponding to the comb (as the top of a house roof) is called the crest or "axis" of the anticline. The bottom or trough between the anticlines are called synclines. In addition to the variations indicated by the dips and rises of the various waves, there is a general dip of 16 feet to the mile toward the south, which seems to be quite regular. The principal geological lines reported by geologists run almost parallel to the ridges of the Allegheny Mountains.

The surface of land in the county shows much variety. It is abrupt and rough on the river front, with fine rolling ground with good sized hills back until near the West Virginia line. The southwest and northwest corners are considerably broken and hilly because of the streams running westward. In the northern part of the county the rocks of the hills belong to the lower barren series, but in the southwestern part of the county the upper barren series become prominent. Throughout the county the great limestone of the upper barren series is a surface rock.

The Belle Vernon anticline runs under the county east of Charleroi, cuts through East Bethlehem Township and passes into Greene County just across the creek east of Clarksville.

The Pigeon Creek syncline (so called in the Brownsville quadrangle) passes at the eastern edge of Hazzard, which is the eastern part of Monongahela City, strikes Pigeon Creek $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwest, follows along and near the creek, passes at the western edge of Bentleysville, where it is known as the Waynesburg syncline, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Scenery Hill, on through the Amity quadrangle and goes out into Greene County $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of Bissel or Martins Mill. There is some discussion among geologists whether this is continuous or whether

there is not a too decided break in the line near Bentleysville, to warrant it being considered the same geological wave.

The Amity anticline, sometimes called Pin Hook or Lone Pine, crosses the B. & O. Railroad track at Venetia, extends between Kammerer and Dunningville, through the village of Lone Pine $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Amity, and into Greene County $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the corner of Morris Township and two miles southeast of Conger Station on the W. & W. Railroad.

The Nineveh syncline starts from the eastern side of Thompsonville, continues $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north, then passes 1 mile east of Zediker, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Chamber's Dam, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Baker's Station and out under Greene County, three miles west of the corner of Amwell and Morris Townships.

The Washington anticline has not been fully reported, but the indications are that it comes under the county about one mile west of Hill's Station, crops out on "Dam Hill" across the creek from Canonsburg, passes $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of the old Enterprise mine, continues near Tylerdale Station, through West Washington, touches the southeastern corner of Buffalo Township, continues close to the Pleasant Grove Baptist Church, thence by East Finley Postoffice, passing out of the county $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles west of Simpson's Station and Postoffice, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the corner of the two Finley Townships.

The bottom of the Finley syncline lies almost parallel to the Washington anticline and rises near the junction of Rocky and Templeton Runs. Its bottom is broad and irregular toward the south but rises and narrows abruptly to the northeast. The greatest contraction occurs one mile south of Fargo, where there are certain changes which raise the bottom of the syncline sufficiently to form a small basin to the north.

There is a shallow trough or depression again where Buffalo Creek crosses the Buffalo and East Finleyville Townships. Then there is a rise of 60 feet to the next basin, which extends from Coffeys Crossing to Woodell, from the northeastern end of this basin. The bottom of the syncline swings northward, rising about 100 feet to the mile, passing through Chartiers Township, west of Arden.

The Claysville anticline is traced under the county passing near Good Intent, near Claysville, passing northeast by Claysville and west of Taylorstown, to the north of Gretna.

The Bulger anticline is a gentle wave passing in this general northeastern direction close to the large cut at Bulger, formerly Bulger Tunnel. It is well defined but has not been traced to great length.

The Burgettstown syncline, mentioned also as the West Middletown syncline, passes a short distance east of West Middletown and thence across the northwest corner

of Hopewell Township, near Cross Creek. It is sometimes called the Cross Creek syncline. It passes on west of Burgettstown and seems to culminate near Five Points in Hanover Township. Of all the wave lines in the county this one is nearest north and south.

Upon all these lines indicated there are rises called domes and drops called basins, and crosscuts frequently called troughs. These facts and many more relating to the surveys and underlying strata of Washington County have been obtained at a large expense and a great expenditure of time and energy by geologists walking over the country, making surveys and looking for rocks. There are geological indications upon the surface which are entirely unknown to nearly all those who have spent their lives in the county.

UPPER COAL BEDS.

The Washington coal bed, Little Washington coal, Waynesburg B coal, Waynesburg A coal and Waynesburg Main coal are names given to indicate veins found in Washington County, as we descend from the highest points towards the Pittsburg coal bed. The first mentioned is said to be from 6 inches to 11 feet in thickness and is mined in Amwell, Morris, Donegal, Buffalo, Canton, Franklin, South Strabane townships and is of workable thickness in several localities in Jefferson, Hopewell, Mt. Pleasant and Independence Townships. The last vein mentioned is found in thicknesses varying from 6 inches to 11 feet and is mined at Lone Pine, in Amwell Township, where it is 5½ feet thick. Three other veins have been traced as lying below the Waynesburg coal, but we are informed that all these veins above the Pittsburg coal have but little commercial value at present.

PITTSBURG COAL BED.

This famous bed needs no description. Geologists state that with rare exceptions this bed is double, consisting of a roof and a lower division, separated by a clay parting, which varies in thickness from one-fourth of an inch to nearly three feet, and frequently contains thin strings of coal which are connected with the roof division. The lower division of the Pittsburg coal is from three and one-half to nine feet thick and contains three persistent partings, usually thin, which divide it into four benches, known as the "Upper," "Bearing-in," "Brick," and "Lower Bottom." The coal from the lower division of the Pittsburg coal is somewhat brittle, caking, rich in volatile combustible matter and containing a variable percentage of sulphur. In some portions of the district it exhibits layers of cannel along the top, and occasionally, as along the Panhandle in Washington County, it becomes a very superior block coal.

The Pittsburg bed is exposed in East Bethlehem, East and West Pike Run, Alleu, Fallowfield, Carroll, Union, Peters, Hanover, Robinson, Smith, Jefferson, Chartiers and North Strabane Townships in Washington County.

It is interesting to know the foundation under the Borough of Washington and we give the geological strata in the coal shaft dug in 1864-65, a few rods from the Chestnut Street depot.

Surface soil and clay.....	depth not given
Blue clay.....	4 ft.
Gravel.....	5 ft.
Black slate, like roofing slate.....	18 in.
Limestone.....	4 ft.
Blue clay or shale, like fireproof brick is made of.....	15 ft.
Coal.....	8 in.
Gray shale, like fireproof clay.....	6 ft.
Freestone.....	5 ft.
Gray limestone, between beds varying from six inches to three feet.....	175 ft.
(About the center of this 175 feet is 20 feet of white limestone in which are salt springs.)	
Black slate, such as is found at Arden Mill, two miles north.....	12 ft.
Gray soft limestone.....	8 ft.
Very hard, gray, flinty limestone.....	5 ft.
Blue shale, mixed with iron.....	50 ft.
Sandstone, mixed with fossils.....	15 ft.
Slate.....	3 ft.
Pure bituminous coal.....	5 ft. 6 in.

MONONGAHELA RIVER.

A study of this river shows that in the vicinity of Lock No. 5 the river at one time cut westward about one mile into Washington County. At Stoekdale and at other points it was far off its present location. Belle Vernon was at one time west of the river. These abandoned channels and river changes are said to have their causes in the near approach of glaciers from the north. The glacial ice-sheet came from the north almost onto this county. The Monongahela River, which formerly flowed northward through the Beaver River to join Lake Erie, was evidently changed by the arctic conditions. It seems probable that when a portion of Allegheny County was under the glaciers, the short summers which then prevailed kept the rivers which flowed north dammed with ice. It would break first near the heads of the streams and the broken ice would tend to form jams or gorges which in time compelled the streams to find a new outlet. This is the only apparent theory to explain many peculiar things, including certain clay beds and sand beds along the Monongahela, in some of which large blocks of sandstone from the mountains of Virginia are found. Geologists say that not only the Monongahela but the Allegheny and Beaver Rivers formerly flowed northward to the St. Lawrence basin.

CHAPTER XXI.

OIL AND GAS.

The First Gas Well—First Oil Operations in Washington County—Oil Companies—Gordon Sand—Big Injun Sand—Productive Wells—Expenses and Profits—McDonald Oil Field—The Matthews and Mevey Wells—Late Operations and Production—The Dornan, Cross Creek, Cherry Valley and Burgettstown Fields—Measurement of Wells—Gas Fields and Gas Companies—The Washington and Zollarsville Gas Fields—The Amity and Somerset Gas Fields—Uses of Gas—Reckless Use and Waste—Value—Oil and Gas Sands with Table of Measurements.

Encyclopedias refer to the first gas well as being drilled in 1824 at Fredonia and used for illumination, but in 1821, three years before this date, Messrs. McCook and McClelland, while engaged in boring for salt water on Little Chartiers Creek, about six miles from Washington, toward Canonsburg, found gas at about 210 feet, in very large quantities. This gas well was considered a phenomenon and was not piped because that was the wooden age, and not the age of coal nor the succeeding age of natural gas.

Operations for oil in Washington County began in 1861. The Eureka Oil Company, a local organization, sunk a well in Amity on the property now owned by the heirs to John Johnson. It was sunk to a depth of 900 feet and abandoned. Operations by other companies were carried on without success near Prosperity, Lone Pine and South Strabane Township and a well was dug 6 or 8 feet square in Smith Township, about 75 feet deep, on the lot about a mile west of Candor on a branch of Raccoon Creek. This excitement was caused by oil produced in wells from 100 to 400 feet deep near Georgetown in Beaver County, which in those days were "kicked down" with a spring pole.

These unsuccessful attempts were of short duration. In 1880 C. D. Robbins, Harry Robbins, his son, and C. O. Patch, his son-in-law, came from New York State and located in Burgettstown. The Niagara Oil Company was incorporated and many leases were obtained under that name. Within a short time two wells had been drilled on the Alexander McGugin farm in Mt. Pleasant Township, and the largest flow of gas in the world was then struck at 2,245 feet. The persistent energy of C. D. Robbins and friends soon resulted in two companies being organized, one piping gas to Pittsburg from the

high pressure wells and the other to Steubenville from those of low pressure.

Stimulated by the operations in the northern part of the county, the People's Light and Heat Company was organized by local men of Washington, Pa., and their drilling under the guidance of William G. Gihson struck gas on the Hess farm, one mile from the Court House, on April 30, 1884, at a depth of 2,068 feet. This led at once to piping gas into Washington.

Another organization, the Citizen's Oil and Gas Company, drilled a well on the Gantz mill lot at Washington and struck oil at 2,191 feet. This set the oil operators to the northeast, as well as the people of Washington, on fire with excitement. Other wells had been drilled but under very discouraging circumstances and some were already shut down. The town became almost immediately filled with oil operators and speculators and agents of every description. A guard was set upon the Gantz well, and to his credit it should be related that he refused \$3,000 from secret messengers, who wished to look at the oil. Upon this report being made to some members of the company, this honest man was discharged almost immediately. It is not definitely known who, if anyone, received the amount which had been previously offered him. This well gave rise to the name "Gantz sand." It is pumping yet, but from a lower sand.

On August 22, 1885, a well drilled by the People's Light and Heat Company on the Gordon farm, a half mile west of the Gantz mill lot struck oil at 2,392 feet, giving origin to the name "Gordon sand." It flowed 25 barrels an hour and was then the deepest producing well in the world. Later during the year it averaged 124 barrels a day for 39 successive days.

Drilling became an energetic and exciting business at a number of places in the county. 10,500 barrels were produced that year. The farm owner usually got one eighth of the oil. On January 6, following, the Alvin Smith well, two miles northeast of town, produced 1,500 barrels in one day. Two months later the Manifold farm well, two miles east of town, opened up a good pool of oil at 1,405 feet. This sand was the nearest the surface of any yet struck and it was called the "Big Injun." This was followed by a few other wells in that locality in this sand, and a few other wells have been producing in the different parts of the county in the "Big Injun." The well produced 700 barrels the first day. In April, 1886, a well on the Clark heirs farm, near the Fair Grounds, led the pace by blowing out 2,000 barrels daily. Two four-inch pipes were kept busy most of the time delivering the oil into the tank. Sixteen producing wells and 4,000 barrels daily production was the result at the close of May. In the next month production rose to 10,120 barrels, and the month of October it was 17,549 barrels daily.

The Standard Oil Company reduced the price to 60 cents, which was a cut of almost one-half. This did not prevent active operations and both oil and gas were being produced in large quantities and the waste of gas was enormous. South Strabane came to the front again with wells on the George M. Cameron farm, the Berry farm, the William J. Mountz farm, the William Davis farm and others. The large well on the Clark heirs farm seemed to be excelled by the well on the George M. Cameron farm. This had flowed 140 to 170 barrels per hour and in November was producing 125 barrels per day. Other wells produced large quantities, one of them producing as high as 1,258 barrels in one day. According to the Washington Reporter, the number of producing wells up to September 13, 1886, was 61 at the average cost of \$8,000, which would make a total of \$488,000. Twenty-five dry holes were found. The bonuses and purchases of land for oil experiments amounted to \$466,000. The estimated expense of running the wells was \$75,000. The total estimate of cost for the entire year was \$1,184,700.

A most interesting book could be written upon the fortunes won and the fortunes lost about this time. One company had nine wells operating at different points near Washington very soon after the excitement began, but none of these wells were ever completed. The drilling of this field was learned by experience and many wells got into trouble in the red sand at 500 or 600 feet which was so soft that the drilling could not be stopped until through the sand and the casing placed. The hotels and many private houses were filled with men from the "upper oil country." The greatest production was confined to a very few farms, some had from 10 to 30

wells apiece and some which made a good showing were operated with only one or two wells.

Town lots became an attractive location and the eastern part of the town, much of which is now built up, was drilled closely until injunction proceedings were started in court which prevented further drilling within the town limits. Many wells were close to private dwellings and one or more were so close that one could almost step from the back porch onto the derrick floor. The sound of the anvil and sledge and the puffing of steam engines were heard on all sides day and night.

All this has passed, but many wells are still operating, although few are being drilled. By the year 1889 drilling had been extended as far east as Linden and on the west a large pool had been opened at Taylorstown and beyond. The fourth and fifth sands were by this time found below the Gordon sand. At Ewing Station, now Meadowlands, on the Chartiers Valley Railroad line, the South West Penn pipe lines established a pumping station and pumped oil out of Washington County from their large tanks into Beaver County. Some 30 or 40 iron tanks were erected, mostly on the farm obtained from John H. Ewing, and these had a capacity of almost 30,000 barrels each. The effect on the town was magical and houses large and small went up rapidly.

The oil field known as the McDonald Oil Field was opened up about the year 1890. It was the greatest white sand pool ever discovered. The upper or younger sands are usually white, the older or lower beds are of brown or reddish sandstone and are usually more regular than the upper sands. The McDonald field lay both in Allegheny and Washington Counties and covered almost 12,000 acres. The wells were considered expensive but their production was enormous and depressed the market. Low prices prevailed during the three years of the McDonald climax in operations, and in the older section of the region where nothing but 5 or 10 barrel wells were expected, drilling came almost to a standstill. The oil producers who followed the business looked upon the field as being a losing one because so many town lots were drilled upon that the closeness of the drilling and the depression in the market made a loss to many operators instead of a gain. Heavy bonuses and large royalties were paid to add to the losses. Upwards of 60 wells were drilled upon town lots.

It was in this pool that the famous Matthews well was struck that produced more oil than any well previous to the Texas gushers, and when first drilled during the early part of 1891 was rated as a 50 or 60 barrel well. On July 17, 1891, it was drilled deeper and increased its yield from 60 barrels a day to 40 barrels an hour. In September of the same year the production of this gusher was increased from 20 to 240 and then to 600 barrels an hour. On October 17 the well was still further

increased to 720 barrels an hour, but in a few days it dropped off to 450 barrels an hour, and its production during five years was close upon 800,000 barrels. The famous James Mevey well followed the Matthews, and at one time had a production of 650 barrels an hour. Such phenomenal producers could not fail to exercise a most depressing influence upon values.

In less than three years the McDonald field had yielded up over 22,000,000 barrels, with the drilling of 1,266 wells, 121 of which were non-producers of oil. The amount and value of the production of the McDonald pool, as shown from the pipe line runs down to the close of 1893, follows:

1891.....	6,376,187	\$ 3,843,577
1892.....	9,672,044	5,428,923
1893.....	6,046,089	3,941,475
Total	22,094,320	\$13,213,975

Since 1893 1,000 more wells have been drilled in and about the McDonald pool, and 200 of the number were dry, but the production has been constantly on the wane and the output is around 3,200 barrels a day, which is less than a five hours' yield of the Matthews gusher at the height of its career.

On the first day of September, 1891, the McDonald pool production was 13,000 barrels a day. By November 1st it had increased to 77,000 barrels, and on November 5th to 84,300 barrels a day, which was the high-water mark of the pool. The enormous increase in production required quick work on the part of the pipe line to care for the oil. Very little was wasted.

The Murdocksville field in the north corner of the county was opened and made considerable production. In 1901 the Dornan field was opened by a producing well starting off with about 50 barrels, on the farm of Silas Dornan, two miles northwest of Burgettstown. The Cross Creek field followed a few years later and the Cherry Valley field began producing also. These three fields found their oil in the 100-foot sand. Gas was also struck at a number of wells and a large one was struck on the Thomas Coal farm west of Burgettstown several years before the opening of the Murdocksville oil field.

A new field has been opened up in the Burgettstown vicinity and several good wells are being found on the A. H. Kerr farm near the fair grounds. Three wells have been drilled by the Lawrence Oil and Gas Company, which are making about 15 barrels per day. The Harvey farm, adjoining, found a 20-barrel producer, and Joseph E. Donaldson and brothers obtained two pumpers on their farm adjoining the Kerr. The Kerr farm was formerly the property of Andrew Boyd. The farm of J. Murray Clark, Esq., near the Francis coal mine, at the western edge of Burgettstown, found a 10-barrel producer. These new wells are opening the land which

was condemned 20 years ago by the drilling on the Lilburn Shipley farm and also by some later dry holes. The most recent excitement was occasioned by drillings in East Finley Township and especially on the farm of W. L. McCleary, of Washington. The farms in that neighborhood being largely in the hands of a few operators, little will be known of this field and the production will create no great excitement.

Much of the talk of the oil men was bewildering to the novice. The "forty-five degree line" and the "twenty-two degree line" sounded mysterious. The geological books published by the Government, mainly since the oil development, aimed to show the result of the drilling. It proves what the drillers said, "the drill alone will tell."

The geologists have recently traveled all over the county and mapped it into what they call quadrangles, which are made without regard to county and state lines. In Washington County the oil is found principally in what is known as the Burgettstown, Claysville and Amity quadrangles. These are so named because the towns mentioned lie almost in the center of the quadrangle, each of which contains 227 square miles and is a little longer north and south than it is east and west. They are based on north and south lines and the western boundary of the Burgettstown quadrangle cuts through Hanover Township, half way between the farm of James P. McCalmont and Paris, and passes about a mile east of Eldersville. The east line cuts half way between Primrose and McDonald. The north line extends one and one-half miles into Beaver County, and the south line runs one mile south of West Middletown.

The Claysville quadrangle starts at this south line, one-half mile south of Old Concord, and extends well into Greene County. The Amity quadrangle lies immediately east of the Claysville. Anticlinals are indications of rock formation which have been traced on the surface at various points in the county, upon lines which run usually 45 degrees east of north and sometimes 22 degrees east of north. Their general course follows the line of the Allegheny Mountains, and the rise at the anticlines with the drops at the synclines or troughs appear as if the mountains had been caused by an explosion, causing them to rise up and the wavelike motion receding from them caused these anticlinal rises and the syncline drops, which seem to gradually decrease until they are apparently lost in the more level country in western Ohio. This idea of an explosion is not presented as the origin but merely as an illustration to indicate the wavelike formations which extend northeast and southwest through Washington County, and which are more distinct in some places than in others.

The oil bearing strata does not underlie the entire county. The lines of the different beds are fairly well



TRINITY HALL, WASHINGTON



NORTH MAIN STREET, WASHINGTON



WASHINGTON TRUST BUILDING, WASHINGTON



CHILDREN'S HOME, WASHINGTON

known by the records of the drillers. Very much important data was lost by neglect in keeping records of wells. It often happens that gas is produced in a number of sands in one locality, and sometimes in the same well. In some localities two or more sands produce oil, but as a usual thing this is not the case.

The most important feature of the Burgettstown quadrangle is the Burgettstown syncline. It extends from West Middletown through Five Points near the northern boundary, where there is a peculiar formation of a shallow syncline east and west. The next basin to the south is at the bottom of the most pronounced east-west break of the Burgettstown syncline. The next basin to the south is named from Cross Creek village, although its center is more than a mile east of that place. Near the south end of the quadrangle is the Claysville basin, which extends into the Claysville quadrangle, its center is a little east of Middletown.

In the Burgettstown field few wells are drilled below the 100-foot sand. In the McDonald field most of the oil and gas comes from the Gordon and the fifth sands, by a comparison of a large number of records it is found that the Big Dunkard sand is from 35 to 100 feet thick and is known to drillers as the gas sand. The average distance of the Big Dunkard sand from the Pittsburg coal is 600 feet. In Amity quadrangle this sand is frequently found on top of the upper Freeport coal and is, on an average, 500 feet below the Pittsburg coal. About 840 feet below the Pittsburg coal is the salt sand, often a gas producer. About 1,050 feet below the Pittsburg coal is the Big Injun, which was so named by a driller in Washington County, on account of the thickness and hardness of the sand. A break in this sand causes it to be found sometimes a little lower and has given it the name of Squaw sand. This sand has shown signs of oil at different places in the Burgettstown quadrangle but no productive wells have been reported. This is the same sand from which the freak Manifold well, east of Washington, produced 700 barrels daily.

In measurement of wells sea level is taken as a common basis, or the Pittsburg coal, which is one of the most regular and easily ascertained geological formations. Variations in sands and inaccuracies in many measurements permit only approximate statements of depths.

About 1,500 feet below the Pittsburg coal the Bitter Rock sand is found, heavily charged with salt water. Between 1,600 and 1,700 feet below this same vein of coal is the Berea sand of Ohio, sometimes called the 30-foot shells. One hundred feet further brings one to the Red Rock and 100 feet more to the Hundred-foot sand, which is the most prolific sand in the Burgettstown quadrangle. The Hundred-foot sand and those above it,

up to and including the Big Injun sand, belong to the so-called Pocona formation, which geologists say was formed at a different period from the lower formation.

About 100 feet below the Hundred-foot is the 30-foot, which has produced oil in a portion of the Burgettstown field and yielded gas at other places. About 210 feet below the Hundred-foot sand is the Gordon sand, which is the principal producing sand toward McDonald and Westland. Sixty feet below the Gordon is the Fourth, and 120 feet below the Gordon is the Fifth sand. The Gantz is not reported around Burgettstown, but it is about 100 feet above the Gordon sand in other places. The distance from the Gantz to the Pittsburg coal seems to vary more than that of any other persistent sand. It runs from 1,790 feet in the Ross well in Chartiers to 1,985 feet in the J. L. Thompson well in Zollarsville. It is like the upper sands, having a gradual increase in the separating distance from northwest to southeast.

The gas fields occur generally in anticlines, the oil fields, part way down the slope if water is present, and in the bottom of synclines if water is absent. To this there are some few exceptions, but the general belief is that the most favorable location for oil seems to be on the flanks of the anticlines. Gas is found either on the broad anticlinal arches or the synclinal slopes—always, however, higher up the slope than where oil is found. If the sand is dry or free from water the oil may be found at the bottom of the trough or syncline. If the sand contains salt water the oil if found would be above it and toward the top of the wave or anticline. The dip from the crest of the anticline to the bottom of the syncline is often at the rate of 200 feet to the mile. Wells were sometimes spoiled by drilling through the oil into salt water.

The line between the Claysville and Amity quadrangles cuts through Washington. The Gordon sand in the great Washington-Taylorstown pool is from 1,000 to 1,200 feet below sea level. It is impossible to learn how much oil was taken from this field. Almost all the oil of Washington County was bought by the subsidiary concerns of the Standard Oil Company. The oil is of a high grade petroleum, with a paraffin base and quite pure. It is generally black, but in a few cases amber or even transparent.

GAS.

Twelve important gas companies are producing natural gas in Washington County. In order that they might find gas below, they have frequently cased off the oil in higher sands, which might have made paying wells. Fields of moderate wells may yet be found in localities drilled over for gas. One of these may yet be opened in the Hundred-foot north of Gretna.

The Buffalo gas field includes all the gas territory on

the high dome north of the Washington-Taylorstown oil pool. From it has been produced an enormous quantity of gas, which comes in varying amounts from all the principal sands below and including the Gas sand. Most of it, however, is obtained from the Salt, Gantz, Gordon, Fourth and Fifth sands. Southwest of Buffalo and in one or two wells to the north the Salt sand is a heavy producer. Northeast of Buffalo most of the gas comes from the Gordon sand, though some is from the Fourth and Fifth sands. Farther east the Gordon seems to be the most productive, so far as is shown by the records. Many of the wells in this sand are still producing.

On the small dome north of Claysville are located a number of wells which obtain gas from the Gordon sand. The majority of the other wells in this vicinity are obtaining their gas from the Fifty-foot and Big Injun sands.

About three miles west of Prosperity gas is obtained from the lower portion of the Hurry Up, or the Big Dunkard sand, and also from the Fifty-foot sand. On the eastern slope of the Washington anticline, near the south end of the dome south of Washington, are a number of gas wells.

Since oil and gas were discovered in the Amity quadrangle twenty years ago, drilling has been conducted on a large scale and very profitably. There are no large towns in this quadrangle and it has not been closely drilled or had much excitement in producing.

The Washington field extends in a northeasterly direction from a point near Claysville, in the western part of the county, through the town of Washington and across South and North Strabane Townships to the vicinity of Linden. This field includes the Morgan, Willetts, Davis, Taylor, Barre, Smith, Manifold, Munce, Cameron, Thome, Wright, Linn, Rooney, Martin, Wade, Kuntz, LeMoyne and other farms, which were widely known at the time of the oil excitement for their many producing wells. This field contains many gas wells also.

The principal and only large gas field in the Amity quadrangle is the Zollarsville field, which contains about 70 wells, located mostly in West Bethlehem Township and the borough of Deemston. It has a length of five miles and a breadth of about two miles. In the Waynesburg quadrangle south of Zollarsville there are a few wells in this same belt. The yield is principally from the Elizabeth and Bayard sands.

In general, producing gas wells are much more scattering than oil wells and are spread widely over the area. To a few wells in the central part of Amwell Township, between Hackney and Lone Pine, the name "Amity" field is often applied. Along this same line to the northeast a small group is encountered west of Odell, in West Bethlehem Township; and in Somerset Township there

are a number of good wells, referred to as the "Somerset" field.

Many gas wells are producing along the Monongahela River. These are in what geologists call the Conuellsville quadrangle and are very valuable. Other facts relating to coal, oil and gas will be found among the history of the townships.

The principal company doing business in Washington County is the Manufacturers Light and Heat Company, which during the past few years has merged most of the smaller companies which operate in this field. (See history of Washington Borough.) During the past few years hundreds of miles of additional pipe line have been constructed from the natural gas fields and indications are that the pressure and volume will be maintained for many years to come.

As a source of heat it is unrivaled in the household, as it is also in the workshop for the generation of steam and in various metallurgical operations, and as a source of light even in its crude state it will in many cases give good illumination, which is much improved by the use of an Argand burner and chimney. However, it remained for the Wellsbach mantle, now in universal use throughout the area supplied by natural gas, to produce from natural gas the most perfect and economical of lights.

As a source of power it stands at the head of the list for economy, both as to expense of installation and expense of operation. The natural gas engine is used most extensively in the petroleum fields, for pumping the petroleum to the surface in the thousands of small producing wells. In very many instances the flow of natural gas from the upper strata above the petroleum-producing rock in the well is sufficient to supply a gas engine to pump a cluster of from six to thirty wells.

It has been supplying the power for a large number of factories and operations in the gas field and lately it is extensively applied in creating the power by which the natural gas is compressed from a low to a high pressure when the original pressure has failed and the pipes are insufficient to deliver the necessary quantity of gas at the well pressure. A number of these compressors work up very closely to a thousand horsepower. The saving by using the natural gas engine over the steam engine is from 40 to 50 per cent.

At Finney Station was built one of the first electric power pumping plants ever used. It was erected by the South Penn Oil Company in 1901 or 1902. This method is very much cheaper than by steam boilers and engines and less liable to accident. Over 100 wells can be pumped at one time and the cost per well per hour has been estimated at less than 10 cents.

The heat produced by natural gas with its forced pres-

sure is much more intense than is produced from generated gas. The original pressure of gas in Washington County district was about 500 pounds to the square inch, minute pressure, and the annual rental of a well \$500. Since its discovery every gas field in the State has shown a constantly declining pressure.

The value of the natural gas supplied in 1901 was greater than that of any preceding year, though the quantity was greatly exceeded when it was first introduced extensively, from about 1883 to the close of 1889. During this period of six years it was used in the most extravagant and reckless manner, with many crude appliances, and it was paid for at a rate that in many instances was less than one-half the price of the equivalent of coal. Large quantities were allowed to escape and go to waste from the mouths of hundreds of standing pipes from Saturday evening to Monday morning. It is highly probable that in these six years of reckless consumption four times the present production was consumed annually.

As the visible supply grows less the value becomes more apparent and the appliances for consuming the gas were greatly improved after the introduction of the meter. The pipe line companies greatly improved their methods in securing better joints, in shutting off wells that were not needed to keep up the pressure in the mains and in manipulating the wells themselves.

OIL AND GAS SANDS.

Drillers' Names.—In Washington County all the oil and gas yet discovered have been produced from beds of sandstone, or "sands," as they are called. The various sands penetrated by the drill have been given common or fanciful names by the drillers, and these names have come into common usage as descriptive of the various beds. Their relations are shown in the following table, which is from the measurements of the Amity quadrangle, or southeast of Washington:

Geological Formation.	Drillers' name for sand rock.	Geologists' name for rock.	Average thickness in this area, ft.	Interval to top of bed from Pittsburg coal, feet.	Correlation with sands in neighboring fields.
Washington	Bluff sand	Waynesburg sandstone	60	+ 390	
	Waynesburg or Pinhook coal	Waynesburg coal	5	+ 330	
Monogahela	Mapletown coal	Sewickley coal	6	+ 110	
	Pittsburg coal	Pittsburg coal	10	0	
Conemaugh	Murphy	Morgantown sandstone	100	- 200	
	Little Dunkard sand	Saltshurg sandstone	30	- 370	
	Big Dunkard sand	Mahoning sandstone	100	- 500	Hurry-up sand.
Allegheny	Connellsville coal	Upper Freeport coal	6	- 600	
Pottsville	Gas sand	Kittanning or Clarion sandstone	70	- 800	
Mauch Chunk	Salt sand	Pottsville sandstone (Homewood + Connoquenessing)	180	- 900	
	Red rock	Mauch Chunk red shale	100	-1,050	
Pocono	Big lime	Greenhrier limestone	60	-1,150	
	Big Injun or Manifold sand	Burgoon sandstone	300	-1,200	Mountain sand.
	Squaw sand	Burgoon sandstone	130	-1,530	
	Thirty-foot sand		170	-1,750	Berea or Butler County gas sand
	Gantz sand		60	-1,900	First sand—Hundred foot sand
	Fifty-foot sand		100	-1,950	
	Nineveh Thirty-foot sand		30	-2,050	Second sand.
	Gordon Stray sand		30	-2,100	Gray or bowlder sand.
Chemung	Gordon sand		50	-2,130	Third sand.
	Fourth sand		50	2,200	
	Fifth sand		50	2,300	McDonald sand.
	Bayard or Sixth sand		50	2,400	
	Elizabeth sand		20	2,500	
			30	2,700	Warren First sand.
				2,750	Warren Second sand.

+ indicates above Pittsburg coal; - indicates below Pittsburg coal.

Following is a table of sands as they may approximately be found below the Pittsburg coal in Jefferson Township, well to the northwest of the county:

- Pittsburg coal, 0.
- Real Freeport coal, 360 feet.
- Freeport coal or Hurry Up sand, 600 to 640 feet.
- Salt sand, 810 to 840 feet.
- Big Injun, 1,000 feet, 200 feet thick.
- Squaw sand, 1,300 to 1,330 feet.
- Berea or Thirty-foot shells, 1,600 to 1,650 feet.
- Hundred-foot sand, 1,780 to 1,850 feet.

- Thirty-foot sand, 1,880 to 1,950 feet.
- Gordon stray sand, 1,951 to 2,020 feet.
- Gordon sand, 1,973 to 2,043 feet.
- Fourth sand, 2,035 to 2,215 feet.
- Fifth sand, 2,128 to 2,298 feet.

The well records of Smith Township show the top of the Salt sand to be between 850 and 940 feet below the Pittsburg coal, the Big Injun about 1,050 feet below the coal and is from 230 to 290 feet thick. Below the Big Injun is a fairly regular stretch of 540 feet to the

Hundred-foot. This interval contains the Squaw, the Thirty-foot shells and the Red Rock. The top of the Red Rock is less than 100 feet above the Hundred-foot sand. There is some doubt whether or not the Thirty-foot shells represent the Berea sand in this township. The driller in Smith Township might be deceived by what is known as the Bavington vein of coal, five feet thick on the

McBride farm along the creek east of Bavington, and 26 inches thick at the iron bridge above Bavington, where it is 115 feet below the base of the Pittsburg coal. Two other veins of coal in a well one-half mile northwest of Burgettstown, at 385 and 550 feet below the surface of the ground, were found. The mouth of the well was less than 100 feet below the Pittsburg coal.

CHAPTER XXII.

COAL.

First Coal Bank in Washington County—Early Coal Operations—Early Mines—The Coal Industry Stimulated in 1841-44 by the Building of Locks—Value of Coal Lands near the Monongahela River—Coal Operators—Opening of new Mines due to Railroads—Recent Coal Development—Coal Companies and their Operations—Vesta Coal Company—Ellsworth Collieries Company—Pittsburg and Westland Coal Company—Development in Western Part of County—The Coke Industry and the Companies Engaged in this Business—Production for 1907—Tables of Statistics—Some General Facts of Interest in Regard to the Quantity of Coal in Different Parts of the County and its Quality with Table by Mr. J. W. Bealcau.

The earliest coal bank in Washington County of which we have any knowledge was the one marked on the original plot of Bassett Town (now Washington) made in 1781, at the edge of the present college athletic grounds. The next one mentioned is the one at Cauonsburg, which, when John Canon laid out the town in 1788, was given for the use of the inhabitants. Dr. Absalom Baird had a coal bank in Washington, in the Kalorama addition, prior to 1800. James Allison opened a bank near McGovern in 1802.

In the first twenty years of the century the new industry assumed greater importance. Steam engines were introduced into manufacturing; industries requiring considerable coal were established, and the population that was attracted to the rapidly growing villages found coal so cheap that it was used with a freedom in the household scarcely known in other and less favored localities. However, the principal fuel—wood—was very abundant and no other fuel was known in the country.

In 1820 coal mining was commenced on a small scale at Coal Center, and three years later to a considerable extent at Limestone, both places on the Monongahela River. Among the pioneer coal operators in this region were John Jenkins, Enoch Cox, Samuel French and Jesse Bentley.

Isaac Harris in 1837 makes mention of the fact that between Pittsburg and Brownsville there are 35 to 40 coal railroads reaching into the coal region in the hills on each side of the region proper. These roads brought the total production up to nearly 12,000,000 bushels, which he estimated to be worth 5 cents a bushel.

The product of these small operations, the early types of any of the small country pits of today, was transferred to boats, usually from 68 to 79 feet long, 16 feet wide and from 4½ to 5 feet deep, holding from

4,000 to 6,000 bushels of coal; and floated to Pittsburg or the Ohio River cities.

The following description is given of the typical mines of the time: "They are worked into the hill horizontally, the coal is wheeled to the mouth of the pit in a wheelbarrow, thrown upon a platform and from thence thrown into wagons. After digging in for some distance, rooms are formed upon each side, pillars being left at intervals to support the roof. The coal is, in the first instance, separated into solid masses, and is afterwards broken into smaller pieces for the purpose of transportation. A laborer is able to dig upward of 100 bushels per day."

The beginning of the construction of the Monongahela Navigation Company's system of locks in 1841 and their completion to Brownsville in 1844 incited a wonderful development of the coal industry, which has steadily increased through every decade, notwithstanding the competition of other regions and the use of other fields.

The early river mines were the Harlem coal mines, opened up by Judge Thomas Baird and H. H. Finley in 1844; the Catsburg mines at Monongahela City by H. H. Finley in 1857; Victory mines about 1860 by Rodgers, Rea & Co.; Warne mines by Crowthers, Conlter & Warne at Monongahela City in 1862; Dry Run near Monongahela City by Biddle & Tower in 1862; Mingo coal mines below Monongahela City; New Eagle mines, 1863; Barr mines, 1863, by J. D. Johnson & Co.; Black Diamond mines at Monongahela City by Robert Robison in 1863; Shire Oaks mine, 1864; Stockdale mines, by John Stoaf and Charles Cokain about 1875; Courtney mines, 1878; Garfield mines by Holmes Bros. & J. S. Neel, one-half mile below Courtney in 1881; Banner mines Nos. 1 and 2; Cineinnati mines above Courtney; Cliff mines at Shire Oaks; Old Coal Bluff mines early owned by William and Samuel Bossley; Buffalo mines a mile above Shire Oaks; Black Hill mine;

Gilmore mines; American Works; Wood's Run mine at Elco; Champion mines at Elco; Eclipse mines at Stony Landing near Elco; Caledonia mines; Globe mines; Neel's mine and the Karob mines above West Brownsville.

Many of these mines have long since ceased operating. The Diamond Coal Company, which has just opened up a mine at Huston Run, is now developing the last of the virgin coal in the lower pool of the Monongahela River. The heavy draft on the coal seam has practically exhausted the coal adjoining the river, and it is now necessary to go back many miles in some cases to reach the vein. Within a few years all the coal to be delivered to the river tipples must be hauled, as some of it is now, through underground tunnels to reach the place of loading. The coal close to the river has sold in late years at as high as \$1,800 per acre.

A shaft mine, probably the first in the county, was opened three (town) squares from the court house in Washington in 1864.

The north section of the county was opened up by the P. C. & St. L. R. R., finished in 1865. In 1863 \$100 per acre for surface mostly underlain with crop-coal was an enormous price. The early mines on this road were Brier Hill, Primrose, Walnut Hill, Midway Black coal mines east of Bulger, and Whitestown and Keystone west of what was then Bulger Tunnel.

The pioneer coal operators in this section were J. D. Sauters & Co., T. Burr Robbins & Co., Thomas Taylor, and G. W. Crawford & Co.

The Chartiers Valley Railroad was completed in 1870 and the Allison coal mine, of Jonathan Allison, the Locust Grove mine, of Albert Shupe & Co., and the mine of J. V. H. Cook were opened up.

The Pittsburg Southern Railroad was finished in 1879 and among the early mines on it were the Union Valley mines, of Florsheim & Young, mine of David M. Anderson, and the shaft mine near Washington, by V. Harding.

The Millers Run or Bridgeville and McDonald branch, was built to Reissing probably a little before the year 1890, and extended to Bishop in 1891. This began the opening up of coal in that region, and demonstrated what could be done by active deep shafting.

RECENT COAL DEVELOPMENT.

The remarkably prosperous condition of the country since 1897 and 1898, has been the wonder of at least the younger generation and it is doubtful if the men of maturer age have seen anything to equal the period through which the nation in general has just passed. It is true there has been a wonderful revival of activity in the business world, during the last century, one of the greatest issuances of greenback money. However, these

bonds have been comparatively short lived, while the ones now commanding attention have come apparently to stay.

Washington County real estate has been a vast asset to its owners during these good times, and prices were eagerly paid for both surface and coal, which fifteen years ago would have been considered fabulous. The boom came in a calm, quiet way, but with irresistible force, and before those who had not kept in touch with the situation knew what had happened, the county was in the grasp of the boom.

The Monongahela branch railroad was opened through Bentlysville to open up the Ellsworth mines for operators from Cleveland and Chicago about the year 1900.

Pittsburg-Buffalo Coal Company. One of the first coal firms on the scene of action was that of John H. Jones & Company, formerly independent operators at Monongahela, who seeing the possibilities of a railroad along Ten Mile Creek, took up immense holdings of coal in Clark Township, Greene County, and the Zollarsville section. Thousands of acres were taken up at an average of perhaps \$18 per acre, much of it was at \$16, and some at \$20. By 1904 this company had 18,000 acres of coal included in three fields. One at Zollarsville, one at Venetia opened on a small acreage, one at Canonsburg on excellent coal said to have been sold by the farmers at from \$40 to \$100 per acre. They soon held a large tract at Burgettstown costing \$100 per acre.

In 1896 James Jones and Sons had formed a company to purchase the extensive interests of T. M. Jenkins and John H. Jones. In 1901 The Pittsburg and Buffalo Coal Company was organized, consisting of about the same people, and the next year the Manufacturers & Consumers Coal Company was formed. In 1903 the Pittsburg-Buffalo Coal Company absorbed the last two named companies. In 1907 and 1908 the Monongahela and Washington Railroad or the Ellsworth branch of the Monongahela Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was extended from Ellsworth to Marianna and Zollarsville. In 1906, previous to this, the Pittsburg-Buffalo Company had purchased a 13,000 acre block of coal in what is called the Ten Mile field at a cost, it is said, of \$1,800,000. This contained 900 acres of surface land. The company's block of coal fronts a mile on the Monongahela River and 5,000 acres can be operated for river shipments. Three of the most modernly equipped mines have been opened, one with a capacity of a million tons and the others 500,000 tons per year. The first, the one at Marianna, is said to be the largest mine in the world. The Pittsburg-Buffalo Company is one of the most important coal producing companies in the Pittsburg district and is managed by some of the most skilled and successful men in the industry.

The Pittsburg Coal Company or its operating concern, the Pennsylvania Mining Company, is the present owner

of a vast acreage of Washington County coal. The Pittsburg Coal Company, or as it is sometimes called, the "Railroad Combine," has immense holdings all over Pennsylvania, and to Francis L. Robbins, a Washington County man, is the credit. Mr. Robbins grew up in the coal business at Midway in Robinson Township, his father, T. Burr Robbins, being a well known operator. The Robbinses evidently kept their ears to the ground, for before the first indication of a boom in coal F. L. Robbins had laid his plans to form a huge company. This he did and the Pittsburg Coal Company, with its constituent companies was formed. The company is assessed with thousands of acres of coal in Washington County. The value of the assessed coal is over \$10,000,000. This company's holdings probably cost it more than the assessed value. Although much of the coal bought from the farmers was at low prices, it would even up, however, when the company came to purchasing coal from such veterans in the business as J. V. H. Cook, the late Dr. D. M. Anderson and E. T. Hitchman.

In the spring of 1907, L. A. Russel optioned for Pittsburg capitalists a block of some 3,000 acres of coal in Plum Run and Little Chartiers Run valleys, west of Huston. The prices paid for the block ranged from \$35 to \$100 per acre. The average being probably in the neighborhood of \$60. The entire block cost about \$200,000. The Midland Coal Company was formed and a mine opened at Plum Run, a mile above Huston. In 1901 the Western Washington Railroad built its line from Huston to Westland. At the terminus of the Western Washington Railroad, the Midland Company opened up another mine. After successfully operating the mines for several years the Midland Coal Company sold both of them together with the block of coal, to the Pittsburg Coal Company. In about 1899 the Pittsburg Coal Company came into Chartiers Valley and purchased the Hitchman and Upstill mine. In the summer of 1899 E. T. man and Upstill mine. In the summer of 1899 E. T. Hitchman bought a block of coal lying on either side of Chartiers Creek and extending from Canonsburg east to Hill's Station, a distance of about six miles. This block embraced in all about 6,000 acres and was later purchased outright by the Pittsburg Coal Company, the average price for the block being \$40 per acre. The entire block cost almost \$300,000. The Pittsburg Coal Company was organized with a capital stock of \$64,000,000 and was provided with a working capital of \$25,000,000 and \$1,200,000 of common and the same amount of preferred stock was kept in the treasury to purchase additional mines and plants. The Union Trust Company, of Pittsburg, several years ago advanced money on a \$25,000,000 bond issue which is a bare hint at the worth of these holdings. The Pittsburg Coal Company purchased in Chartiers Valley besides the mines of the Midland C

Company the mine of E. T. Hitchman, J. V. H. Cook's Sous mine at McGovern, the mines of the Miller's Run Mining Company, the Bishop Mining Company and other mines. In the northwestern part of the county on the main lines of the Pennsylvania, the Brier Hill, the Jumbo, the Ridgway and the Shaw mines were among those purchased. On the B. & O. Railroad, the Nottingham and Eclipse mines and on the river, the Banner, Courtney and Little Squaw mines.

MONONGAHELA CONSOLIDATED COAL AND COKE COMPANY.

The story of the formation of the Monongahela Consolidated Coal and Coke Company is a familiar one to most people but nevertheless interesting. Hon. J. B. Finley, at that time residing in Monongahela City, was the guiding spirit of this movement and when the company was formed was made its president. Mr. Finley literally took the "word for the deed" and early in 1897 began agitating a combination of the independent interests on the river front. He met with considerable opposition, but with the able help of a number of business associates overcame all obstructions and welded the river interests into one harmonious whole.

On October 2, 1899, the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, in its plan of consolidating, as far as possible, all the coal mines, steamboats, coal craft, docks, yards, etc., engaged in or connected with the river shipping interests of the Monongahela Valley, bought the plants with all the fixtures and personal property of the best mines along the river. Those operated by this company are the Black Diamond, Catsburg, Coal Bluff, Cincinnati, Eclipse, Crescent, Knob, Vigilant, Beaumont and Champion.

Of this coal but little was purchased from the farmers. That which was bought this way cost the company from \$150 to \$300 per acre. Recently the Pittsburg Coal Company and the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, familiarly known as the River Combine, have practically been and now are, under one management. The Pittsburg Coal Company secured the majority of the stock of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company in October, 1903.

Vesta Coal Company.—The only other big coal companies operating a number of mines along the river are the Pittsburg Coal Company and the Vesta Coal Company. The Vesta Coal Company started operation more than ten years ago and the controlling stock in the company was owned by the Jones and Laughlin Steel Company. In 1903, the United States Steel corporation absorbed the interest of the Jones and Laughlin Company. Six mines are operated. Numbers 1, 2, 5 and 6 are located near Allenport and Elco, and Nos. 3 and 4 at California and Coal Center. Very large shipments are made by river to the steel plants of Jones & Laughlin at South Side, Pittsburg, and the coal is turned into coke before being

put into use. The Vesta Coal Company has 6,000 acres of coal along the river.

Few people who are unacquainted with river business realize the importance and value of a stream like the Monongahela. It is by many times the cheapest method of transportation of coal and other heavy freight.

When the river is at a shipping stage the firm of Jones & Laughlin alone take from 60,000 to 70,000 bushels down the river daily. A load of this kind can be hauled from the up-river mines to the coke works below at a cost of about \$100. To carry this same amount by rail would require about seventy of the largest freight cars in use at a cost of \$10 per car or a total of \$700 for the load.

Ellsworth Collieries Company.—Another large concern operating in Washington County was the Youghiogheny Monongahela Coal Company, whose coal and shafts were in the region of Bentleyville, in the eastern section of the county. About 15,000 acres of coal was conveyed to John Simpson, May 1st, 1899. An average of \$30 per acre was paid for this coal. After blocking the property, Mr. Simpson transferred it to J. W. Ellsworth, who later conveyed to the Commercial Coal Company. This was on May 1st, 1901. On the 15th of May, of the same year, this coal was deeded by the Commercial Coal Company to the Youghiogheny Monongahela Coal Company. No consideration above \$1.00 is given in any of these deeds, but the Union Trust Company of Pittsburg held mortgages against the property for more than \$500,000. Thus it will be seen that an increase of over a million dollars has passed to the land owners; this banking house considered that it could with safety make the loan. It then became the property of the Ellsworth Collieries Company. It is doubtful if \$10,000,000 would be any inducement for the present owners to sell.

The Ellsworth Collieries Company is now making coke, which fact has increased wonderfully all the properties in the southeastern part of the county, good coking coal bringing from \$1,000 to \$1,900 per acre. The Ellsworth Collieries Company is now under the control of the Lackawanna Steel Company.

Pittsburg and Westmoreland Coal Company.—Soon after the Monongahela and Washington Railroad, or the Ellsworth Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as it is now known, was constructed, from Monongahela City to Ellsworth, about 1900, several coal companies opened up mines in the Pigeon Creek Valley. The Dunkirk Coal Company opened a mine at Frye Station. The Hazelkirk Coal Company opened two shafts at Hazelkirk and one at Van Voorhis Station, and the Braznell Coal Company opened one near Bentleyville. These mines were all purchased by the Pittsburg and Westmoreland Coal Company by whom they are now operated.

The western part of the county has been the portion most recently developed. The Wabash Railroad, Pitts-

burg Terminal, was constructed across Washington County and new mines have been opened up, especially in Jefferson, Cross Creek and Independence Townships. The towns along the Wabash have grown rapidly since the building of the road and Hickory and Avella are now good sized communities. Woodrow and Rea have also made great advances. The price of real estate and coal land has accordingly risen. One farm, before the railroad was constructed, was bought for \$40 per acre and now the present owners have refused \$250 per acre several times. About the time of the completion of the railroad, the Penobscott Coal Company, composed of Pittsburg capitalists, purchased about 1,000 acres of land in Jefferson Township. Farms extending along the Wabash Railroad towards Bethel Ridge were sold at a consideration of \$100 per acre. A switch from the main line at the Kline tunnel to the works, a distance of nearly one-half mile, was built. The opening was made on the John Buxton farm, which was purchased in fee. These works are large and equipped with modern mining facilities. The Prior Coal Company, which purchased a large acreage in Jefferson and Cross Creek Townships at a price reaching from \$100 to \$250 per acre, opened a mine near the village of Avella, in November, 1907. The Pittsburg and Cross Creek mine was opened up in 1906 near Avella, close to the Pennsylvania state line. The Washington County Coal Company's works are situated on the Studa farm in Cross Creek Township. They were started in 1906 and a branch railroad built to the mines. This is called the Pittsburg and Cross Creek branch. The Pittsburg and Washington mine was situated near Avella station, and was opened up about 1905. The Rex Carbon mine is just over the West Virginia state line in Brook County at Virginia Station. The Pittsburg and Southwestern mine was also opened up in 1905. This makes a group of seven mines about Avella. The Flinn Coal Company began operations in 1908 on the Jones place near Avella, but the works were soon closed on account of the financial stringency, as are some of the other new enterprises.

Since the opening up of the early mines on the old Pittsburg and Steubenville R. R., now the P. C. C. & St. L. R. R., and especially within the last eight years, many new mines have been put in operation. The Primrose of the Carnegie Coal Company, at Primrose Station; Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the Pittsburg and Eastern Coal Company at Cherry Valley, on the short branch road; the Francis Mine of the Pittsburg-Buffalo Coal Company, at Burgettstown; the Verner Mine of the Verner Coal Company at Bulger, and the Raccoon Number 1 Mine of the J. A. H. Stanford Company at Raccoon Station are among the latest operations. These made necessary the establishment of a large system of railroad yardage at Burgettstown and two branch railroads from there. In the year

1892, William Condit, one of the best known men on the south side of the county, conceived the idea that a field of coal surrounding Amity would sell. He was agreeing to pay at an average of \$9.00 per acre, and was optioning as fast as he could reach the farm houses and close the deals. He obtained several thousand acres. A year or two later he died and the incident was forgotten.

No one again appeared in the coal business in this section until about 1899, when John Kerr, of Greensburg, started his agents through that part of the county, asking the farmers to sign the now famous "string options." Instead of being an option, it was merely an agreement to option. Over 50,000 acres of land were signed up for the uniform price of \$16 per acre. However, before Kerr could get the papers drawn, the farmers refused to go on with the contract. It was thus that John Kerr, whoever he may have been, lost a fortune, for at that time no one believed the coal out there, if there was any, possessed any value.

Hundreds of acres of this same land have since been sold for \$40 per acre. It is on an average of 850 feet under the surface. Much of it still remains in the hands of the farmers and this is being held at \$100 and upward.

Many small independent companies have started up,

but the great majority of the coal is owned by the few large corporations.

The outlook for the development of the coke industry in Washington County is encouraging. It is only within the last four years that much progress has been made in the manufacture of this very useful product. In 1890 only 2,700 tons were produced in the county, while in 1905 the total output was 41,853 tons. During the years 1892 to 1895 inclusive no coke was produced in the county, but in 1896 the same number of tons as in 1890 was produced.

The companies now making coke are the Ellsworth Collieries at Ellsworth and Cokeburg, and the Bessemer Coal Company at Besco. The coal of the Vesta Coal Company on the river is manufactured into coke at South Side Pittsburg by Jones and Laughlin. The Pittsburg-Buffalo Company is building coke ovens at Marianna, and the Pittsburg & Westmoreland Coal Company in the region of Bentleyville. Within the last few years the coke industry has grown in the county and the indications are that within the next few years this will be one of the leading coke manufacturing counties in the state. Mining engineers now state that by a washing process coke can be successfully made from coal which heretofore has been considered too high in sulphur.

PRODUCTION FOR 1907.

The latest figures showing the production of coal in this county are taken for the year 1907. Washington County belongs to five different districts in the bituminous coal field, the first, seventh, thirteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth. In the table below the production is given for the mines in each of these districts and also the total for the county with the number of men employed.

It will be seen that Washington County ranks fifth in the state in the production of bituminous coal, and also in the number of men employed. Over 16,000 men in this county were engaged in this industry. The Pittsburg Coal Company is the largest individual producer of coal, although the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company is a close second.

The following tables give some idea of the rapid increase which this county has made in the production of coal during the past eighteen years and the output from the various mines of the operating companies. These tables follow:

FIRST BITUMINOUS DISTRICT.

Operator.	Mines.	Tons.	Men.	Location and Railroad.
Monongahela River C. & C. Co.	Black Diamond	344,447	359	Monongahela City, Mon. Div. of Penna.
	Catsburg	243,471	259	Monongahela City, Mon. Div. of Penna.
Pittsburg Coal Co.	Little Squaw	265,984	228	Dunlevy, Mon. Div. of Penna.
	Acme	124,376	146	Bentleyville, Ellsworth Branch of Penna.
Pittsburg & Westmoreland Coal Co.	Dunkirk	293,125	291	Frue Sta., Ellsworth Branch of Penna.
	Hazel Kirk No. 1	435,831	392	Hazel Kirk Sta., Ellsworth Branch of Penna.
	Hazel Kirk No. 2	248,180	245	Van Voorhis Sta., Ellsworth Branch of Penna.
	Schoeberger	371,124	298	Baird Sta., Mon. Div. of Penna.
	Ellsworth No. 1	572,542	736	Ellsworth, Ellsworth Branch of Penna.
Ellsworth Collieries Co.	Ellsworth No. 2	565,310	690	
	Ellsworth No. 3	295,898	571	Cokeburg, Ellsworth Branch of Penna.
	Ellsworth No. 4		109	
Vesta Coal Co.	Vesta Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6	583,425	513	Allenport and Eleo, Mon. Div. of Penna.
Charleroi Coal Works	Charleroi Nos. 1, 2	442,422	464	Charleroi, Mon. Div. of Penna.
Theodore Jones	Clipper	9,388	24	
Pittsburg-Buffalo Coal Co.	Marianna	6,670	56	Allenport, Mon. Div. of Penna.
Heslep Coal Co.	Heslep	4,680	21	Marianna, W. Bethlehem Twp., Ellsworth Branch of Penna.
Matson Coal Co.	Matson	1,000		
		4,807,873	5,315	

SEVENTH BITUMINOUS DISTRICT.

Operator.	Mines.	Tons.	Men.	Location and Railroad.
Pittsburg Coal Co.....	Briar Hill	169,237	211	McDonald, Main Line P. C., C. & St. L.
	Creedmore	171,790	266	Cecil Twp., Millers Run Branch Chartiers Ry.
	Jumbo	165,252	252	West of McDonald, P. C., C. & St. L.
	Laurel Hill No. 2.....	53,400	131	Cecil Twp., Millers Run Branch Chartiers Ry.
	Ridgeway	79,556	202	Bishop, Millers Run Branch Penna.
	Shaw	186,769	237	½-mile north Midway, in Rob. Twp., on spur of Penna. R.R.
	Primrose	174,812	246	Primrose, in Mt. Pleasant Twp., P. C., C. & St. L.
Pittsburg & Eastern Coal Co.....	Nos. 1, 2, 3.....	443,678	371	Cherry Valley, Smith Twp., Cherry Valley Branch P. C., C. & St. L.
Pittsburg-Buffalo Co.....	Francis	231,407	249	East of Burgettstown, P., C., C. & St. L. [C. & St. L.]
Verner Coal & Coke Co.....	Verner	216,054	295	Bulger, P., C., C. & St. L.
Bulger Block Coal Co.....	Bulger	204,898	292	Bulger, P., C., C. & St. L.
Pittsburg & Washington Coal Co.....	Fryor No. 1.....	144,008	143	Cross Creek Twp., Wabash.
J. H. Stanford Co.....	Raccoon No. 1.....	180,355	166	Raccoon Sta., P., C., C. & St. L.
Pittsburg & Southwestern Co.....	Donehoc	80,705	124	Independence Twp., Wabash.
Washington County Coal Co.....	Cedar Grove.....	68,517	123	Cross Creek Twp., Wabash.
Penobscot Co.	Penobscot	36,290	54	Avella, Wabash.
Pittsburg & Erie Coal Co.....	Armedti	33,055	85	Burgettstown, Burgetts Branch P., C., C. & St. L.
Cross Creek & Pittsburg Coal Co.....	Cross Creek	22,580	41	Cross Creek, Pg. & Cross Creek Branch Wabash.
Fryor Coal Co.....	Avella	4,307	51	Avella, Wabash.
		2,596,480	3,489	

THIRTEENTH BITUMINOUS DISTRICT.

Operator.	Mines.	Tons.	Men.	Location and Railroad.
Monongahela River C. & C. Co.....	Coal Bluff	179,686	278	Coal Bluff, Mon. Div. Penna.
	Cincinnati	259,355	249	Near Courtney Sta., Mon. Div. Penna.
Pittsburg Coal Co.....	Banner	160,392	182	Shire Oaks, Mon. Div. Penna.
	Courtney	20,155	58	Courtney, Mon. Div. Penna.
Star Coal Co.....	Star	103,965	88	Courtney, Mon. Div. Penna.
		723,553	8,531	

SIXTEENTH BITUMINOUS DISTRICT.

Operator.	Mines.	Tons.	Men.	Location and Railroad.
Monongahela River C. & C. Co.....	Eclipse	384,915	333	Stony Run Landing, near Elco, Mon. Div. Penna.
	Crescent	369,469	223	Crescent Landing, near California, Mon. Div. Penna.
	Knob	299,215	254	Near W. Brownsville, Mon. Div. Penna.
	Vigilant	247,350	255	California, Mon. Div. Penna.
	Beaumont	47,763	36	W. Brownsville, Mon. Div. Penna.
	Champion	35,888	40	Elco, Mon. Div. Penna.
	Diamond	253,823	203	Huston Run, Mon. Div. Penna.
Diamond Coal Co.	Diamond	253,823	203	Huston Run, Mon. Div. Penna.
Clyde Coal Co.....	Clyde	229,921	195	Near Fredericetown, Mon. Div. Penna.
Hessemer Coal Co.....	Bernard	20,999	116	Besco, on Ten-Mile Creek, on branch of Mon. Div. Penna.
Vesta Coal Co.....	Vesta No. 4.....	1,556,024	1,147	California, Mon. Div. Penna.
	Vesta No. 3.....	65,094	190	Coal Center, Mon. Div. Penna.
	Litzenberg	5,230	32	
		3,455,691	2,994	

SEVENTEENTH BITUMINOUS DISTRICT.

Operator.	Mines.	Tons.	Men.	Location and Railroad.
Pittsburg Coal Co.....	Allison	131,153	195	McGovern, Chartiers Railway.
	Eclipse	20,839	241	Peters Twp., B. & O.
	Midland No. 1.....	382,076	433	Midland, Westland Branch of Chartiers Railway.
	Midland No. 3.....	282,492	371	Westland, Westland Branch of Chartiers Railway.
	Nottingham	229,064	307	South of Hackett, B. & O.
	Manifold 1 and 2.....	484,715	351	Manifold, in S. Strabane Twp., Branch of Chartiers Ry.
Meadow Lands Coal Co.....	Meadow Lands No. 1.....	84,775	104	Meadowland, Chartiers Railway.
	Meadow Lands No. 2.....	322,592	291	1 Mile north of County Home in Chartiers Twp., Branch of Chartiers Ry.
United Coal Co.....	Rich Hill.....	290,039	331	S. W. Meadowlands, Chartiers Railway. [Chartiers Ry.]
	Dandy	71,350	85	Chartiers Twp., Westland Branch of Chartiers Railway.
Jos. Wise	Sally	12,366	28	
	Germania	21,945	38	East of Hackett, B. & O.
Pittsburg-Buffalo Co.....	Hazel	628,596	603	Venitia, B. & O.
		2,962,002	3,568	

The summary of the above tables shows that Washington County produced in the year 1907, 14,545,599 tons of coal and that 16,219 men were employed at the mines, inside and outside. Washington ranks fifth among the counties of the State in the production of bituminous coal. Fayette leads, with Westmoreland a close second and Allegheny and Cambria ahead of Washington. No other

county in the State produces as much as 10,000,000 tons of coal. In the table below it will be seen that Washington County has forged ahead in the coal industry since 1890. Even in 1900, eight years ago, the county produced but 4,884,828 tons, not much over a third of the production in 1907.

Summary Tons of Coal Mined.

First District	4,807,873
Seventh District	2,596,480
Thirteenth District	723,553
Sixteenth District	3,455,691
Seventeenth District	2,962,002

Grand total14,545,599

Number Men Employed.

First District	5,315
Seventh District	3,489
Thirteenth District	853
Sixteenth District	2,994
Seventeenth District	3,568

Grand total16,219

Rank by Counties—1907.

County.	No. Tons.	No. Men.
Fayette	28,989,053	32,426
Westmoreland	28,635,824	31,229
Allegheny	18,340,915	21,109
Cambria	16,087,747	22,359
Washington	14,545,599	16,209

Washington County's Increase.

Year.	Prod. (Tons).	Men.
1890.....	2,471,241	4,341
1895.....	3,450,694	6,835
1900.....	4,884,828	6,535
1901.....	5,602,593	6,971
1902.....	8,205,873	8,586
1903.....	9,271,996	11,170
1904.....	9,116,722	13,198
1905.....	11,097,834	13,521
1906.....	13,018,528	13,840
1907.....	14,545,599	16,049

Summary of Coal Companies.

Coal Co.	Prod. (Tons).	Men.
M. R. C. C. & C. Co.....	2,351,559	2,256
Pittsburg Coal Co.....	2,341,139	3,392
Pittsburg & Westmoreland Coal Co..	1,472,636	1,372
Ellsworth Coal Co.....	1,433,750	1,910
Pittsburg-Buffalo Co.....	866,673	908
Vesta Coal Co.....	1,626,348	1,269

The following results of tests of coal near Cross Creek as made several years ago by the gas companies in the cities named, is furnished by W. Craig Lee, Esq., who writes that the first test made by the gas company in Columbus, Ohio, was so good that they had to send for a second shipment thinking something was wrong with the first. The New Orleans Gas Company reported that it was the best coal they ever tested, except the second pool in the Monongahela River, and almost as good as that. The following shows that it is an excellent gas coal:

Gas Co.	Ft. per 100.	Candle Power.	Candle Ft.
Columbus, O.....	4.80	15.50	75.02
Columbus, O.....	4.60	16.80	77.28
Cineinnati, O.....	4.97	14.43	71.71
New Orleans, La.....	5.25	14.68	77.07
Ohio Penitentiary	4.82	17.25	83.14
Cleveland, O.....	5.22	18.30	99.00

The total assessed value of all coal sold in the county up to January, 1908, was \$35,154,846. The assessed value of all improvements made was \$2,070,060. The total number of acres sold to January, 1908, was 309,900, and since there are something less than about 594,720 acres of coal in the county, it is seen that over one-half of the coal of the county is in the hands of operators or speculators. One-third of the wealth of the county is in coal lands and mines.

It is estimated that the area of Washington County is 858 square miles of which about 773 square miles, or about 90%, are underlaid by Pittsburg coal.

With an average thickness of five feet, five inches, this vein will yield 5,406 tons to the acre, which, at one dollar per ton, is worth over \$2,674,000,000.

It is estimated that 1,000 tons of coal can be mined from an acre of coal one foot in thickness. Other facts regarding coal may be found in the histories of townships.

"This great coal bed," says Mr. John W. Boileau, "is well known for its persistency and uniform quality. It is the most important bed of coal in the world, and Washington County has been abundantly blessed by nature in giving it so valuable a deposit.

"About fifty-four feet above the Pittsburg coal is the Redstone coal, which in many places reaches four feet in thickness. About 120 feet above the Pittsburg coal is what is known as the Sewickley coal, only about three feet in thickness, and further above is the Uniontown coal and Little Waynesburg coal, and twenty feet above the Little Waynesburg coal is the Waynesburg bed, which in some places reaches a thickness of six to seven feet, and is used for local uses where it can be secured from the out-crops on the hillsides. This bed of Waynesburg coal is from 320 to 340 feet above that of the Pittsburg bed and about 125 feet above the Waynesburg coal is the Little Washington coal, and then there is a small bed of Little Washington coal. All of these named being above the Pittsburg coal, and are located in the hills that are high enough to include them.

"Below the Pittsburg bed of coal there are several beds of coal, among them being the Elk Lick coal, Bakerstown, Upper Freeport, Middle Freeport, Lower Freeport, Clarion coals, Kittanning coals, and Brookville coals. Few of these, if any, under Washington County, are workable beds. * * *

"In the mountain districts of West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee there are many beds of coal that are workable, but they are frequently high in the hills and erosion has cut out great portions of them, leaving comparatively but little of the coal. Then, again, the lower measures are irregular in quality and in quantity.

"The many outcroppings of the Pittsburg coal bed on the hillsides in Washington County has caused numerous

mines to be opened. The easy accessibility of the coal is one reason, and the nearness to the markets is another, and in looking over the different fields you can observe what great inroads are being made upon the Washington County coal supply.

“The Pittsburg coal outcrops along the P. C. C. & St. L. Railroad from McDonald to Midway, and then again from Bulger to the West Virginia state line on the west. In this district there are the mines of the Pittsburg Coal Company, the McDonald-Midway field, the Carnegie Coal Company, the Verner Coal Company, The Bulger Block Coal Company, Carbon Coal Company, Pittsburg & Eastern Coal Company, Pittsburg & Erie Coal Company, and the Pittsburg-Buffalo Company, the majority of whom are shippers of coal.

“Along the Chartiers Branch of the Pennsylvania from the Allegheny County line through to Washington are the large holdings and mines of the Pittsburg Coal Company, the United States Steel Corporation, National Mining Company property, the plant of the Pittsburg-Buffalo Company which is shipping 600,000 tons or more per year, the Meadow Land Coal Company, the United Coal Company, and the Manifold Mines of the Youghiogheny & Ohio Coal Company.

“Along the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad from Washington to Finleyville the line traverses, with few exceptions, the territory of the Pittsburg Coal Company. In the vicinity of Venetia, Anderson, Finleyville, Gastonville, the Pittsburg Coal Company is mining great quantities of coal. Along the Monongahela River, in the vicinity of Shire Oaks, Monongahela, Charleroi, Allenport, California, and West Brownsville, there are many large mines taking out enormous quantities of the coal from the outcroppings, as the coal is to be seen on the hillsides the entire distance—a direct line of seventeen miles, and by the river almost double the distance. The only place the coal goes under the water line is between West Brownsville and the outcropping at Frederick town and Millsboro, here erosion or drainage from Ten Mile Creek has caused the coal to outcrop.

“The Monongahela River, nature’s great water way, has been the main medium of transportation, and which resulted in the rapid depletion of the high grade coal in eastern Washington County. Years before the River Companies were merged the barges were loaded and steamboats towed them to various markets, to Pittsburg, to Cincinnati, and farther down to New Orleans. With the improvements on the Ohio it means much value added to the coal lands of eastern Washington County.

“If one enters the mines along the Monongahela River that have been worked steadily for the past four or five years, he will observe what great amounts of coal have been taken out. Great black holes exist along almost the entire line. They are hauling three or four miles or more

back from the river underground in dumping their coal on the railroad or the river. These conditions make imperative the building of such lines as from Monongahela through the Pittsburg-Westmoreland Coal Company property, the Lackawanna Colliery Company, which company has three large coking plants, and the line lately has been extended through to Marianna where the Pittsburg-Buffalo Company is constructing one of the most modern coal plants in the world. Everything in connection with it has been made with the idea of it not being necessary to be replaced for years. Miles of entry have been driven and modern machinery installed that will produce 2,500,000 tons of coal per annum. This mine alone will take out more than 225 acres of coal per year. Everything has been installed to enlarge the production and lessen its cost. For years to come it will be pointed out as an ideal mine. The Pittsburg-Buffalo Company have plans and are building 1,400 coke ovens at Marianna.

“To the west of this property is the Pittsburg-Westmoreland Coal Company who own 10,000 acres of high grade gas and coking coal. Then, along the narrow gauge from the Green County line to Washington in the entire distance are the large holdings of J. V. Thompson and I. W. Semans.

“The southwestern part of Washington County, along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has not been developed, although the coal bed in nearly every district has been purchased from the original owners and is in the hands of people holding same for investment.

“The Wabash Railroad from the Allegheny County line extending west traverses much area of the Pittsburg Coal Company, Wabash Coal Company, Pittsburg Terminal Railroad & Coal Company, Pittsburg & Southwestern Coal Company, the Pittsburg & Washington Coal Company, the Washington County Coal Company, the Greensburg Coal Company, and the Cross Creek Coal Company. These mines have all been opened up in the last few years, or since the Wabash line has been built.

As to the quality of the coal in Washington County, it varies greatly. In the extreme eastern part along the Monongahela River, from Millsboro to Monongahela, it has been mainly used for high grade fuel and shipped by the river interests. Not until late years has it been regarded as a high grade coking coal when properly prepared and handled. Jones & Laughlin were the first to use it in making coke. In West Bethlehem, Deemston, West Pike Run, Somerset, Fallowfield and Carroll Townships we find a basin that has been largely purchased for the purpose of making coke in the future. This coal has increased in price more than any other in the county, mainly because of its high quality. As we go west, between this basin and the Washington anticline, which passes northeast and southwest between this basin and Washington, and which extends northeast and southwest

and almost parallel with the Chartiers Valley Branch, we find a high grade fuel coal. The eastern portion may be regarded as a fair grade of gas coal. To the northwest of Washington and the western portion the coal is regarded as a high grade fuel coal.

With the many mines located within the county's borders making great inroads upon the coal of the county, it is a question as to just how long it will last. The 450,000 acres, or more, of the Pittsburg coal bed in Washington County would be entirely depleted at the end of twenty years, if the entire tonnage requirements were taken from this county, at the present rate of production and at the rate of increase for the past ten years. In other words, if we have an initial consumption of but 5,000 acres of gas, steam and coking coal per year and an annual increase of 15%, the area depleted at the end of twenty years would be about 600,000 acres. If the coal production and requirements did not increase, but continued as they have during 1909, the 450,000 acres of Pittsburg coal in Washington County would fill the requirements of the United States for ten years. The United States produced in anthracite and bituminous coal 450,000,000 tons during 1909, and Washington County's 450,000 acres of coal lands, at an average of 10,000 tons to the acre, means 4,500,000,000 tons, or ten years' supply of coal to the United States, at the present rate of consumption.

"Our largest tonnages have been taken out in the past few years, and if we continue on in our industrial progress at the present rate, our Pittsburg district will soon be depleted of its best coal.

"Washington County coal, whether it be in the eastern or western part, can always be regarded as a safe investment. Washington, Allegheny, Greene, Westmoreland and Fayette Counties furnished the best quality of coal, and are nearer the centers of consumption than the mountain coals of West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. If we are better located because of the twenty-five cents per ton freight rate, that means alone in the operation of Washington County coal \$2,000 to \$3,000 per acre. This fact, other than high quality, will always make Washington County coal valuable.

"It is quite true that the consumption of coal will increase greatly. The disappearance of timber and natural gas, and with the rapid stride in industrial progress, it is folly to think that we have reached our zenith in the production of coal. Is it not safe to predict that our great populated centers will need larger tonnage to meet their demands? With the development of the country from coast to coast every district will need fuel. The lighting, the heating and the power required will further increase the demand. New enterprises are undertaken and modern structures are being built. Several of our office buildings in our large cities require from twenty to forty tons of coal per day. Several of our Pittsburg buildings use 15 to 20 tons of coal per day.

This is consumed under the boilers, furnishing the light, heat, and power for elevators, etc., and every modern convenience requires additional coal, not only in the making of it, but in its future operation. Then there is every prospect that our railroads in handling the increased traffic will use greater amounts of coal as further progress tends to increase production and make broader demands for fuel. The foundation of all these industries and the force and power which moves the wheels of commerce is found in the lump of coal, which goes into the furnace and releases the stored up energy placed in the coal bed many thousands of years ago. Coal is, therefore, the fundamental basis of power, and it is the staple article which of necessity finds use and ready sale in every state in the Union."

Below is a table showing the quality and uses of coal in each township, prepared by John W. Bealeau.

Carroll Township, high grade coking, gas and steam coal.

Fallowfield Township, high grade coking, gas and steam coal.

East Pike Run Township, high grade coking, gas and steam coal.

West Pike Run Township, high grade coking, gas and steam coal.

Centerville Borough, high grade coking, gas and steam coal.

Demston Borough, high grade coking, gas and steam coal.

West Bethlehem, high grade coking, gas and steam coal.

Somerset, high grade coking, gas and steam coal.

Anwell Township, coking, gas and steam.

South Strabane, gas and steam.

North Strabane, gas and steam.

Peters, gas and steam.

Morris, coking, gas and steam.

South Franklin, coking, gas and steam.

North Franklin, coking, gas and steam.

Canton Township, high grade steam coal.

Chartiers, high grade steam coal.

Cecil, high grade steam coal.

East Finley Township, high grade steam coal.

West Finley, high grade steam coal.

Buffalo, high grade steam coal.

Blaine, high grade steam coal.

Hopewell, high grade steam coal.

Independence, high grade steam coal.

Mt. Pleasant, high grade steam coal.

Cross Creek, high grade steam coal.

Jefferson, high grade steam coal.

Smith, high grade steam coal.

Robeson, high grade steam coal.

Hanover, high grade steam coal.

CHAPTER XXIII.

BANKS IN WASHINGTON COUNTY

Philadelphia Bank—Bank of Washington—Early Washington County Financiers—Franklin Bank of Washington and First National Bank of Washington—Early Banking Legislation—Uncertain Values of Early Paper Currency—William Smith's Private Bank—Bank of J. Alexander & Son—Hazlett Bank—Canonsburg Savings Fund Society—Farmers Bank of Deposit of Canonsburg—Peoples Bank of Monongahela City and Monongahela City Trust Co.—The Hopkins, Wright & Co. Bank—Washington Savings Bank—Burggettstown National Bank—Canonsburg Savings Bank—Citizens National Bank of Washington—Farmers and Mechanics National Bank of Washington—First National Bank of Claysville—First National Bank of McDonald—First National Bank of California—Peoples National Bank of McDonald—Act of March 14, 1900—Bank of Coal Center—Peoples Bank of California—First National Bank of Claysville—Trust Companies—Dime Savings Institution and Title Guarantee & Trust Co. of Washington—Washington Trust Co.—Citizens Trust Co. of Canonsburg—Charleroi Savings & Trust Co.—List of National and State Banks and Trust Companies in Washington County with their Statements for the Year 1903—Rank of Leading Banks in the County—Statistical Table of Bank Stock, Dividends, etc. of the County's Leading Financial Institutions—The County's Financial Growth as Exhibited in her Financial Institutions—Review of Financial History of the County—Directory of Banks.

Philadelphia Bank, Office of Discount and Deposits, Washington, Pa.—This was the first bank opened in the county. It commenced business in July, 1809, and closed in 1825. It was only a branch of the parent institution at Philadelphia. John Neal, who afterwards was interested with Chas. DeHass in the town of Columbia, or West Columbia (now Douora) was cashier of this branch. An effort was made to change this branch bank to "an original bank," to give more general accommodation to the citizens of this county and of the adjacent counties and to avoid individual ruin and distress as well as general embarrassment in this part of the state. An act for this purpose was passed in 1818, with the intention that the proposed bank be called the "Franklin Bank of Washington, Pa." Capital proposed was not less than \$150,000 or more than \$226,000.

The Bank of Washington, a competitor, had been established in 1814, under the provisions of an act passed March 21st, of that year. The legislation in 1818 was apparently for the purpose of consolidating the branch bank and this later original bank, both being in financial trouble at that date. The Bank of Washington had failed to transmit to the state department on the first of November, 1817, the 6% of its dividends, which were or should have been declared on that day as required by the law. Upon proof that the failure to pay to the state the amount required was an accident, the legislature authorized the Bank of Washington to continue business. The efforts to consolidate the

two banks seemed to have failed, although John Neal, the cashier of the branch bank, was acting in unity with the parties interested in the Bank of Washington, which is shown by the fact that the stockholders of the Bank of Washington, as early as 1823, held a meeting at the office of the Philadelphia Bank and elected five managers to direct the affairs of the Washington Bank. These annual meetings continued until 1834.

John Neal, who remained with the branch bank of Philadelphia until its close in 1825, then removed to Philadelphia, leaving its affairs to be finally closed by Daniel Moore and Rev. Thomas Hoge. The complications had caused the financial ruin of John Neal, and his large holdings of lots in the town of West Columbia were at that time sold by the sheriff, and bought by David Shields, who with Parker Campbell, Thomas Acheson, Robert Hazlett, Hugh Wilson, Alexander Reed, Daniel Moore, David Cook, Alexander Murdoch, Joseph Pentecost, John Hoge, James Allison, Thomas Patterson, William Hoge, James Stevenson, James Orr and Robert Rowland, had elected him cashier in 1809.

The names of those working on banking problems in the early days will interest their many descendants. Among those originating the Bank of Washington in 1814, were Richard Donaldson, of Washington, John Lyle, John Purviance, Thomas Baird, Robert Hamilton, David Morris, Hugh Haggerty, Isaac Mayes, George Morgan, Eleazar Jeukins, William Vance, Dr. Samuel Murdoch, Hugh Workman, George Baird, John Watson,

Daniel Leet, David Craig, Robert Boland, Jr., John Clemens and James Gordon. In addition to many of the above named, Craig Ritchie, of Canonsburg, Thomas McCall, William Sample and John Marshall were stockholders in 1819. Among the properties of the Bank of Washington sold by trustees was 1,450 acres of land in Washington, Beaver and Greene Counties, the lot and brick house now known as the Acheson Round Corner, and the frame house and lot at the opposite corner of Main and Maiden streets. Joseph Henderson was for nine years the agent of the managers of this bank in winding up its affairs.

The town of Washington and the whole county do not seem to have had many banking facilities from 1825 to 1836.

The Franklin Bank of Washington; First National Bank of Washington.—On March 9, 1836, an act was passed incorporating the Franklin Bank of Washington, which had in no way any connection with the institution of the same name which had preceded it. During the year 1837 this bank passed through the trying period of general suspension without difficulty, and it is a matter of historical importance that this bank was one of the three west of the Allegheny Mountains which did not suspend specie payment during and succeeding the time of the late Civil War. On the 1st of January, 1865, the Franklin Bank of Washington became the First National Bank of Washington, having secured a charter from the government on October 14, 1864, as a national association. C. M. Reed was chosen president; James Melhaine, cashier, and Samuel Cunningham, clerk. On May 1, 1865, Andrew S. Ritchie, Esq., was appointed teller. The history of this bank is continued today in the present First National Bank, which has the longest continuous record of business of any banking institution in Washington County.

The banking experiences of the earlier days were very different from those of today, and great skill and constant care were required to avoid not only counterfeit money but money issued by banks which were continually getting into financial difficulty. One or two instances as related to the writer by the Hon. Alexander Murdoch, illustrate the uncertainties of the times. He said that once when coming up the Ohio River on a steamboat—the only method of travel except stage coach—it was rumored that the Bank of Gallipolis was in difficulty. At each landing the reports were worse until the passengers before arriving at Gallipolis, gathered up all the money of that bank and used it to stuff the little brass cannon, firing it as a salute to the town upon their approach. On another occasion, when in New York, Mr. Murdoch tendered bills of the Franklin Bank of Washington at his hotel, which were declined. In vain he urged that the bank had never suspended. He then paid

his bill with money of the Bank of Wheeling, which the hotel clerk was satisfied to take because he had heard of that bank. In the region around Pittsburg, at that time, the notes of the Franklin Bank were at par, while those of the Wheeling Bank were received only at a considerable discount.

The legislation of the times was also hard on the banks, and they were not permitted, for a time, to issue notes for less than \$5 and there was a time when it was an indictable offence to offer paper money in payment of small debts.

Even as late as the Civil War period some of the bankers in Washington would carry suspicious looking money to John C. Hasting, the hardware merchant, whose judgment was considered most superior, and who made a close study of the "Detector."

For many years the First National Bank of Washington stood alone as the only National bank or incorporated financial institution in Washington County and among the two or three banks which were in existence west of the Allegheny Mountains.

The next bank of which we have record was the private bank started by William Smith in Washington in the year 1828. The name was changed later to William Smith & Sons' Bank by the entry of Wm. W. Smith into partnership. The father died, then the son and now the manager is William McK. Smith, grandson of the founder.

In the same year the William Smith bank was started. Joseph Alexander began trading and banking in Monongahela City. In 1843 William J. Alexander, a son of Joseph, became partner in the business, under the firm name of J. Alexander & Son, which title continued until 1850, when the banking business was established as the sole business of the firm, the name becoming Alexander & Company. The bank has since then been conducted by members of the Alexander family and Joseph A. Herron, the last named being admitted to the firm in 1871. This was the first bank in the Monongahela Valley, and is now one of the strongest.

Another of the pioneer private banking houses of Washington was the Hazlett Bank, whose history dates back to the year 1837. It was started by Samuel Hazlett and continued by his son Samuel. The owner became financially embarrassed and was forced to close in 1897. The failure of Samuel Hazlett is said to be on account of deposits with the West Penn Bank of Pittsburg, of which James H. Hopkins, born and raised in Washington, was the prominent owner.

Canonsburg has had at least one banking institution for more than half a century. On July 21, 1853, application was made to the legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of the Canonsburg Savings Fund Society, with a capital of \$50,000. No action, however,

was taken until 1855, when the institution was incorporated by act approved April 20 of that year. The bank soon afterward went into operation, and was in existence for about fifteen years, closing in April, 1869. Its first cashier was Samuel R. Williams, who had previously held the chair of natural sciences in Jefferson college. For several years preceding the closing of the institution the cashiership was filled by John F. Black.

The Farmers' Bank of Deposit, of Canonsburg, was organized in March, 1865. Its board of directors was constituted as follows: James Craighead, president; B. South, secretary and treasurer; R. C. Hamilton, John Chambers and Adam Edgar. This institution continued in business until January, 1880, when it was closed.

The People's Bank of Monongahela City was organized in 1870 and was in 1891 changed from a state bank to a trust company, being then known as the Monongahela City Trust Company.

In the same year that the People's Bank was organized, or in the fall of 1870, the private banking house of Hopkins, Wright & Co., composed of William Hopkins, Joshua Wright and James H. Hopkins was formed in Washington and existed for about six years. James H. Hopkins retired to engage in banking in Pittsburg under the name of West Penn Bank. This venture failed and Joshua Wright, his former partner, ceased to do banking business.

In 1873 the Washington Savings Bank was organized with a capital stock of \$100,000, with James W. Kuntz, president; William McKinan, vice-president, and Samuel Ruth, cashier. The bank became financially embarrassed in 1892 and was closed.

The second national bank in the county was the Burgettstown National Bank, organized February 4, 1879.

The Canonsburg Savings Bank was opened for business January 14, 1880. The business was closed by the stockholders February 9, 1882, and the property transferred to the Canonsburg Bank, Limited. The last mentioned institution was organized with a capital of \$50,000, and opened for business on the 9th of February, 1882. The officers of this concern were: William Martin, president; J. C. McNary, secretary and treasurer; Adam Edgar, S. B. McPeak and W. R. McConnell, directors; Henry Bennett, assistant cashier.

This bank continued under the same name and management until May 12, 1891, when it was reorganized under the national banking laws and became the First National Bank of Canonsburg, with William Martin as its president and George D. McNutt, cashier.

The third bank in the county and the second bank in Washington to be organized under a national charter was the Citizens National Bank, incorporated on the 24th day of August, 1885.

The Farmers and Mechanics National Bank of Wash-

ington was organized in 1890, with a capital of \$100,000. It continued as a national association until 1901, when its capital stock was taken over by the Washington Trust Company.

The First National Bank of Claysville was organized in 1890 and the First National of California the following year. The next year, or 1892, the First National of McDonald was organized. The People's National Bank of McDonald was established in 1897.

The act of March 14, 1900, and the great increase of coal sales produced great activity in creating national banks. This act empowered the Comptroller of Currency to permit the organizations of banks with minimum capital of \$25,000 in places of population not over 3,000. Fifteen national banks were organized in Washington County within five years after the passage of this act. Since then many other national banks have been organized until at the present time there are in the county 27 national banks. Four State banks in the county have grown up since 1898. The few organized prior to that date have taken out national association charters. One of the four, the Bank of Coal Center, was closed early in 1909.

The People's Bank of California was temporarily closed during 1907 and was opened again in 1908.

The First National Bank of Claysville was closed in 1904 and its business settled by a receiver.

The trust companies entered the field of banking with authority to do everything a bank could do except to issue national notes or currency. They could do many things a national bank was not permitted to do. It having become necessary the government gave the national banks greater scope and authority to accommodate the people.

The trust companies being financial institutions organized and operated under the laws of the Commonwealth, have added much to the financial and commercial upbuilding of Washington County.

The Dime Savings Institution of Washington was really the first financial enterprise to take up the business which is now conducted largely by the trust companies. It began business June 3, 1893, having been incorporated October 10, 1892. This institution was taken over by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of Washington in September, 1897, and was afterwards consolidated with the Washington Trust Company. In 1901 both the Citizens Trust Company of Canonsburg and the Charlevoi Savings and Trust Company were organized. The number of these companies increased until at the present time there are eight trust companies in business in the county.

The following is a list of all the National and State banks and trust companies in the county with their statements as issued December 31, 1908, for the year 1908:

Names of National Banks.	Date of Organization.	Capital.	Surplus and Profits.	Deposits.	Resources.	Loans and Investments.	Dividends Paid Since Organization
Citizens National, Washington.	5, 1885	\$ 200,000.00	\$1,059,790.25	\$ 2,766,048.95	\$ 4,225,848.29	\$ 3,557,166.46	\$ 18,000.00
First National, Washington.	14, 1836	400,000.00	28,456.41	1,425,386.16	2,254,042.63	1,927,145.49	1,340,000.00
First National, McDonald.	12, 1892	50,000.00	152,921.71	929,051.69	1,178,953.43	957,634.14	5,000.00
First National, Canonshurg.	7, 1891	100,000.00	74,172.55	755,246.47	1,116,213.02	768,826.27	12,000.00
Burgestown National.	Feb. 4, 1879	100,000.00	70,502.89	812,853.21	1,092,593.52	812,853.21	252,000.00
The National, Claysville.	June 23, 1890	50,000.00	133,000.00	709,000.00	900,000.00	729,000.00	37,500.00
First National, Charleroi.	Mar. 18, 1891	50,000.00	129,669.40	671,603.49	872,472.89	750,673.85	56,500.00
First National, Donora.	July 15, 1901	75,000.00	43,000.00	400,000.00	600,000.00	315,000.00	4,500.00
First National, California.	Oct. 19, 1891	50,000.00	96,535.00	403,522.86	596,523.68	422,824.69	54,750.00
First National, Monongahela.	Nov. 30, 1901	50,000.00	30,806.66	460,476.17	561,317.03	418,167.97	13,500.00
Washington National Bank.	Nov. 4, 1903	50,000.00	2,820.00	291,263.63	422,223.63	369,973.94	1,500.00
Midway National Bank.	Feb. 1, 1903	50,000.00	40,335.25	209,656.42	349,991.67	290,471.98	1,500.00
First National, Roscoe.	Oct. 22, 1900	50,000.00	22,127.85	201,989.62	328,386.88	199,395.43	3,000.00
First National, Scenery Hill.	Oct. 6, 1904	25,000.00	16,715.89	250,745.12	312,461.01	219,667.24	750.00
First National, Finleyville.	Sept. 6, 1902	25,000.00	14,000.00	195,000.00	257,461.29	190,000.00	750.00
First National, Houston.	July 20, 1901	25,000.00	15,000.00	150,000.00	215,030.96	150,350.00	750.00
First National, Fredericktown.	Aug. 5, 1901	25,000.00	17,190.94	130,000.00	200,000.00	137,921.46	3,750.00
West Alexander National.	Oct. 7, 1901	25,000.00	27,595.42	125,984.16	197,629.32	151,639.99	2,250.00
Farmers National, Hickory.	Oct. 17, 1904	25,000.00	8,796.29	133,790.33	194,966.35	140,807.51	1,500.00
*Peoples, West Alexander.	Aug. 17, 1907	25,000.00	27,262.90	93,413.56	170,075.65	126,493.67	500.00
Bendleyville National.	May 1, 1903	25,000.00	4,313.85	131,759.91	167,303.76	118,081.21	1,500.00
National Bank of Ellsworth.	July 12, 1903	25,000.00	5,912.81	98,449.97	128,257.44	103,295.30	500.00
Lincoln National, Avella.	Aug. 15, 1903	25,000.00	6,232.80	98,827.07	137,359.96	105,710.39	1,250.00
First National, Cecil.	Dec. 29, 1903	25,000.00	3,451.41	53,257.52	110,708.61	69,750.81	1,250.00
First National, Millshoro.	June 24, 1904	25,000.00	7,258.42	51,869.97	108,386.95	69,529.52	1,500.00
Farmers & Miners, Bendleyville.	Mar. 14, 1908	50,000.00	.....	20,569.31	88,469.31	54,256.08	1,500.00
Farmers National, Claysville.	Jan. 2, 1909	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	.....	\$1,075,000.00	\$2,212,012.85	\$11,545,941.56	\$16,827,107.64	\$13,033,676.64	\$79,000.00
Totals	.....	\$ 300,000.00	\$ 256,548.16	\$ 1,463,574.73	\$ 2,052,684.50	\$ 1,444,937.62	\$ 10,500.00
Names of Trust Companies.	Date of Organization.	Capital.	Surplus and Profits.	Deposits.	Resources.	Loans and Investments.	Dividends Paid Since Organization
Washington, Washington.	May 26, 1902	\$ 500,000.00	\$ 712,729.20	\$ 2,522,960.96	\$ 3,738,905.81	\$ 2,884,617.41	\$ 30,000.00
Real Estate, Washington.	..... April, 1902	200,000.00	183,065.31	778,615.77	1,161,681.08	1,004,729.18	120,000.00
Monongahela City Trust Co.	June 25, 1901	150,000.00	80,196.42	346,168.41	1,026,364.55	898,497.47	32,000.00
Union, Washington	Mar. 27, 1902	250,000.00	179,192.61	716,909.68	816,606.55	644,013.57	63,000.00
Citizens, Canonshurg.	May 1, 1901	125,000.00	105,570.61	562,226.68	806,010.51	608,692.38	30,000.00
Charleroi Savings and Trust Co.	Feb. 21, 1901	125,000.00	17,677.90	333,624.50	474,306.40	344,423.58	25,000.00
McDonald Savings and Trust Co.	Jan. 1, 1904	125,000.00	21,000.00	280,000.00	375,000.00	330,790.00	25,000.00
Union, Donora.	May, 1903	125,000.00	7,000.00	115,000.00	245,000.00	210,000.00	5,000.00
Totals	.....	\$1,600,000.00	\$1,306,422.05	\$ 5,736,506.00	\$ 8,645,875.18	\$ 6,925,763.62	\$ 94,712.00
Grand totals.	.....	\$3,575,000.00	\$3,774,983.06	\$18,776,022.29	\$27,525,667.32	\$21,404,377.88	\$184,212.00

* Statement of November 27, 1908.
 † Fifteen National Banks, three State Banks and two Trust Companies show much loss deposits than last year.
 ‡ This bank's statement did not appear last year, as it was temporarily closed.

Ranking the banks according to their total resources The Citizens National of Washington holds undisputed first place—also in its relation of capital to surplus and in its deposits. Its total resources are over \$4,000,000, being the first bank to pass this high mark. The Washington Trust Company is a close second. The First National Bank of Washington is still second among the national banks in total resources. The First National of McDonald third and the First National of Canonsburg fourth. The McDonald Bank stands second in the county in the value of its bank stock. The only other

national bank which has passed the \$1,000,000 mark in total resources is the Burgettstown National.

Of the State banks and trust companies, The Washington Trust Company leads in resources with over \$3,700,000. The Bank of Charleroi is second and the Real Estate Trust Company of Washington third. The Monongahela City Trust Company is the only other State institution which has passed the million mark.

The following table shows the value of bank stock, rate of dividend and amount of dividends of the financial institutions of the county:

National Banks—	Capital.	Book Value	Book Value	Rate	Amount of
		of Stock	of Stock	of Div-	
		Dec. 31, 1901.	Dec. 31, 1908.	idends.	Dividends.
Citizens' National, Washington.....	\$200,000	\$587.48	\$630.00	8-12	\$18,000
First National, McDonald.....	50,000	458.07	485.85	10	5,000
The National, Claysville.....	50,000	333.00	366.00	6	3,000
First National, Charleroi.....	50,000	380.00	359.34	8	4,000
First National, Canonsburg.....	100,000	305.85	314.17	12	12,000
First National, California.....	50,000	263.95	281.07	9	4,500
West Alexander National.....	25,000	207.00	210.38	9	2,250
People's National, West Alexander.....	25,000	.....	209.00	6	1,500
Midway National.....	50,000	172.11	180.67	3	1,500
Burgettstown National.....	100,000	166.62	170.05	12	12,000
First National, Fredericktown.....	25,000	155.00	168.76	...	.....
First National, Scenery Hill.....	25,000	156.00	166.86	...	.....
First National, Monongahela.....	50,000	155.20	161.61	6	3,000
First National, Houston.....	25,000	160.00	160.54	3	750
First National, Donora.....	75,000	163.70	157.33	8	6,000
Washington National, Burgettstown.....	50,000	146.22	156.40	...	.....
First National, Finleyville.....	25,000	180.00	156.00	3	750
First National, Roscoe.....	50,000	139.37	144.25	6	3,000
Farmers' National, Hickory.....	25,000	125.05	135.18	...	.....
First National, Millsboro.....	25,000	120.00	129.03	...	.....
Lincoln National, Avella.....	25,000	118.00	127.73	...	.....
National of Ellsworth.....	25,000	103.23	120.90	...	.....
Bentleyville National.....	25,000	112.00	117.25	2	500
First National, Cecil.....	25,000	109.00	113.80	5	1,250
First National, Washington.....	400,000	171.78	107.11	...	.....
Farmers' and Miners, Bentleyville.....	50,000	.....	.....	...	1,500
Farmers' National, Claysville.....	50,000	.....	.....	...	.....
State Banks and Trust Companies—					
Bank of Charleroi.....	75,000	360.00	356.50	10	7,500
Washington Trust, Washington.....	500,000	233.00	242.54	6	30,000
Citizens', Canonsburg.....	125,000	180.05	192.45	6	7,500
Real Estate Trust, Washington.....	200,000	189.26	191.82	8	16,000
Union Trust, Washington.....	492,800	*69.72	86.00	4	19,712
Monongahela City Trust Co.....	150,000	149.84	164.16	6	9,000
Bank of Donora.....	100,000	128.50	131.00	3	3,000
People's of California.....	75,000	.....	126.85	...	.....
Bank of Coal Center.....	50,000	125.97	126.00	...	.....
McDonald Savings & Trust Co.....	125,000	123.54	116.80	2	2,500
Charleroi Savings & Trust Co.....	125,000	117.00	114.13	4	5,000
Union Trust, Donora.....	125,000	105.00	105.60	...	5,000

*Par value, \$50.00.

During the past year more shares of bank stock changed hands than during any previous period for many years. This was natural—as stocks of all kinds were offered in the markets, many of them selling much below their real

value. It was a year of shrinkage in stocks because the sellers were more plentiful than the buyers. Many people were forced to unload at most any price. On the exchanges the listed stocks and securities took a tumble.

Yet during the past year some of the local bank stocks sold at the highest figure that was ever realized in this county. Seven hundred dollars was paid for several shares of the Citizens National Bank of Washington stock. Par value of the stock is \$100. The surplus fund is now over \$1,060,000. At the close of the year the directors increased the quarterly dividend from 2 to 3 per cent.

The wonderful growth of the banks of Washington County since 1901 is seen by the following interesting statistics:

Year.	Capital.	Surplus & Profits.	Deposits.
1901.....	\$1,490,000	\$1,100,770	\$6,537,580
1902.....	2,615,000	2,144,296	12,218,949
1903.....	3,497,050	2,900,852	13,591,083
1904.....	3,630,500	3,169,748	14,450,000
1905.....	3,932,800	3,243,589	16,666,389
1906.....	3,932,800	3,659,993	18,319,208
1907.....	3,642,800	3,810,958	18,740,200
1908.....	3,575,000	3,774,983	18,776,022

Since 1901 the capital has more than doubled, the surplus and profits more than tripled and the deposits increased almost threefold.

The growth of our banks and the increase in their business is an exhibition of the county's material progress. The banks of Washington County have attracted the attention of the outside business world for in the safety which they afford to depositors they outrival those of the large majority of the counties of this country.

One naturally asks why the Washington County banks have been able to make such a phenomenal record. The answer is found in the phenomenal development of the county during the period since after the discovery of oil about 1885, but most particularly since about the year 1900, when the coal fields were purchased and opened up so extensively.

This has been a period of the county's greatest natural growth. The vast acreage of coal territory has been brought into the market. The transactions which have placed the ownership of one-half the area of the county's coal lands in the hands of coal operators and speculators and taken them from the ownership of the farmers has, in two ways effected the general business conditions of the county and been responsible for the rapid increase in the resources of our financial institutions. First—it has brought millions of dollars of ready cash to the farmers, many of whom have placed their money in the banks or have invested it in home enterprises which have developed new lines of business. Second—the sale of the coal lands has resulted in the beginning of mining operations with railroad building and the general increase in property valuations which have very noticeably affected the county's material welfare.

It can then be well said that the prodigious increase in banking in Washington County during the past eight

years is the reflection of the coal development and the increase in manufacturing lines. The county is in the center of the greatest bituminous coal field of the world and each succeeding year shows that the great manufacturing enterprises of the country are seeking locations near the center of the fuel supply. Therefore, the years which are to come, should show a continuing rapid increase in its banking business reflecting the consequential natural development of the county.

The year 1908 goes down in history as a critical one among the business interests of this country. It was known as a panic year—a year of business depression. Factories and mills were closed, many substantial enterprises went to the wall carrying with them many stable and prosperous financial institutions. These times of business depression and even of stagnation cannot be controlled. Washington County suffered with the rest of the country the experiences and the hardships of the times.

Especially was it felt in the river districts and this is shown in the bank statements where there were fallings off in deposits and also in profits. No bank can expect to keep up its total deposits in a year when factories are closed down, to the mark reached when all industrial enterprises are running full and are on the high tide of prosperity.

Yet with all the hard times, and the effects of them felt most keenly by the financial enterprises of the county not one suspended or closed its doors during the year. A few of the banks were hit harder than others—they happened to have securities of business and commercial enterprises which were good—but which became of but little value when the concerns were obliged to go into the hands of a receiver owing to conditions over which the banks, or perhaps they themselves had nothing to do.

Washington County therefore is most fortunate in the character and stability of its banking enterprises—and it is creditable to the officers and management of these institutions that they were able to weather the storms of the past year in business and to come out in good condition.

The following is a directory of all the banks in Washington County with the exception of the private banks:

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK, WASHINGTON.

Officers—John W. Donnan, president; John H. Donnan, vice president; N. R. Baker, cashier; R. B. Leslie, assistant cashier.

Directors—John W. Donnan, A. S. Eagleson, James Kuntz, Jr., John Slater, R. V. Johnson, A. G. Happer, Alvan Donnan, Ernest F. Acheson, James M. Miller, John H. Donnan, Albert J. Allison.

FIRST NATIONAL, WASHINGTON.

Officers—A. M. Linn, president; J. A. Ray, vice president; Joseph C. Baird, cashier; Joseph Zelt, assistant cashier.

Directors—Alexander M. Brown, Alexander Reed, John G. Clarke, W. H. Davis, R. H. McClay, Owen Murphy, R. W. Knox, Andrew M. Linn, J. A. Ray, Brit Hart, John W. Warriek.

BURGETTSTOWN NATIONAL.

Officers—John A. Bell, president; K. Noble McDonald, vice president; A. H. Kerr, cashier; J. C. Fulton, vice president.

Directors—John A. Bell, K. Noble McDonald, John C. Fulton, Robert W. Criswell, W. G. Shillito, Robert Scott, W. Craig Lee, John P. Linn, W. E. McCurdy, Robert P. Stevenson, James Cavert, James P. Leech, Lee R. Scott, A. H. Kerr.

FIRST NATIONAL, M'DONALD.

Officers—Edward McDonald, president; J. D. Sauters, vice president; G. S. Campbell, cashier; Ida V. Steen, assistant cashier.

Directors—Edward McDonald, G. S. Campbell, Samuel Shane, N. G. Cook, J. N. McDonald, J. D. Sauters, David Campbell, C. Ferguson, Mel Moorhead.

FIRST NATIONAL, CANONSBURG.

Officers—W. H. Paxton, president; John L. Cockins, vice president; George D. McNutt, cashier; J. W. Munnell, assistant cashier.

Directors—John L. Cockins, Joseph Underwood, Mark B. Kelso, William H. Paxton, Ebenezer B. Boyle, Robert L. Park, George D. McNutt.

THE NATIONAL, CLAYSVILLE.

Officers—J. R. McLain, president; D. M. Campsey, vice president; W. J. E. McLain, cashier.

Directors—J. R. McLain, D. M. Campsey, William Wilson, J. D. Campsey, Dr. George Inglis, W. J. Mehaffey, John Sawhill and J. N. Montgomery.

FIRST NATIONAL, CHARLEROI.

Officers—J. K. Tener, president; S. A. Walton, vice president; R. N. Rush, cashier.

Directors—J. K. Tener, S. A. Walton, R. N. Rush, George E. Tener, George A. Macbeth, S. M. McCloskey, George S. Might.

FIRST NATIONAL, DONORA.

Officers—J. W. Ailes, president; J. N. Mullin, vice president; Herbert Ailes, cashier; Benjamin G. Binns, assistant cashier.

Directors—J. W. Ailes, J. P. Castner, J. N. Mullin, J. G. Coatsworth, Charles Potter, A. W. Mellon, W. H. Binns.

FIRST NATIONAL, CALIFORNIA.

Officers—William Binns, president; A. J. White, vice president; William M. Nicodemus, cashier; W. H. Gregg, assistant cashier.

Directors—J. W. Ailes, A. A. Ailes, William H. Binns, W. H. Farquhar, W. H. Gregg, R. L. Johnston, R. L. Leadbeter, A. C. Piper, A. J. White.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, MONONGAHELA.

Officers—Joseph Lytle, president; Eugene Byers, vice president; G. E. Davis, cashier.

Directors—Joseph Lytle, Eugene Byers, Charles E. Stevens, J. R. McGregor, W. T. Pierce, James T. Lytle, J. F. Kennedy, D. E. Hample, D. F. Allen, H. T. Billick.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL, BURGETTSTOWN.

Officers—J. A. Ray, president; M. R. Stephenson, vice president; R. K. Scott, vice president; J. Winfield Reed, cashier; F. M. Barber, assistant cashier.

Directors—J. A. Ray, D. G. Jones, A. S. Hays, F. M. Barber, R. K. Scott, M. R. Stephenson.

MIDWAY NATIONAL BANK.

Officers—D. G. Bamford, president; A. J. Russell, vice president; R. M. Donaldson, cashier.

Directors—A. J. Russell, Richard Donaldson, R. M. Dickson, James M. Wallace, James Bell, R. Noble McDonald, R. M. Donaldson, D. G. Bamford.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, FINLEYVILLE.

Officers—A. H. Anderson, president; C. Fritchman, vice president; J. F. Boyer, cashier.

Directors—C. Fritchman, J. F. Boyer, A. H. Anderson, John C. Potter, David G. Jones, J. N. Kerr, C. B. Troutman.

FIRST NATIONAL, ROSCOE.

Officers—J. W. Ailes, president; E. L. Collier, vice president; J. H. Underwood, cashier; J. W. Stephens, assistant cashier.

Directors—J. W. Ailes, E. L. Collier, Joseph Underwood, H. C. Sphar, Ernst Ruder, W. J. Ailes, J. A. McLain.

FIRST NATIONAL, SCENERY HILL.

Officers—George E. Renshaw, president; Colin Swagler, vice president; C. E. Hill, cashier; S. M. Rogers, assistant cashier.

Directors—T. H. Dague, George E. Renshaw, C. E. Hill, W. H. Hill, Jacob Martin, John Bigler, J. L. Kinder, Colin Swagler, Dr. F. I. Patterson, G. M. Mitchell and James Kefover.

FIRST NATIONAL, HOUSTON.

Officers—W. B. Houston, president; John A. Berry, vice president; J. K. McNutt, cashier.

Directors—W. W. Donaldson, Joseph A. McKnight, George D. McNutt, W. B. Houston, John A. Berry, Luther M. Morgan, J. K. McNutt.

FIRST NATIONAL, FREDERICKTOWN.

Officers—George L. Hill, president; Furman South, vice president; Lee M. Crowthers, cashier; R. S. Bane, assistant cashier.

Directors—George L. Hill, Furman South, LeMoyné Ward, W. B. Gladden and Lee M. Crowthers.

WEST ALEXANDER NATIONAL.

Officers—W. P. Whitham, president; H. B. Carroll, vice president; Thomas R. Bell, cashier; H. R. Carroll, assistant cashier.

Directors—W. F. Whitham, H. B. Carroll, R. D. McCleery, S. O. Armstrong, H. M. Yates, T. S. Maxwell, Lawrence E. Sands.

FARMERS' NATIONAL, HICKORY.

Officers—J. A. Ray, president; R. M. Wilson, vice president; T. M. Berryhill, vice president; Robert R. Hays, cashier; H. W. Denny, assistant cashier.

Directors—W. H. McPeak, T. M. Johnson, A. M. Carlisle, P. O. Elder, Samuel Wilson, Sr., T. M. Berryhill, R. M. Wilson, J. A. Ray, Robert R. Hays.

BENTLEYVILLE NATIONAL BANK.

Officers—C. K. Frye, president; A. N. Booth, first vice president; J. C. French, second vice president; W. R. Stephens, cashier; B. J. Duvall, assistant cashier.

Directors—C. K. Frye, J. W. Piersol, A. N. Booth, J. D. Duvall, W. H. Mitchell, J. C. French, John W. Frost, J. P. Duvall, Smith F. Scott.

NATIONAL, ELLSWORTH.

Officers—E. A. S. Clarke, president; G. C. Schlehr, vice president; Charles W. Connor, cashier; J. P. Higginson, assistant cashier.

Directors—E. A. S. Clarke, Benjamin Holliday, Henry Bourns, George C. Schlehr, W. R. Calverley.

LINCOLN NATIONAL, AVELLA.

Officers—J. A. Ray, president; J. B. Wilson and S. S. Campbell, vice presidents; L. M. Irwin, cashier.

Directors—T. M. Johnston, L. M. Irwin, Thomas Donehoe, C. H. Patterson, J. A. Ray, J. B. Wilson, A. C. Wilson, S. S. Campbell, J. Winfield Reed.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CECIL.

Officers—Adam Wagner, president; A. J. Debruxelles, vice president; C. W. Denny, cashier.

Directors—Henry Borchert, A. J. Debruxelles, Oswald Ende, Gabriel H. Hastings, Nick Klein, Valentin Klein, Adam Wagner, J. J. Wallace, Dr. Rhys Williams.

FIRST NATIONAL, MILLSBORO.

Officers—J. W. Shay, president; Osman McCarty, vice president; E. M. Emery, cashier.

Directors—J. W. Shay, George L. Moore, Osman McCarty, B. F. Emery, William Allen, William Michener, George C. Michener, Thomas L. Wilkinson, Louis Klein, W. R. Michener, E. M. Emery, J. H. Crawford, J. N. Moore, B. Bartenzetti.

FARMERS & MINERS NATIONAL, BENTLEYVILLE.

Officers—Joseph A. Herron, president; T. A. Hetherington, vice president; D. E. Lindley, cashier.

Directors—Joseph A. Herron, A. E. Richardson, Julian Grable, A. B. Richardson, W. H. Wilson, W. F. Richardson, Joseph Underwood, J. G. McCormick, W. H. Murray and C. A. Hetherington.

FARMERS NATIONAL, CLAYSVILLE.

Officers—D. W. Rasel, president; J. T. Carter, vice president; Burns Darsie, cashier; Ben Anderson, assistant cashier.

Directors—E. J. Egan, Williard Porter, D. W. Rasel, T. D. Bell, S. A. Dagne, Leman Carson, W. W. Ramsey, John T. Carter, William Ellinham and J. A. Ray.

BANK OF CHARLEROI.

Officers—T. L. Daly, president; J. C. McKean, vice president; Kerfoot W. Daly, cashier; Samuel C. Todd, assistant cashier; William J. Berryman, solicitor.

Directors—T. L. Daly, J. C. McKean, C. F. Thompson, A. W. Mellon, W. W. Jameson, J. P. Duvall, Harvey J. Steele, J. J. Hott, Cary Piper, T. P. Grant, William L. Berryman.

BANK OF DONORA.

Officers—J. Add Sprowls, president; G. W. Thomas, vice president; C. F. Thomas, cashier; E. B. Todd, assistant cashier.

Directors—J. A. Sprowls, G. W. Thomas, R. L. Biddle, Eneas Coulson, F. B. Hambry.

BANK OF COAL CENTER.

Officers—R. B. Drum, president; G. S. Hornbake, Sr., first vice president; W. H. Craig, Sr., second vice president; C. H. Drum, cashier; G. S. Hornbake, Jr., assistant cashier.

Directors—R. B. Drum, Lewis Parsons, W. A. Sprowls, Samuel Kemp, D. F. Guiser, Charles Bradford, J. A. Carson, J. E. Masters, R. W. Richards.

WASHINGTON TRUST, WASHINGTON.

Officers—John W. Donnan, president; W. R. McIlvaine, vice president; A. C. Warne, treasurer; W. A. Baird, secretary; Robert L. McCarrell, manager foreign department.

Directors—John W. Donnan, W. R. McIlvaine, C. M. Reed, J. L. Thistle, James I. Brownson, M. C. Treat, A. G. Happer, C. N. Brady, James Kuntz, Jr., R. L. McCarrell, Winfield McIlvaine, J. E. Miller, R. V. Johnson, George M. Cameron, R. W. Knox, J. Y. Scott, Charles A. Bumpus, C. H. Lambie, A. M. Templeton.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO., WASHINGTON.

Officers—T. Jeff Duncan, president; Charles A. Bumpus, vice president; R. S. Winters, secretary and treasurer.

Directors—M. H. Borland, C. A. Bumpus, B. M. Clark, T. A. DeNormandie, A. P. Duncan, T. Jeff Duncan, John R. Kuntz, G. E. Lockhart, James L. Lockhart, R. H. Meloy, J. M. Patterson, W. H. Uery, L. S. Vowell, E. A. Willetts, William Wylie.

MONONGAHELA CITY TRUST CO.

Officers—Joseph A. Herron, president; J. B. Finley, vice president; John F. Cooper, treasurer; W. H. Alexander, secretary.

Directors—J. B. Finley, J. A. McIlvaine, T. S. McCurdy, Kerfoot W. Daly, Charles G. McIlvaine, James L. Yohe, James B. Gibson, Charles D. Borland, John W.

Ailes, C. B. Wood, John F. Cooper, W. H. Alexander, Joseph A. Herron.

UNION TRUST, WASHINGTON.

Officers—J. H. Murdoch, president; J. W. Hallam, vice president; James Boyle, treasurer.

Directors—John H. Murdoch, John W. Hallam, E. A. Kelley, T. B. H. Brownlee, A. M. Linn, Charles E. Baker, W. C. Baldwin, Julius LeMoyne, George T. Walker, C. V. Harding, Joseph D. McNary, W. I. Lindley.

CITIZENS TRUST CO., CANONSBURG.

Officers—John C. McNary, president; John C. Morgan, vice president; Charles C. Johnson, secretary and treasurer; Samuel McWilliams, assistant secretary and treasurer; John T. McNary, assistant secretary and treasurer.

Directors—John C. McNary, John C. Morgan, David G. Jones, J. B. Johnson, Theodore A. Straub, Joseph Reed, S. A. Lacock, Charles W. Campbell, Charles C. Johnson, John S. Barr, J. V. H. Cook.

CHARLEROI SAVINGS & TRUST.

Officers—George A. Macbeth, president; Jesse K. Johnston, vice president; Joseph Underwood, second vice president; John K. Tener, secretary and treasurer; E. W. Hastings, assistant secretary and treasurer.

Directors—George A. Macbeth, Joseph Underwood, H. S. Piersol, James M. Walton, William A. Hoge, T. A. Hetherington, Jesse K. Johnston, John K. Tener, C. H. Chandler, John H. Moffitt, D. M. McCloskey.

M'DONALD SAVINGS & TRUST CO.

Officers—A. C. LeComte, president; G. H. Miller, vice president; E. S. McWrath, secretary; J. Charlier, treasurer.

Directors—W. L. Elliott, G. H. Miller, E. S. McWrath, A. C. LeComte, A. B. McBeth, R. D. Tillinghast, Richard Gladden, K. Noble McDonald, T. L. Crawford, D. C. Brown, S. D. Jones, J. J. Charlier, W. L. Scott.

UNION TRUST CO., DONORA.

Officers—Bert W. Castner, president; J. N. Mullin, vice president; James G. Binns, treasurer.

Directors—Bert W. Castner, J. N. Mullin, John W. Ailes, W. H. Donner, A. H. Mellon, C. F. Cardon, Joseph Underwood, C. L. Baker, W. H. Binns, M. J. O'Donnell, Charles Potter, J. G. Coatsworth, Dr. W. H. Lewis, R. L. Biddle, Dr. J. Add Sprowls, Ralston Maxwell, J. Frank Patterson.

PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK.

WEST ALEXANDER, PA.

Officers—E. M. Atkinson, president; R. J. McCleery, vice president; W. B. Gilmore, cashier; Lillian Mounts, assistant cashier.

Directors—E. M. Atkinson, S. R. Blayney, E. E. Blayney, J. E. Buchanan, J. S. Buchanan, J. B. Chambers, James A. Chambers, W. C. Henderson, M. T. Hartley, Louis Horkheimer, R. J. McCleery, S. S. McKain, J. C. Roney, George A. Strauss, C. C. Will.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

Officers—Dr. G. B. Frantz, president; John N. Dixon, vice president; T. J. Underwood, cashier; E. M. Lilley, assistant cashier; John R. Gregg, teller.

Directors—Dr. G. B. Frantz, John N. Dixon, T. C. Richards, W. S. Gibson, Joseph Underwood, G. S. Hornbake, Sr., W. H. Gregg, Sr., C. S. Duvall.

CHAPTER XXIV.

INDIAN MOUNDS.

Early Mounds and Mound Builders—Mound at Clairton Opened—Character of the Mexican Mounds—Speculations Upon Origin of Mound Builders—Mounds in Vicinity of Monongahela River—Their Construction—Indian Forts and Burying-grounds—Contents of the Mounds—Pottery, etc.

(Contributed with illustrations by Isaac Yohe, of Monongahela, Pa.)

There are many stone and a very few clay mounds to be found dotting the hills and valleys of the Monongahela River in Washington County, Pa. Research has established the fact that these were all used as burial places, but the difference in the construction as well as in the contents establishes the fact that they were built by two very different races of people who must have inhabited this country before the white man first landed on the Western Continent.

In the stone mounds are found the stone axe, pipe and a few arrow points made of flint, while in the clay mounds are found implements of copper, shell beads and wampum; but in neither do we find one line or word as to the builders, date of construction or to whose memory they were erected, and in wonder we exclaim:

“Who sleeps below! who sleeps below;
It is a question idle all.”

The writer has learned of the location of about 40 of these mounds in Washington County, many of them on beautiful plateaux of the Monongahela River, Chartiers, Pigeon and Peters Creeks.

The mystery surrounding an extinct race of people always has a fascination to the student of ancient history which increases the desire to investigate and, if he has cultivated a rich imagination, (that noblest gift of God) will lead him into realms of information and enjoyment that will repay him richly for all effort expended.

The late Prof. Drummond said, “Science without mystery is unknown, religion without mystery would be absurd.”

In considering the ancient mounds it is important in the first place to draw a broad line of distinction be-

tween the stone mounds built by the Indians, and the clay mounds built by that older and more civilized race called Mound Builders, traces of whose existence can be followed from Lake Superior to Mexico and Peru.

About 10,000 of these mounds have been found in the State of Ohio, but few traces of them have been found east of the Monongahela River.

In my boyhood days there were two large clay mounds within the city limits of Monongahela covered with large trees and shrubbery. These were located on the land of L. S. Crall and it was from these the beautiful Crall home took its name, “The Mounds.” About 1880 a representative from the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C., opened this mound and found many copper implements, but as but little interest was taken in the find at that time no record of the contents was kept.

In the spring of 1890 the writer in company with Mr. M. P. Schooley, editor of the Homestead News, and three or four other gentlemen of the neighborhood, we proceeded to open a large clay mound on the farm now occupied by the City of Clairton, Allegheny County, Pa., near the Washington County line. Equipped with picks and shovels, tape line and surveyor’s compass and a kodak, with four stalwart laborers, we proceeded to wrest from this time-honored grave its secrets.

Cutting a trench two feet wide directly through the center, to a level with the surrounding surface of the ground, we first found a large lump of red paint weighing about five pounds, and two skeletons. Over the face of each lay a copper plate 7”x14” highly polished on one side. These had been hammered out of the solid ore, with no indications of having been in fire. They resemble somewhat the brass mirrors used by the ancient Judeans before the art of making mirrors of glass had been invented.

I know of no finer specimens found in Pennsylvania. Near these three strings of large beads $\frac{3}{4}$ "x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in size—28 of these made from the core of large sea shells, such as are found on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico (these had been drilled lengthways and were quite ornamental) were two large bear tusks still attached to the jaw bone and covered with copper, showing skillful workmanship. We also found 60 rings of wampum, a stone axe and three celts or skinning knives of green stone, but no article of flint or pottery.

The implements* shown on a neighboring page are made of a very hard and heavy iron ore and can be ground to an edge almost equal to iron. The Indians never used tools made of this material and those who have made the Mound Builders a study think they used them in working the copper mines of Lake Superior, for these mines were undoubtedly the object of their long journey so far north, and their numerous old workings that can still be seen indicate that they were worked by a determined and energetic people.

The product of the mines could easily be transported across the narrow portage between the lake and the headwaters of the Mississippi River and floated to its mouth, thence across the Gulf to Mexico. Precott's "History of Mexico" gives a vast amount of interesting information concerning this wonderful but almost obscure race of people.

The pyramid or mound of Cholula, Mexico, is one of the greatest constructions ever erected by human hands, being 1,400 feet square at the base, and 160 feet high in its present ruined condition. It covers 45 acres, being much larger than the great pyramid of Cheops in Egypt, and like them used as place of burial.

On another page are shown photographs of five pieces of pottery taken from a mound near City of Vera-Cruz, Mexico. The center one is of genuine black Inca pottery. The upper head is clearly Egyptian. The head-dress consisting of mitre, and short veil which falls to the shoulders to protect the back of the head and neck, is common to both the Egyptian and Hindoo priesthood; the faces below are of Negro or Numidian type. Who can say that the early higher civilization of Mexico—the home of the "Mound Builders" did not have its origin from the same foundation head as that of Egypt—study the bearded face at top of No. 2 and note the other peculiar designs, and draw your own conclusions.

The fifth piece is a lover's cup, found in Peru. The Peruvians were sun worshipers and their great religious festival was called Ra-mi.

In Egypt are ruins of great temples erected to the

* These iron and pottery relics are in the large collection owned by Isaac Yohe.—Ed.

Sun-god Ra. Is it stretching the imagination too much to believe the Mound Builders of Monongahela and Yough to be near kin to the Temple Builders of Egypt?

Picture No. 4 shows the initiation of a candidate into the ancient priesthood of Sais—this was taken from carvings in the tomb of Mesa at Old Memphis in the sandy desert 20 miles above Cairo, and is dated 3,200 years before Christ. All of the small characters are inscriptions to the Sun-god Ra.

King Solomon married a daughter of one of the Pharaohs, and, no doubt in his visits to that country may have seen these carvings.

The Ancient Order of the Priests of Sais, under whose tuition Moses was instructed in all the learning of the Egyptians and of the upper and lower world, and that ancient knowledge called magic; and from whom Solon, the Greek lawgiver, received his knowledge of their history which was carved on stone monuments 10,000 years old, also of the great continent which lay beyond the great Pillars of Hercules, in which lived a great and rich race of men, ruled by a king, and which was the true antediluvian world where the golden apples grew, and where were the garden of Hesperides and of Alcinn, and the Elysian fields; and that it sunk beneath the ocean in a single day, would it require an excessive stretch of imagination to believe that both Egypt and America were long ago colonized from this continent called Atlantis? and that the Mound Builders of Pennsylvania were descendants of this once noble race?

I think it would.—J.

MOUNDS NEAR THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.

(By Albert M. Gregg, Monongahela.)

The Indian mounds I know of along the Monongahela River are the mound on the Bradford Allen place, where the town of Donora now stands; the mound on the George Bentley farm, now Shire Oaks; one on the William Manown farm opposite Monongahela, Pa., one on the Van Voorhis farm, three miles up Pigeon Creek; one on the Hickman farm, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Monongahela up Pigeon Creek, now owned by Capt. James B. Gibson and was opened up in 1855; one on the Finley farm back of Webster, called Finley's Knob, and a flint, pipe, copper ornament and stone implement mound on the Shelby Crall place in the city limits from which that district on the hill takes its name.

These mounds were all opened at different times and some of them several times. They were all constructed on about the same plan 8 feet to 10 feet high and 25 feet to 40 feet in diameter. They seemed to be made in this style:

* See the compass, spade, etc., near center of picture.—Ed.



(1) MINING IMPLEMENTS FOUND IN MOUND ON PORTAGE BETWEEN THE MONONGAHELA AND YOUGHIOGHENY RIVER A FEW MILES EAST OF THE WASHINGTON COUNTY LINE.

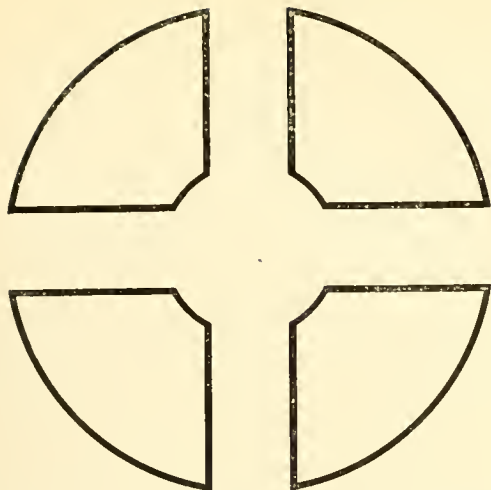


(2) SPECIMENS OF POTTERY FROM A MOUND NEAR CITY OF VERA CRUZ, MEXICO

YORK
LIBRARY

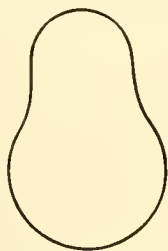
AND

2 -



Large flat stones on edge covered over with flat stone making a complete tunnel to the center; then covered over with large boulders, hundreds of them. The bodies were placed in the inner ring.

I helped dig the one up on the John Van Voorhis farm and we found evidence of a dozen or more skulls, skulls and teeth in almost perfect condition; but when exposed to the air they would collapse and mold. I have pipes, tomahawks, flints and implements from all these places. One of the greatest burying grounds for the Indians and the most curious is on the Colvin farm, 4½ miles up Pigeon Creek. I have opened several of the graves at different times and the best workmanship on their pipes and other implements surpass anything that I know of in this section, and the way they were buried is the most curious. Their graves were dug in this manner, and after all these years you can plainly see the exact pear-shape.



15" long by 14" wide and only 18" to 20" deep. A large flat stone over each grave and only about 18" from surface to flat stone.

Prof. Smith, of the Smithsonian Institution, was here in about 1890 and opened several of them. He said that

the most curious thing about it was this: that in order to get them into the grave as small as that, the flesh had all been taken from the bones. They were all buried in a sitting position with head bent over and lying between their knees. One of the most curious things in this section is the old ancient stone walls on the old John King farm in Allegheny County now owned by Joseph Lytle, president of the First National Bank of this city. It could be traced some years ago for over one mile. It was laid in cement and was in a good state of preservation when I last saw it 25 years ago. It had been there as long and longer ago than the oldest inhabitants could remember, and they knew of it as far back as 1784.

OLD INDIAN FORT AND BURYING GROUND SOUTH OF CANONSBURG.

(Written by Miss Margaret E. Houston for Canonsburg Notes, Nov. 27, 1903.)

One of these Indian-summer days is the time to visit the old Indian fort where the aborigines had their camp and station of outlook. Driving out from town past the water-trough, to the Dr. McMillan or Hill Church, whose history treads close on the heels of the red men, we pass on to the hill that rises behind it. This hill probably rose to a narrow peak like most of the hills of the neighborhood, but the first white men who came found it as it is now, sliced off to a smooth level of about an acre. This space still has a slight dip towards the center, as no doubt the ancient engineers laid it out, and, within memory of some still living, it was surrounded by a well defined wall or ridge of earth which has since been almost levelled by the plow. The mound may still be traced by a line of broken shells that show white amid the fresh green wheat. This has evidently been a place of permanent abode. Mussel shells from Chartiers Creek a mile away, lie thick on the field, some of them having passed through the fire. Small chips and a few nodules of flint show that arrow-making was something of a business. This flint must have been carried a long distance, as it is not native here.

But the most interesting relics are the fragments of earthen vessels that lie in small pieces through the mellow soil. The ware, coarse, porous and soft looking, seems to be composed of common field-clay mixed with broken mussel shells. The years of exposure to summer's sun and winter's frost proves its durability for, though broken, there is no crumbling of the edges; the fracture is as clear as in the broken plate of yesterday.

This ware stands the hottest fire of a gas stove, the mussel shell, which shows in white spots, remaining un-

* Mr. Gregg has given this subject his attention and collected such relics since 1868, when he was ten years of age.—Ed.

changed. The Indians could hardly help but know that sand with their clay and a hot fire would give the glassy constitution of all recent crockery; the burning of a brush heap would teach them that, for a sand stone that happens to be in the fire comes out with a fine coat of glass. But as earthen ware is brittle in proportion to its virtuosity, it may be that the sturdy race preferred strength to brilliance.

There must have been much sameness in an Indian cup-board, for the broken pieces show the vessels to have been large bowls about of one shape and size. These bowls are smooth inside, but the outside is curiously ornamented in lines. It is said that a mold was made of bark as outer embellishment. A close scrutiny, however, shows that the narrow indentations and broader raised lines are the reverse of what would result from any bark found in our woods at the present time. But they must have had some ingenious method of printing, for the lines were certainly not drawn by hand.

Great care was taken in finishing the rim of these bowls; they are all nicely crimped like the edge of grandmothers' pies—the pies that stood alone, and were baked on the bottom of the oven. Coarse as it looks to us, no doubt the squaws took real housewifely pride in their china, and studied patterns in bark, and vied with each other in producing something new and fine, for they were women, if they were Indians.

No attempt has ever been made to explore to any depth on this spot; only what the plowshare turns up is known of its secrets. What possibilities there are here for the antiquarian who will dig for what is hidden!

No wonder this high hill was selected for an important fortification, for it gives a magnificent view of the country in all directions; a present scene of rich farms, happy homes, and, close below, the "first Presbyterian church west of the Alleghanies," stands with its sunny burying-ground toward the east, in accordance with the old sentiment that the dead should always lie facing the sun.

One of our party is also one of the owners of the farm, and when her great-grandfather took possession the Indians were hardly out of hearing. As the land has never passed out of the family, all its treasure-trove is theirs, and she points out the fields where the finest relics have been found. In such a spot was found a large and perfect stone battle-ax; yonder, near the spring, a beautifully fashioned tomahawk was picked up, and this side is the field where arrow-heads lie thickest, and here where we stand by the fort the plow has turned out some curiosities seldom seen outside of museums.

We do not know what these were used for in Indian life, but any one would call them little gruidstones. They are about the size of an old-fashioned watch, perfectly

rounded, with polished rim, concave sides and a neat little hole in the middle. Several good specimens have been found on this spot, but they are not seen anywhere else on the farm. It is a strange fact that no stone implements of war have been found at the fort.

Near the fort is an Indian burying ground; a ridge long ago piled high with stone. Heavy rains and freshets of spring still wash out flint arrow-heads that were no doubt part of some warrior's outfit when he started for the happy hunting grounds.

The late owner, a man of intelligence and keen observation, took great interest in the archaeological products of his farm, and was apt to come in from his field work, his family say, "with his pockets full of rocks." The result is a collection which for quality would grace any museum.

Before us, on the side of a hill, is the family burying ground, where grandparents, great-grandparents and other relatives lie at rest; for the land has passed down from father to son for more than a century; from Josiah to Hermau, from Herman to Israel, and now another Herman lives in the old homestead snuggling in the valley, and the farm is held doubly dear because the rich acres are so many pages of history and folklore.

When Dr. McMillan, of revered memory, pastor, friend and near neighbor of this pioneer farmer, called on his congregation, which comprised pretty much all western Pennsylvania, to build a "meetin' house," Josiah Haines gave some acres from the corner of his farm to be a church "glebe." This was nearly a hundred and thirty years ago, but the church still stands in its pastures green, and Dr. McMillan lies beside it.

Where the roads cross they built a little stone house for worship, and the stones for the building were taken off the old Indian graves. Even in that matter-of-fact age there were those who protested and called it sacrilege, but the house was built; the Presbyterian church of Western Pennsylvania, the familiar "Hill" Church, and when the people grew too many for it, it was pulled down to make room for the present brick building.

The best stone were laid in the foundation of the new building, and the rest were taken to improve the road in front of the church, that the good people might come in "clean-shod."

In addition to those mentioned above there was near Zollarsville, on the north branch of Ten Mile Creek, an Indian fort with an intrenchment about 100 feet from the fort. Bones, pipes, arrows, etc., have been found there. Cheigh writes of a tree cut down within the enclosure, showing by its rings of growth a life of 300 years. There is a large heap of stones, said to be an Indian mound, in the woods on a hill of the Overholt farm (formerly owned by Thomas McFarland, brother of Maj. Samuel McFarland,



(3) EXCAVATION OF MOUND AT PETERS CREEK



(4) MURAL FIGURES FROM TOMB OF MERRA, SAKKARA, EGYPT
(Representing the Initiation of a Candidate into the Ancient Priesthood of Sais.)

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
PRESS

ASTER, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

late of Washington) one mile west of Marianna; and another about a mile northwest of McDonald, on the farm of Henry Crooks, which descended to his son Richard, late deceased. There is a beautiful mound on the lands of David A. M. McCalmont, close to Candor, which rises directly from level ground. The hidden contents of the last three mentioned has never been disturbed.

NOTE.—“The theory of a race of mound builders distinct from the Indians has been almost entirely abandoned,” according to the latest writers. It seems to be established that the Cherokees were mound builders in historic times. The investigator is referred to twenty-five books upon mounds, earthworks and mound-builders, cited and reviewed in *Literature of American History* (J. N. Larned—1902).—Ed.

CHAPTER XXV.

TOWNSHIPS.

History of Allen, Anwell, Blaine and Buffalo Townships.

ALLEN TOWNSHIP.

In August of the year 1852 Allen Township was erected from the northeast part of East Pike Run Township and the southeast end of Fallowfield Township. In 1859 a small portion of Allen Township was attached to East Pike Run Township. The township has been further reduced by a borough epidemic resulting in the incorporation of the following named boroughs: Long Branch, Aug. 21, 1893; Twilight, Feb. 12, 1894; Speers, Feb. 12, 1894; Stockdale, April 28, 1894; Roscoe, May 14, 1894, and Elco (formerly called "Woods Run"), May 14, 1894. Allen Township, as it now stands, is little larger than some of the boroughs that were formed from it, and is bounded on the north by Speers borough and the Monongahela River, on the east by the Monongahela River, on the south by the Monongahela River, Stockdale and Roscoe boroughs, and on the west by Elco and Long Branch boroughs.

The number of taxables in Allen Township in 1908 was 488; value of real estate, \$391,245; value of personal property, \$51,755. In 1860 Allen Township had a population of 635, in 1890, 2,544, and in 1900 1,677. The population has been decreased during the last ten years by the organization of five boroughs. The registration of voters for Allen Township in 1904 was 361, and in 1908 387.

Allen Township is underlaid with a rich bed of coal, the Pittsburg vein of coal being exposed, and the Vesta mines in this township have an immense output.

Along the river below Coal Center mining is very active, and apparently it has been so for a long time, for there are many old abandoned mines in this region. The coal is exhausted over much of the territory in the bend between Lucyville and Dunlevy. In this bend are the three Vesta mines, the output of which is coked near Pittsburg by Jones, Laughlin & Co. for use in their iron furnaces. At Caledonia mine, west of Elco, the coal is reported to have a roof division of the Pittsburg coal of 4 feet 1 inch and a lower division of 7 feet 10½ inches.

In a general way the character of the Pittsburg coal deteriorates toward the west, but this change is not great

enough to seriously affect the coal in this territory. According to recent developments it has been found that the coal in the Lambert syncline produces coke that compares favorably with that from the Connellsville basin, and the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company produce their own coke from mines back of Allenport and Roscoe. At the Wood Run mine the lower division is essentially the same, showing a thickness of 7 feet 11 inches, with the lowest breast coal 5 feet, bearing in coal and slate 4 inches, brick coal 1 foot 3 inches, and bottom coal 1 foot 4 inches. In the vicinity of Allenport the section is similar to that of Elco, showing the roof division 3 feet 5½ inches in thickness and the lower division 7 feet 5¼ inches.

In 1904 Allen Township had 5½ miles of public highway. The county road from Roscoe to Stockdale has been approved by the grand jury, but the contract has not yet been let. This road will be 1,120 feet long, and the cost is estimated at \$2,205.48. In 1906 Allen Township accepted the cash road tax. The road tax for 1908 was 4 mills, and \$1,767.36 was collected.

Among the early settlers of the territory originally embraced in Allen Township were the following, who held land at the given dates: Henry Speers, 1772; Jeremiah Procter, 1785; Rev. William Riggs, 1773; Lawrence and John Crow, 1784; Peter Hazelbaker, 1800; Thomas Stockdale, 1799; Joshua Dixon, 1784; David Englands, 1784; William Howe, 1796; William Jackman, 1788. Joseph Chester and William Huggins were also early settlers.

In early days a school was conducted near the Mount Tabor Church, which church is at present in Long Branch Borough. The earliest teachers of the township were Benjamin Huff, William Jackman, Robert Wilson, Solomon Allen, John Jackman and Newton Williams. Allen Township was not divided into school districts when it accepted the public school law in 1835, but was embraced in East Pike Run and Fallowfield school districts. In 1853 Allen Township was divided into three school districts. In 1860 there were four schools in operation in

Allen Township, two male teachers at \$37.50 each per month, and two female teachers at \$36.25 each per month, and 185 scholars, with a monthly cost of tuition of \$0.99. In 1880 there were five schools, 5 teachers and 312 pupils enrolled.

Allen Township in 1908 had ten schools and thirteen teachers; average number of months taught, eight; number of pupils enrolled, 464; male teachers, four; females, nine. Average salary of teachers, males, \$51.25; female, \$49.63. Cost of each pupil per month, \$1.35; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 10; estimated value of school property, \$6,000. There are four school buildings in the township: Dunlevy, valued at \$1,500; Vesta, \$1,500; Allenport, \$2,500, and Allen (second precinct), \$500.

The Pittsburg Railways Company's trolley lines extended to North Charleroi, but in 1899 the Mellons firm, of Pittsburg, built an extension of five miles from North Charleroi to Allenport.

Another extension has recently been made from Allenport to Roseoe, but to get the benefit of this extension passengers must change to a smaller car at Allenport. These lines are all being operated by the Pittsburg Railways Company, which passes along the eastern border of Allen Township, following the course of the river. It was constructed between Monongahela City and West Brownsville in 1881.

The towns of Allen Township are Allenport, Vesta and Dunlevy.

ALLENPORT.

Allenport is a small town of about 600 inhabitants. The town is twenty-five miles east of Washington, and is midway between Vesta and Stockdale. The Adams Express Company and Western Union Telegraph Company have offices at Allenport, and service is given by the Pittsburg Railroad Company. It is composed of about 100 houses, school house, five stores, Riverside Hotel, postoffice, M. E. Church, machine shop and distillery.

A tract of land afterward surveyed as "Dixon's Intent" was granted to Henry Dixon Aug. 13, 1784. This land embraced the present site of Allenport. The land passed into the hands of John Baldwin in 1816. In this year the village was laid out in lots and the new town advertised at West Freeport. Joseph Allen purchased a part of this land and sold it in 1839, together with another tract which he had obtained from David England in 1828, to Francis McKee. The latter replotted the property and named it Independence. In 1865 the name was finally changed to Allenport. Additions to Allenport were laid out by Allen Biles and Charles Bradford in the year 1880. The postoffice was named Belle Zane and the first postmaster was John Fields. Soon after the year 1816 John Baldwin built a water-mill north of the town.

Shortly after 1848 a new mill was built and steam power used. Since that time the mill was owned by Joseph Allen, Abia Allen, William Brightwell, Isaiah Frost, Francis McKee, James B. Angell, George Maxwell. Jesse Boyd purchased the mill from Mr. Maxwell and turned it into a distillery. It is known as the J. M. Vandegrift Distillery No. 29 building.

Francis McKee started the operation of the ferry. It was afterwards owned by Thornton S. Chalfant, Joseph Krepps, Isaiah Frost's heirs, Alexander S. Latta, William C. Higgins and H. and C. Jacobs, the last mentioned brothers being in possession at present.

ALLENPORT METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal congregation of Allenport was organized in 1892 by Rev. H. D. Whitfield, and the church built the following summer. The present pastor is Rev. W. F. Seidler, and membership fifty-six.

Allenport Lodge, No. 1127, I. O. O. F., was instituted in 1890. The present membership is 102. The other lodges in Allenport are No. 367, Jr. O. O. A. M., instituted in 1886; No. 117, Knights of the Golden Eagle, instituted in 1897; No. 183, Daughters of Liberty, and Ladies of Golden Eagle.

DUNLEVY.

The mining town of Dunlevy is between Vesta and Speers, two and one-half miles from Charleroi. The history of the town dates back about seventeen years to the opening up of the Little Squaw Mine of the Pittsburg Coal Company at this point. The town is composed of four stores, schoolhouse, United Brethren Church and about seventy miners' houses. The only lodge of the town is No. 108, U. M. W. of A.

VESTA.

Vesta is a mining town of about the same age as Dunlevy, situated on the Monongahela Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Pittsburg street railway, as is also Dunlevy, between Allenport and Dunlevy. The inhabitants of this town derive their livelihood from the No. 2 Vesta Mine. There are three stores, schoolhouse, United Brethren Church, fifty dwellings and the No. 187, U. M. W. of A.

AMWELL TOWNSHIP.

Amwell Township, the first in alphabetical order of the original townships of Washington County, was organized July 15, 1781. It was bounded on the north by Strabane Township, east by Bethlehem Township, south by Morgan Township (though the latter since 1796 has been a township of Green County), and on the west by Donegal Township. (Morris was a part of Amwell Township until 1788). Its present boundaries are South Strabane on the north, West Bethlehem on the east, Green County on

the south, Morris and North and South Franklin Townships on the west.

On June 19, 1838, part of Amwell was annexed to Strabane Township, and at the May term of court, 1856, the township lines between Amwell and Morris were changed and confirmed. It is centrally distant ten miles from the borough of Washington. Its greatest length is ten miles, breadth four and a half miles.

Amwell township is drained by the North Fork of Ten Mile Creek, by the Little North Fork and Baner Fork of the same creek.

The towns are Amity, Clarkstown (Tennile village) and Lone Pine, formerly known as Crookstown or Pin Hook.

Amity is ten miles from Washington, and is located near Baner Fork of Ten Mile Creek, and on the road leading from Washington to Waynesburg.

There is a story familiar to all the older and to many of the younger generation residing in the vicinity of Amity, that on one occasion when Amity was visited by a terrific gale, a citizen by the name of Dow became thoroughly frightened, hurriedly left the house and concealed himself behind a huge log and exclaimed: "That's right, Lord; scourge Amity but save old Dow; he is only a boarder."

The first settlers were squatters, who purchased their lands from the Indians by giving in exchange a gun or trinkets, or such other articles as appealed to the Indians' fancy. Among them were John Rutman and Dennis Smith, the former dying at the age of 99, and the latter at 104 years. These two, with William Gordou, Russell Reese, John Lorrison and John James are recognized as the first settlers.

These men were followed from 1770 to 1790 by men who patented their lands and obtained them through the government. These early pioneers were Nathaniel McGiffin, David Evans, James Milliken, Abel McFarland, George Cooper and John Bates, some of whom served with distinction in the War of the Revolution. For protection of themselves and families they erected two forts—Fort Milliken and Fort McFarland, and later a third fort and blockhouse. A mound encircled the area of this third fort, which for many years was covered with large trees.

There are the following villages in Amwell Township, viz.: Amity, Ten-Mile Village (or Clarkstown), Lone Pine (formerly known as Pleasant Valley; also as Pin Hook).

AMITY.

Amity, a very old and historic village, was laid out by Daniel Dodd, Esq., a brother to Rev. Thaddeus Dodd, who owned the land and formed the plans. This

village is noted as the last residence of Solomon Spalding, who wrote the book of Mormon. Solomon Spalding was reared in the East, educated for the ministry and followed that calling for some years, but gave it up owing to failing health and moved to Ashtabula, or near there, in Ohio, where he devoted a considerable portion of his time to writing. More for the amusement of himself and friends than from any expectations of financial profits. Later, about 1809 he located in Amity, where he died October 20, 1816, as shown by his monument. The manuscript was on biblical lines, inasmuch as he adopted scriptural terms as well as Biblical names in describing the characters represented, which was not difficult for him, in view of the fact that he was a minister and well educated. He placed the manuscript with a publisher in Pittsburg, where it remained for some time, and later came into the possession of a journeyman printer, who turned it over to Joseph Smith, of Mormon fame, who claimed that the manuscript was from copper plates which had been exhumed as a result of a dream or inspiration. Thus we have the book of Mormon and the origin of the Mormon religion. The building is standing in Amity in which Solomon Spalding lived and died, and is said to be the oldest house in the village. Two monuments have been erected to his memory, the latter by citizens and the Washington County Historical Society. (The latter took the place of the first.) These monuments are over his grave in Amity.

There are three stores in the village, conducted by D. H. Swart, George L. James and Marion Swart. There is a blacksmith shop, A. E. Bolton, proprietor; L. M. Vandike is manufacturer of tinware; John Luellen, proprietor of the hotel; a school with two rooms and two teachers; one physiciau, Dr. W. L. Dodds, M. D., who is the ninth physician to practice in Amity. Telephone service (Bell Co.).

The present postmaster is George L. Jams. The town is one mile east of the W. & W. R. R. Amity also possesses a cornet band, which was organized June 24, 1897. The W. & W. R. R. was completed and trains began running to W. Amity as early as September 1, 1877. Amity had in 1900 a population of 145.

There are in the old cemetery of the Lower Ten-Mile Presbyterian Church in Amity many graves marked of the soldiers of the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Civil War.

The first threshing machine in the neighborhood was used on the farm now owned by W. C. McCollum in 1835. There was organized in March, 1896, a council, No. 265, of the Jr. Order of Am. Mechanics, and an I. O. O. F. lodge, No. 552, organized May 19, 1859. Neither of these orders meet at the present time. There are two churches in Amity—Lower Ten-Mile Presbyterian Church and a Methodist Protestant Church. The graves of John

and Elizabeth Ruckman bear the following dates on marble slabs: John Ruckman, died December 25, 1841, in his 103d year; Elizabeth, his wife, died September 26, 1852, aged 109 years.

There are eight churches in Amwell Township—two Presbyterian, two Baptist, a Disciple, two Protestant Methodist, and a Methodist Episcopal. Pleasant Hill Presbyterian was a Cumberland Presbyterian Church until 1907, the date of the union.

Lower Ten-Mile Presbyterian Church is located in Amity. Upper and Lower Ten-Mile congregations were the same ecclesiastical organization, with the same pastor, from 1781 to 1817, when they became two distinct bodies, worshipping in separate houses. The present pastor, Rev. D. A. Cooper, has served since the spring of 1905. The present board of elders consists of Henry W. Horn, Harvey McCollum, Clark Bane, Dr. W. L. Dodd and Leroy Van Dyke.

The first house of worship was of hewn logs erected on the premises of Mr. Cork in 1785.

The second house was of brick on the farm of Jonas Condit, five miles northwest of Amity. This house was sold in 1871 for \$213.70.

In 1831 the congregation erected a brick structure near the site of the first, 55x50 feet, at a cost of about \$1,000. This house was blown down in 1842. The fourth house of worship was erected in Amity following the destruction of the church in 1842. This was a frame structure, erected at a cost of \$1,300.

The present (the fifth) house, erected in 1875, is a brick edifice, 57x45 feet, and cost \$5,300. The Sabbath School was organized about 1826, and has eighty members. S. B. Braden is superintendent.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of Lower Ten-Mile was organized February 18, 1875. This society at its first meeting adopted a native Chinese woman as a Bible reader in Canton, and their representative in the foreign field, and pledged \$50.00 annually for her support. Several sons of Ten-Mile Church have entered the ministry. The Women's Missionary Society and the Young People's Society each has thirty members.

Amity Methodist Protestant Church was organized at an early date, January, 1832. The first church was a log structure, and later replaced by a frame building. The present is the second house of worship, and was erected in 1867, a frame structure. Pastor in charge, Rev. W. S. Martin. The present membership is 145, with a Sabbath School enrollment of eighty members. A. J. McAfee is superintendent of the Sabbath School. There is a Christian Endeavor, Home Department and Cradle Roll.

Mt. Herman Baptist Church, situated near Amity, is an old organization with a membership of seventy and a Sabbath School of thirty members, with Judson San-

ders superintendent. The deacons are J. F. Bell and Isaac Tucker. The church has not always had regular pastors. The organization is very old. The first house of worship was a log structure; the second a frame building. The present building, a brick structure, has stood for about sixty years. Services are held on the second and fourth Sabbaths in each month.

Liberty Chapel—There is also a Methodist church in Amwell Township, on the line of the W. & W. Railroad, near the line of Amwell and Morris Townships.

Swartz M. P. Church is also in this township, on the line of Washington and Greene Counties.

Ten Mile Village, or Clarkstown, as it is sometimes called, is a very old place. It has two stores conducted by Frank Grimes, and Mrs. Emma Gibson, respectively, and a blacksmith shop. There is also a public school. There was formerly a mill and sawmill. The mill is standing in a state of decay, and has not been in use for many years. There are several telephone lines entering the village. Dr. L. W. Braden is the only physician. The population in 1900 was 163. There was formerly a Masonic lodge and a wagon factory located in Ten-Mile Village, neither of which are in existence at this time.

Pleasant Hill Presbyterian Church (union of the Cumberland Presbyterian and the Presbyterian churches effected in 1907). In the fall of 1831 several missionaries of Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in the persons of Revs. A. M. Bryan, John Morgan, A. Chapman, R. Burrow and R. Donnel, held camp meeting on Abel Milliken's farm near Ft. Milliken. Camp meetings were held in 1832 and 1833, as a result of which Pleasant Hill Church was organized January 22d, 1833. The church is a brick structure, located about half a mile from Ten-Mile Village. This church continued as a Cumberland Presbyterian Church until the union of the Presbyterian and the Cumberland Presbyterian Churches. The first pastor (1833) was Rev. John Morgan. Rev. D. A. Cooper is the present pastor, and is also pastor of Lower Ten-Mile church. Rev. Gibson was pastor about eleven years, and died in Ten-Mile Village. The present membership is sixty; Sabbath School enrollment, sixty. N. B. Evans is superintendent of the Sabbath School. There is also a Ladies' Aid Society. The present church is a brick structure less than a half mile east of Ten-Mile Village, and was erected in 1882 at a cost of about \$4,000.

North Ten-Mile Baptist Church is located on a ridge two miles north of Ten-Mile Village. It was the first organization in Washington Council to call a pastor. The church is supposed to have been organized in Keith's Fort, which was near the present site of Lone Pine, in Amity Township. This was a log fort, built to protect the early settlers from the Indians. The founders and first members of the church were some Virginians who had settled in Washington County in 1768. The church

held its first business meeting December 1, 1773, at Enoch Enoch's, and chose Samuel Parkhurst clerk. Rev. James Sutton, the first pastor, was chosen February 4, 1774, and immediately began his labors with the church. There were no services in regular order held before the next fall, owing to the hostility of the Indians. Rev. Sutton moved over the mountains and returned the next October. The meetings were again held at Keith's Fort in 1777, owing to Indian disturbances. Communion services were conducted in the fort by Rev. Isaac Sutton in the absence of the pastor, Rev. James Sutton. Rev. Sutton was followed by Rev. John Corbley, whose wife and child were murdered by the Indians in Greene County in 1782. After him came Rev. David Sutton, who served twenty years, till 1801, and during whose pastorate the church greatly increased.

The land was purchased from Daniel McFarland, May, 1794, for 2 pounds 5 shillings, on which the first church, a log structure, was erected. In 1836 the second house of worship was erected and was first to occupy the present site. Rev. A. B. Bowman was pastor at this time.

On April 15, 1871, steps were taken for the erection of a new church, and July 15, of the same year, a building committee was chosen. Preaching was abandoned until the new building was finished, which was in 1872. It was dedicated May 18, 1873, the dedicational sermon being preached by Rev. J. B. Solomon. The church took action on May 25, 1878, to establish a new cemetery, and a committee was appointed to lay out the same. The church pledged itself to keep up the old cemetery. An organ was purchased by the church in 1882.

The last session of Ten-Mile Association held with the church was September 22, 23, 24, 1896. Rev. John Sherman, the present pastor, began his duties in January, 1909.

The present church edifice is a splendid brick structure of modern architecture, erected in 1904 at a cost of \$12,000. There is a Sabbath School of sixty members, with two class-rooms, Miss Nevada Iams being superintendent. The church membership is 240. In 1898 the church held its 125th anniversary. The present deacons are John Whery, James Meeks, James Smith and Levi Huffer.

LONE PINE.

Lone Pine, formerly known as Pleasant Valley, is located on the North Fork of the North Branch of Ten-Mile Creek. It gets the name of Lone Pine from a single pine which is standing to this day. The postoffice was established in 1872, and J. D. Huston held the office of postmaster until the Rural Free Delivery Mail Service was established, after which the postoffice was discontinued. J. D. Huston was the first merchant of the place prior to 1870. The first mail service was bi-weekly; later it was changed to tri-weekly, after which it was changed

to daily. The village gets at the present time two daily mails, one from Washington and another from Amity. The town had its origin from several coal banks which had been opened up in the immediate vicinity. There are at the present time about half a dozen coal banks in operation in the vicinity, and which supply the local demand. There are three good stores in the village conducted by Harry H. Huston, W. W. Paul and A. J. Reynolds, respectively. Harry H. Huston succeeded his father after his retiring from business, and conducts a very extensive general mercantile business. There are several telephone lines entering the place, insuring good service. There are two blacksmith shops conducted by W. M. Evans and James Reynolds, respectively. The village has a population of about 200, and is located in a prosperous community.

There is in Lone Pine a Christian Church, which was organized about 1844, Rev. Lyman P. Streator being the first pastor. The congregation came from the North Ten-Mile Baptist Church, and for a time Alexander Campbell is said to have conducted services in the grove adjoining the church. Washington County was the home of Alexander Campbell, the founder of the church, and North Ten-Mile Baptist Church furnished the first members to a denomination that stands either third or fourth in point of membership in this country. The present brick structure is the second house of worship erected by this organization, the first having been a frame building. There is a Sunday School in connection. The present pastor is Rev. Ingram Frye. The land was conveyed by separate deeds from David Slusher and David Frazee. The grantee in one deed is the Disciple Church, and the other the Christian Church of Pleasant Valley.

Amwell Grange, No. 1055, was organized in 1892. S. B. Day is master and R. M. Day lecturer.

Chestnut Ridge Grange, No. 1133, organized about 1895, meets at the homes of its members. Russell L. Shrontz is master and Mrs. G. W. Crile lecturer.

The towns and villages in Amity Township are:

Lone Pine, with a population of 146.

Amity, with a population of 145.

Ten-Mile, with a population of 163.

Sunset, with a population of 55.

Luellen, with a population of —.

Hackney, with a population of —.

There are in Amwell Township 16 schools. Teachers, 16; males 7, females 9; average number of months taught, 7; average salary paid per month, males \$51.41; females, \$49.44. Cost of each pupil per month, \$2.43; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 2. Estimated value of school property, \$20,000.

School Directors—W. H. Dague, president; Samuel Fil-

by, secretary; W. M. Evans, treasurer; H. E. McCollum, S. B. Braden, R. Wilson.

Present Township Officers—Justices of the Peace, L. M. Vandyke, John Closser. Tax Assessor, Charles Condit.

The first discovery of oil in Amwell Township was on the Samuel Thompson farm between 1885 and 1890 by the Carnegie Co., while drilling for gas. The township is underlaid with bituminous coal, much of which has been sold, but there are no operations of commercial importance except a number of coal banks near Lone Pine, which have been in operation for many years supplying the local demand from a vein where the coal crops out. The land, while rolling, is well suited to agriculture. The farms are owned and operated by a substantial class of farmers, and are kept in a high state of cultivation, the improvements being well up to the average. Stock raising has by no means been neglected. The majority of the farmers are interested in sheep raising, which adds many dollars to their annual income, while the acreage of standing timber is less than it should be, though Amwell Township is still better supplied in this respect than many of the other townships of the county. Only few of the log cabins of the fathers and grandfathers of the present generation are standing. There is on Ten-Mile Creek an old mill known as the Walton Swart mill, now the property of Morris Gans. It stands on the road between Amity and Ten-Mile Village, and is said to be the only mill in the township. Amwell Township has both oil and gas.

At present Amwell Township has seventy-six miles of public roads. The cash road tax was accepted in 1906. In 1908 the road tax was 2½ mills and \$8,400.47 was collected.

This township has one Flinn road, the Laboratory-Lone Pine Road, the Flinn construction of which is 10,560 feet in length. This road was constructed in 1905-6 by the Hallam Construction Co., at a cost of \$17,911.48. The cost of engineering was \$1,080.49, and of repairs \$2,264.83. An extension of three and three-quarter miles has since been added to this road.

The valuation of real estate in Amwell Township is \$3,576,935.00; personal property, \$115,690. Number of taxables, 549.

The population in 1850 was 1,754; in 1860, 2,042; in 1890, 1,903, and in 1900, 1,848.

In 1850 the township had 372 voters; in 1904, 530, and in 1908 they numbered 509.

BLAINE TOWNSHIP.

This township was named after the illustrious statesman, James G. Blaine, whose birthplace and place of education (he was a graduate of Washington-Jefferson College) were in Washington County. It was a part of

Donegal Township until 1798, and afterwards a part of Buffalo until set off November 4, 1894, as a separate township.

It is bounded by Hopewell and Independence Townships on the north, Buffalo Township on the east and south, and Donegal on the west, and is centrally located eight miles west of Washington.

There were, in 1908, four schools in this township; number of teachers employed, 4 (males 2, females 2); average number of months taught, 7½; average salary of teachers per month, males \$57.50, females \$51.57; cost of each pupil per month, \$2.08; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 3; estimated value of school property, \$7,000.00.

School Directors—W. G. Cundall, president; O. H. Sawhill, secretary; J. W. Hodgens, treasurer; Dr. R. W. Wolfe, George Bloomingstock, Hugh Wallace.

TAYLORSTOWN.

Taylorstown is located in the southeastern part of the township. Has a population of 300. The town was laid out under the name of New Brunswick by William Taylor in 1795, and as early as 1808 was designated as the voting place for Buffalo Township before the division of the township on November 4, 1894, which placed the village in Blaine Township. This town is located on Buffalo Creek, one mile from Crothers' Station on the B. & O. Railroad. This place has three stores—Wallace M. Flack established general store, Mummeler Bros.', groceries and meats, and Miss Charlotte Kuhn, dress goods and notions. There are two blacksmith shops, conducted by J. W. Ashbrook—a U. P. church and a Disciple church. Telephone service is furnished by the National Telephone Co. and the Bell Telephone Co., the latter having only a pay station.

There is a flour mill at this place which has been in operation for many years. At one time it was destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt. For many years it was run by water power, but at the present time is operated by steam. The first mill was a log structure; the second was erected in 1854; the present is the third mill on this site.

Taylor's fort in early days stood on the farm of the James Hodgens' heirs, half a mile from Taylorstown. There is one hotel, Thomas Slevin, proprietor; one livery, kept by B. Clark, and one public school building, with three rooms and three teachers. The town also has a brass band of twenty-four pieces, organized in 1907.

The physician is Dr. R. W. Wolfe. G. W. Dickey, the present postmaster, has served in that capacity for twelve years.

The K. of P. lodge has a membership of forty-two, and has been organized for twenty years. Brilliant Tent, No. 119, K. O. T. M., and a ladies' branch of that order, is located in Taylorstown.

Taylorstown United Presbyteriau Church, Rev. R. B. Harsha, pastor, was organized in 1873, funds being raised by subscription for the purpose of erecting a house of worship. Rev. John Morrow, the first pastor, was called March 29, 1873, and officiated until 1883. The lot was purchased from Dr. J. S. Crawford. The new house of worship, a frame structure, was completed in August, 1874, at a cost of \$4,059, and dedicated August 15, 1874. Rev. T. P. Proudfit became pastor the first Sabbath of September, 1884, and resigned September 29, 1895. Rev. R. B. Harsha, the present pastor, was chosen October 27, 1896.

The parsonage, completed in 1879, was erected by a joint stock company, but later became the property of the church.

John McManus was the first treasurer, and was succeeded at his death, in 1894, by his daughter, who has served in that capacity ever since. The present membership is 150. The Sabbath School has 140 members, R. W. Crothers superintendent, and has filled that place since the death of Dr. Crawford, who was the first superintendent. A Young People's Christian Union and a Junior Missionary Band, with a membership of fifty-eight, constitute the societies in connection with the church.

The following constitute the present board of elders: James Wilson (clerk), R. W. Crothers, Samuel D. Blaney and John Knox.

The Disciples Church at Taylorstown was erected in 1894 and dedicated in the fall of the same year. The present pastor is the Rev. John Mullady. The church has a membership of ninety. In connection with the church there are the following societies: Christian Endeavor, Ladies' Aid Society and the C. W. B. M. The Sabbath School has ninety members, H. T. Mumper superintendent, and Edward Ross assistant superintendent.

The present house of worship, erected at a cost of about \$3,000, is a frame structure, and has a dining-room and kitchen in connection.

The first oil well in Blaine Township was located on the Squire John McMannus farm, in what is now Blaine Township, but which was then a part of Buffalo. This well, known as the McMannus No. 1, is still producing. Oil was struck on this farm in July, 1885. Mr. McMannus sold the farm of 105 acres for \$21,000. The first gas well was located on the farm of John Grimes in 1887.

Blaine Township has many well improved farms, occupied by a thrifty set of farmers, who are principally engaged in general agriculture and stock raising. The Carothers' name has long been connected with sheep raising. Buffalo Creek flows through this township. The only stores in the township are located at Taylorstown.

Buffalo and Blaine Townships are among the most productive oil and gas in the county.

Near Taylorstown Station (or Carothers) an oil refinery was operated for several years by A. B. Caldwell and others, of Washington, Pa., This was during the excitement of the great oil development in that neighborhood.

In 1904 Blaine Township had forty-five miles of public roads. The cash road tax was accepted in 1906. The road tax for 1908 was 3 mills, \$1,906.13 being collected.

The Taylorstown road, which is in this township, was flinned for about 4,800 feet, making an excellent highway. This construction was completed in 1908 by the Hallam Construction Co. The width in stone is twelve feet, and in grading twenty-four feet. The cost of the road was \$13,387.29 for construction, \$689.36 for engineering, etc.; total cost of \$14,076.65.

Township officers: Justices of the Peace—John Knox, A. M. Hodgins; tax assessor—G. W. Dickey; tax collector—John Knox; supervisors—H. M. Crothers, George Bloomingstock, W. C. Grimes.

The real estate valuation of Blaine Township amounts to \$581,375; value of personal property, \$33,450. Number of taxables, 183.

The township, in 1900, had a population of 687. Number of voters in 1904, 171; in 1908, 166.

BUFFALO TOWNSHIP.

Buffalo Township was organized May 8, 1799. It was bounded on the north by Hopewell, on the east by Canton, on the south by Morris and Finley, and on the west by Donegal. Its present boundaries are Hopewell on the north, Canton and North and South Franklin on the east, South Franklin and East Finley Townships on the south, Blaine and Donegal on the west. Its greatest length is eight miles, breadth six miles. It is centrally distant from Washington Borough seven miles. The township is drained by Buffalo Creek and its branches, which flow in a northwesterly direction, emptying into the Ohio River. Many of the mills which served the convenience of the early settlers of this county were located on this creek. The lines between Buffalo and Franklin Townships were confirmed at the February term of court, 1886.

Buffalo Township has six schools and six teachers, all female. The average salary per month paid teachers is \$50.00; cost of each pupil per month, \$3.26; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 2½; estimated value of school property, \$6,200. The present school directors are: Samuel Wright, president; John S. Wright, secretary; John Weirich, treasurer; John Flaek, Frank McConnell, and A. H. McCreery.

Among the early settlers of Buffalo Township was James Allison, a native of Ireland, who with his wife Sarah (Rea), came as early as 1776, and took up 369

acres on Buffalo Creek, purchasing the rights of a squatter named Taylor. He and his wife died on their farm and were buried in Upper Buffalo churchyard. Their family numbered ten children. His second son, David, who served under Gen. Harrison in the War of 1812, purchased fifty acres of the old farm. He married first Jane Horner and afterwards May Jarvis, of Virginia. Other early settlers were Walter Summers, 1779; Ezekiel Boggs, 1774; Basil Lee Williams, 1780; Nathaniel McDowell, a Scotchman, 1780; Charles McRoberts, from Scotland, about 1780 (his son, Charles McRoberts, Jr., died in 1857, aged 83 years, having been one of the most prominent and useful men in the county); Nathaniel Templeton, 1776; Zachariah Cox, James Clemmens, John McWilliams (his son, Wallace, who married Nancy Clelland, was one of the foremost citizens of Buffalo Township); Col. David Williamson, one of the notable men of the county, whose exploits are narrated in some of the early chapters of this history (he married Polly Urie, daughter of Thomas Urie, and died in 1814); James Ross, John Wood, Daniel McCoy, William Wolf, Jacob Wolf, about 1785; Alex Hunter (from Ireland), 1789; James and Isaac Carson, Joseph Hutchinson, 1790; John Barr, 1793; John Fleck, John Woodburn, 1812; James and Robert Garrett, Samuel McConoghney, Andrew Rogers and Joseph Ritner. Many of these pioneer settlers came from Virginia and took up land on Virginia certificates, while some were immigrants from Scotland and Ireland. Most of those above mentioned have numerous descendants now living in the county, while many others are scattered throughout the central and Western States.

Joseph Ritner, a quaint German, was the only resident of Washington County to sit as governor of the State of Pennsylvania, though F. Julius L. Moyné, of this county, was a candidate for the office in 1841, 1844 and 1847. Ritner resided about half a mile south of North Buffalo U. P. Church, on the land now owned by Mrs. Donaldson. He represented Washington County in the House of Representatives from 1821 to 1826, being twice speaker of the House. He was the anti-Jackson candidate for governor in 1829 and was defeated by George Wolf, and again in 1832 by a decreased majority. He was elected over Wolf and Mullenberger in 1835. As a candidate to succeed himself he was defeated by David Porter in 1838. After leaving the governor's chair he removed to Cumberland County.

"Joseph Ritner's name is found on the muster-roll of a company of militia from Washington County, commanded by Capt. B. Anderson. He was on the "payroll of Capt. Benjamin Anderson's Company, Pittsburg, October 15, 1812."

East Buffalo Presbyterian Church, on the headwaters of the East Fork of Buffalo Creek, and North Buffalo

United Presbyterian Church, are the only churches in the township at the present time.

South Buffalo U. P. Church was organized about 1811 in this township, two miles east of Claysville and a little south of the National Pike. The congregation in 1883 erected a splendid new house of worship in Claysville, since which time the history of the church is a part of the history of Claysville. There was organized about 1861 a Baptist church in Buffalo Township, but later the organization moved to Claysville and erected a new house of worship. There also was at one time a M. E. Church near Roney's Point, but it is not in existence at this time.

North Buffalo Presbyterian Church was organized about 1780, about two miles south of Buffalo Village. The first pastor, Rev. Matthew Henderson, served from 1781 to 1795. He has had a number of successors, the last of whom, Rev. W. W. Willis, terminated his pastorate in July, 1908, since which time the charge has been vacant. The present board of elders consists of William Maxwell, H. W. Leech, Samuel Wright, J. C. H. Maxwell and Leman Petterson.

The superintendent of the Sabbath School is J. C. H. Maxwell. The church has a membership of about 100. There is a Young People's Christian Union; also a Woman's Missionary Society.

The last house of worship was erected in the summer of 1845—a brick structure—and was remodeled and enlarged about 1896. The cemetery stands in the rear of the church, the history of which dates back to the organization of the latter.

East Buffalo Presbyterian Church was formerly known as Wolf's Meeting House. The date of its organization cannot be definitely ascertained, as the sessional records prior to 1864 have been lost.

The earliest church records in existence mention the Rev. Thomas Hoge as stated supply at Upper Ten-Mile and East Buffalo in the year 1818, one year previous to the foundation of the Presbytery of Washington. It is supposed that this organization existed prior to 1818, contemporary with a German Lutheran organization that worshipped at the same place until 1840, both occupying for a time the same house of worship. The ground on which the church and cemetery are located was deeded in 1802 by Hardman Horn, Lawrence Streeker and Michael Ely to the German societies of the neighborhood being of the Presbyterian faith, for the sum of 5 shillings, conveying three acres (one acre from each) for the use of the schoolhouse, meeting house and burying ground forever. This deed was made March 5, 1802. This church was granted a charter of incorporation by the court of Washington County, Pa., on August 17, 1869, as East Buffalo Presbyterian Church (old school).

After Rev. Thomas Hoge, the Rev. W. P. Alrick became stated supply in 1832, the church having twenty-five members. He was a professor in Washington College. He was succeeded in 1864 by Rev. James Black, D. D., also a professor in the college, the latter's successor being W. J. Alexander, October, 1868, till his death in January, 1869; Rev. R. S. Morton, 1869-1871; Rev. Henry Wood, D. D. (a professor in Washington-Jefferson College), to the present time. Dr. Wood was installed pastor October 9, 1907, previous to which he was a supply. The present membership of the church is about 100.

The elders at the present time are A. S. Eagleson, John VanKirk, J. N. McDowell and Walter Ely.

There is a Sabbath School with fifty members. John VanKirk, superintendent.

There exists a Home and Foreign Missionary Society, having a Young Women's branch.

The first house of worship was a log building, occupied jointly by the Lutherans and Presbyterians. The second was a brick structure, erected by the Presbyterians about 1836. The third was of brick, erected about 1880, and was dedicated March 27, 1881. Several ministers have been sent out from this church to other fields of usefulness.

South Buffalo United Presbyterian Church was organized in Buffalo Township, this county, about 1811. Rev. David French, the first pastor, officiated from July 2nd, 1811, to November 22, 1852; Rev. James G. Carson from 1856 to 1867, when he resigned, leaving the congregation vacant for six years. Rev. Alexander MacLachlan was installed pastor in 1873, and is still in charge. In 1883 the church, as a body, moved to Claysville, where it erected the present house of worship. It has had only three pastors during a period covering nearly ninety years.

The present edifice is a large brick structure, the interior beautifully furnished. The church contains a main audience room and a Sabbath School room. The membership is nearly 200. An Old People's Bible Class and a normal class, Home and Foreign Missionary Society and a strong and active Junior Union, under the supervision of Mrs. E. McKeown. The congregation is in a healthy condition, both spiritually and financially, and in proportion to membership stands third in its contributions to the cause of missions in the Presbytery.

Buffalo Township, in addition to being one of the best agricultural townships in the county, is rich in oil and gas production. The entire township is underlaid with bituminous coal, but there has been but little attention given to its development. There has been great activity in the development of both oil and gas for more than

twenty years, which has proved a great source of wealth to the citizens of the township as well as to the operators. Nearly every farm is dotted with derricks. Notwithstanding the added sources of income to the owners of the land, agriculture has not been neglected. Splendid homes, commodious barns and well-cultivated farms are the rule rather than the exception. There is some attention paid to the raising of live stock, especially sheep.

The first producing oil well in the township was on the William Knox farm.

The first gas well was on the Samuel Carson farm, about 1886. The John McManus well was located in Blaine Township at this time (in Buffalo at the time it was put down) was drilled during the summer of 1885, and the first production was in July of that year. The well is producing at the present time.

Alter Burial Ground—In the Alter burial ground on the farm of Mrs. John W. Stewart, half a mile south of North Buffalo U. P. Church, is a headstone in memory of Lieut. Joseph Ritner, of the United States Army, who died February 18, 1834, in the 27th year of his age; various members of the Alter family are also buried here. Two or three pine trees mark this quiet little spot, which is close to the line between the farms owned by the Alter family and Isaae Leet in the early days.

Buffalo Township has a real estate valuation of \$10,483.80. Its personal property valuation is \$41,245; number of taxables, 253.

In 1850 it had a population of 1,210. In 1860 the population was 1,578; in 1890, 2,381, and in 1900, 1,046.

In 1850 the township had 218 voters; in 1904, 249, and in 1908, 248.

Buffalo Township had sixty-four miles of public highways in the year 1904. The cash road tax was accepted in 1906. In 1908 the road tax of the township was 3 mills, and amounted to \$3,103.74. No county or State roads have yet been constructed in this township.

About two miles west of the Coulson House, on the National Road, stands the well remembered and popular wagon stand of John Miller, who moved to this point in 1836. The Miller House is a large brick building, situated on the north side of the road. Previous to 1836 Levi Wilson kept this house, which is now used as a private residence.

Crothers Station, located on the B. & O. R. R., is the only town or village in Buffalo Township. The population was fifty in 1900. There is one store, conducted by Samuel Blayney, who is postmaster at that place.

The present township officers are: Justices of the Peace—J. M. McDow, James White; tax assessor—Thomas Knox; tax collector—Simeon Risher; supervisors—A. H. McCrery, Samuel Flack and Milton Irwin.

CHAPTER XXVI.

History of Canton, Carroll and Cecil Townships.

CANTON TOWNSHIP.

Canton Township borders on and lies directly northwest of the Borough of Washington. It was erected June 10, 1791, as the result of a petition by the inhabitants, and was formed from parts of Morris, Hopewell, Strabane and Chartiers Townships. It was originally bounded on the north by Chartiers Township, on the east by Chartiers Township, Washington Borough and Amwell Township, on the south by Amwell Township and on the west by Hopewell Township. The territory of the Township remained the same until 1853, when it was reduced by the formation of Franklin Township. The boundary line between Canton and Chartiers Townships was changed in 1863. West Washington Borough was organized from part of Canton Township in 1891, but it is now the Eighth Ward of the Borough of Washington, by ordinance 15th of July, 1907.

Several additions to Washington have been made from Canton Township lands. The latest was the western part of the Seventh Ward, or Tyler Ward, Washington, which cut off parts of the Clark, Hess and parts of other plans of lots already built upon, and contributed a large area and population to the old borough in 1902, making the Chartiers Valley Railroad tracks a part of the township line.

Canton Township has a fertile soil, which is richly underlaid with oil, gas and coal. The township is drained by the headwaters of Chartiers Creek.

The valuation of real estate in Canton Township is \$2,140,609. The valuation of the personal property is \$93,865; number of taxables, 585.

The population in 1850 was 1,281; in 1860 it was 587 (the loss due to the formation from part of Canton of Franklin Township in 1853); in 1890, 1,830, and in 1900, 2,177, which shows a rapid increase.

In 1850 the voters in this township numbered 218; in 1904, 541, and in 1908, 496.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Among the early settlers of Canton Township were those mentioned below, who were holding land or had come to this township at or before the time stated: Zachariah Pumphrey, 1774; William Johnston, 1788;

Enoch Dye, 1778; John Leman, 1779; Adam and Robert Wylie, 1784; Mathew Morrow, 1791; John Dodd, 1785; William and John McCombs, 1785; John Wolfe, 1780; William Slemmens, 1787; Robert McGowen, 1785; William Reed, 1783; John and Thomas Douglas, 1782; James Taggart, 1784; James Dinsmore, 1795; Joseph Jonathan and John Nesbitt, 1800; Samuel McCloy, 1800. Other early settlers of the township were Thomas Allison, David Irwin and Francis Cunningham.

There were two blockhouses on the Samuel Prigg farm, and one on the James Dinsmore farm.

Three miles west of Washington, on the National Pike, Robert Smith kept a tavern as early as the year 1818. At this point the National Pike crossed an ancient roadway leading from Washington to Wheeling. The tavern was a frame house on the south side of the road, and in after years became the homestead and private residence of Jacob Weirich, who died its possessor.

Less than a mile west of Smith's, John Coulson kept a tavern as early as 1820, and probably before that date. His house was a frame building on the south side of the National Pike. The old building was torn down many years ago and a brick structure erected in its place. Coulson, the last proprietor, has been dead sixty-five years, and at his death the tavern was closed and not again reopened as a public house.

In 1870 Canton Township contained one fulling mill, one woolen factory, one flouring mill, one grist mill and four sawmills. None of these industries remain to-day, but there are in Canton Township, near Washington Borough, large factories engaged in the manufacture of glass, iron, tin and other products. These plants will be discussed in connection with Greater Washington.

A short railway runs down Gordon Valley, connecting the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad with the Pennsylvania, and serves these plants. A trolley road has been surveyed to traverse almost the same course.

Among the schoolhouses of Canton Township before the passage of the public school law in 1834 were the log schoolhouses on the Morrow and William Wolf farms. Some of the early teachers were Stephen Woods, John Allison, John Conner, John Smiley and Benjamin Work.

In 1850 there were seven schools in the township with 561 scholars. In 1863 there were the same number of schools and 153 pupils. In 1871 the township had five schools with 198 scholars, the tuition of each pupil per month being \$.71 and in 1880, four schools and 125 scholars.

In 1908 there were in Canton Township eleven schools with ten teachers, two males at an average salary per month of \$66.25 and eight females at a salary of \$50.00. There were 445 pupils and the average cost of tuition for each pupil per month was \$1.90. The school tax was 1.¼ mills. School was in session eight months.

School directors—Thomas Brownlee, president; A. L. Farrer, secretary; W. R. Weirich, treasurer; C. L. Taggart, H. B. Forringer, J. A. Jordan.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad traverses the southern part of Canton Township and the old National Pike follows the southern boundary line. Toll was collected on this pike until 1905.

Canton Township has retained the work road tax. The tax for 1908 was 3½ mills and \$6,323.82 was worked out. In 1904 it had 45 miles of public highway. In 1904-5-6 the Washington-West Middletown Flinn road in Canton Township was constructed for the county by the Hallam Contracting Company. The road is 15,900 feet in length. The width of stone was 10 feet and width of grading 23 feet. The cost of construction was \$37,716.83, cost of engineering \$1,942.51, cost of repairs \$11,887.01.

The West Middletown Flinn road extension was built in 1907-8, one mile of it being in Canton Township and one in Hopewell. W. E. Howley & Co. were the contractors. The entire length of the extension was 10,860 feet and it is 12 feet in width of stone and 24 in width of grading. The cost of construction was \$30,295.84, cost of engineering \$1,534.79; total, \$31,830.63.

This road was formerly known as the Washington and Wellsburg State Road.

WOLFTOWN.

The only village of any importance in Canton Township is Wolfstown. This town is only about one-half mile northwest of Washington and has grown up in recent years. The postoffice at Wolfstown was known as Fortuue, but was removed and the village given free rural delivery. The village is made up of 50 dwellings, a schoolhouse and two stores.

OAK GROVE.

Oak Grove is a station on the Chartiers Railway near the corner of Washington Borough and Canton and Chartiers Townships. The Beaver Oil Refinery is located at Oak Grove station, is engaged in refining oil and making by-products.

WOODELL.

Woodell is a stop on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad a few miles west of Washington. The Woodland Park, Tylerdale Land Company's, Canton Land Company's and Gordon Land Company's plans of lots lie west of Washington in Canton Township and form a part of Greater Washington. The first two mentioned plans include a tract of land familiarly known as "Goat Hill."

Canton Township had a private park of fine oak trees beautifully situated on the hill above the Tyler Tube Works and Washington Tin Plate Mill at Tylerdale station on the railroad. It had a steep approach and was only used for a few summers after the street cars began operating on Jefferson avenue. The park was called Woodland Park and after it ceased to be used for that purpose the trees were cut down and the park laid out in the Woodland Park plan of lots.

The Wylie homestead is situated on the West Middletown Road. Formerly a private race track was laid out on the farm when it was owned by Joseph Ellsworth. He and Benjamin Clark and brother owned many valuable horses. Prior to this time John Hall had used the farm for raising fancy cattle. The farm is owned at the present time by Edward Murphy and brothers. This was a good farming and sheep-raising community before the oil was discovered.

Canton Township is included in the Washington-Taylorstown oil pool. The township is rich in both oil and gas, almost all of it being found in the Gantz and 50-foot sands west of Washington and around the head of the basin northwest of Woodell. One of the most expensive fires around Washington was that of the gas from the great gas well of W. W. Price and brother in the central part of Canton Township, which boomed and roared for years, lighting the country for miles around. The operator would not use the gas because he considered the royalty provided for the farm owner too high.

The first gas well struck near Washington is described in the Washington "Reporter" of April 30, 1884. A big flow of gas struck at the Hess well at noon; hundreds of persons visited the well a short time after the news was given out; gas changed from the main pipe into two-inch pipe pointed across the creek, then lighted; W. G. Gibson, contractor; drilling commenced March 18, 1884; well drilled by Peoples Light and Heat Company; capital stock, \$25,000; 250 shares; 21 stockholders; gas struck at depth of 2,068 feet; the great progress of Washington in wealth and population may be dated from this day.

This well on the farm of John C. Hess, Graut E. Hess, Esq., and sisters was about 200 yards up the creek

from the present location of the Tyler Tube and Pipe Company Mills. The Hess well where natural gas was first struck near Washington, and the wells which gave to the world the name "Gantz sand" and "Gordon sand" were all in that part of Canton Township which is now embraced in the Borough of Washington. These two sands are very prolific producers and Gantz sand wells hold up for many years.

The Gantz sand was discovered and named from the Gantz mill lot well, about 300 feet from and directly in front of the Chestnut street depot of the Chartiers Valley Railroad.

The Gordon sand took its name from the Gordon farm well developing a little deeper sand. The Gordon farm lay half a mile west of the Gantz mill lot and from it arises the name of the "Gordon Valley." This farm lay in the fork formed by Catfish stream and the branch of Chartiers Creek. Up the valley along this branch has been constructed the railroad familiarly known as the "Little Connecting Road." It was organized by Col. William P. Tyler, to carry freight between the Chartiers Valley Railroad (of the Pennsylvania system) and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, thus forcing the roads to receive freight from each other and giving shipping facilities over either railroad from the manufacturing plants up the Gordon Valley. This was a very wise arrangement and gives shippers the advantage of competitive rates both east and west.

A branch of the Wabash Railroad has been surveyed and much or all of the right of way has been obtained, leading from Avella station on the Wabash Railroad in Independence Township to a point near the Tyler Tube mill. A railroad line has been surveyed to the same mills from Wellsburg, up Buffalo Creek and Brush Run over the Davis Hill and down the stream through the village of Wolfstown.

The Thayer well on the Clark farm adjoining the Hess farm at a point near the junction of Catfish with Chartiers Creek flowed over 2,000 barrels of oil daily when fresh.

One of the first wells to produce oil in the "Fifth Sand" was in this township. Fifth sand was not discovered for several years after the field began producing.

The Pittsburg or river vein of coal is found about 350 feet below the surface of land in this township near Washington.

Washington and Little Washington Coals—The Washington coal is mined in Canton Township along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Woodell Station to Washington, one of these or both the Washington and Little Washington coal beds are exposed in each cut. The lowest point at which the Washington coal was

found in outcrop is at the sandstone quarry one fourth mile west of Woodell Station. Northward the steep rise of the rocks soon carries this coal well up toward the tops of the hills. It outcrops on the road uphill above the valley. On the Washington-Buffalo pike it is exposed at the top of the divide between Chartiers Creek and Brush Run. On the ridge road northwest from Wolfstown the first outcrop of this coal occurs at a sharp bend in the road on the high point south of the residence of McClain Johnson, 110 feet higher than the outcrop west of Wolfstown. Half a mile farther on the coal shows again at least eight feet thick in front of the first house to the north of Mr. Johnson's. Along this ridge to the north the Washington coal underlies a narrow strip to the township line, and from this point northward along the eastern side of the ridge to the Mount Pleasant line west of Gretna. Its last outcrop in this direction is on the high ridge road three-fourths of a mile west of Gretna.

On the ridge road just west of Gretna the Waynesburg coal is soft and shaly, with a total thickness of not over 14 inches. A little farther up the hill near the sharp bend to the west the Waynesburg "B" coal is exposed in a shaly bed of less than one foot in thickness. At this point the "B" coal is about 65 feet below the Washington coal. On the road west from Georges Run the Waynesburg coal, exposed at the foot of a steep hill, is less than two feet thick. At this point the distance to the Washington coal above is not less than 115 feet. The Jollytown coal is only six inches in thickness.

A number of the largest manufacturing plants of Washington are located outside the borough limits to the westward in Canton Township, namely: The Tyler Tube and Pipe Mill, McClure Tin Plate Mill, Griffith Charcoal Iron Tin Mill, Jessup Steel Plant, Washington Glass House, Hazel Glass House No. 2, Finley Clay Pot Works, The Capitol Paint and Varnish Company and The Beaver Refinery. The Railway Car Springs Works recently removed from the county. The above are all important industries, giving employment to a large number of men. There are near the limits of Washington in this township several stores as well as several miles of macadamized roads.

The majority of the citizens of the township are interested in general farming and gardening. Among the leading merchants are A. L. Farrar, Craig & Clayton, A. J. Knox and H. B. Forringer.

Officials: Justices of the peace, Zenas Wansetler and Squire Charlton; assessor, Alvin Weirich; collector, W. H. Boon; supervisors, James Wiley, John Eaglesou, William Linn.

CARROLL TOWNSHIP.

This township was formed September 30, 1834 from Nottingham and Fallowfield Townships. It was named by the viewers Knox Township, but the court changed the name to Carroll. It is situated in the great "Horseshoe Bottom" formed by the Monongahela River. Its boundaries are the Monongahela River, Union Township and Monongahela City on the north, the Monongahela River and the Borough of Donora on the east, Fallowfield Township and the Monongahela River on the south and Nottingham and Fallowfield on the west. It is centrally distant 19 miles from Washington. Greatest length eight miles, breadth three miles.

Carroll Township is drained in the northern part by Mingo Creek and Dry Run and in the central part by Pigeon Creek and its tributaries. The land of this township has always been noted for its fertility. It is underlaid richly with the Pittsburg vein of coal. The coal mines along the river have been operated since early days, as they always had transportation by river and have had railway transportation since 1873. Some of the earliest settlements in the Monongahela Valley were made in Carroll Township.

The total population of Carroll Township in 1900 was 2,626. In 1850 there were 1,469 inhabitants, in 1860 there were 1,907, in the year 1870 there were 3,178, in 1880, 2,064, and in 1890 there were 1,919.

The registration of voters in 1850 was 312; in 1903, 656, and in 1908, 1,002. The population was materially but temporarily decreased by the formation of the Borough of Donora in 1901, which has an estimated population of 8,000 at present. The value of the real estate of the township is \$2,134,556, value of personal property \$82,615; total, \$2,216,901.

The Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railway was completed from Pittsburg to Monongahela City in 1873. It was extended from Monongahela City to West Brownsville in 1881. It followed the course of the river throughout the township. This road passed into the control and management of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in May, 1879. It is known and operated as the Monongahela division of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R.

The Ellsworth branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad connects Monongahela City with the mining towns of Zollarsville and Marianna in West Bethlehem Township. This road was constructed as far as Ellsworth about 1900 and extended to Zollarsville in 1907. A branch of this railroad has been surveyed up Innes Run to Ginger Hill to reach a coal field owned by Cleveland capitalists.

C. McKay Watts, chief engineer for the proposed Mingo and Monongahela Railroad, has been in Monongahela and the surrounding territory lately securing

rights of way. It is planned to make the line a connecting link in the Mingo Valley running from the mouth of Mingo Creek on the Pennsylvania road to Gilkeson Station on the Baltimore and Ohio.

The line will connect with neither road, however, and is an independent venture. If the line goes through it will mean the opening up of a coal field estimated at about 50,000 acres. Pittsburg and Monongahela capitalists are behind the undertaking.

The Pittsburg and Charletoi Street Railway Company, operated by the Pittsburg Railways Company, has constructed its trolley line through the township following the river a part of its course and then cutting straight across country, avoiding the "Horseshoe Bend" of the river and the Borough of Donora. The construction of the Pittsburg, Monongahela and Washington Street Railway is about to be commenced. This line will start at Monongahela City and run through Carroll and Fallowfield Townships, to Bentleyville, Ellsworth and Cokeburg, crossing the National Pike near Scenery Hill, thence to the Marianna and on to Washington. The name of the company is the Pittsburg, Monongahela and Washington Railways Company.

The earliest petitions for roads in Carroll Township were those for roads from James Parkinson's to the Swearingen and Castner road in 1793, from the mouth of Pigeon Creek to Castner's Ferry (the site of the present manufacturing town of Donora) in 1800, from Samuel Black's Ferry to the Washington Road in 1800, from John Campbell's Ferry to Williamsport (now Monongahela City), and Castner's Ferry in 1814.

The Washington and Williamsport Turnpike traverses the northern part of the township between Monongahela City and Ginger Hill. The road was completed between Washington and Williamsport (now Monongahela City) soon after 1831. Toll was collected on this road until June 4, 1895, when the road was made free from toll. The whole 15 miles and 3,979 feet of this pike is to be repaired by the county, the plan having been approved by the grand jury, but the contracts not yet let. The cost of this undertaking is estimated at \$151,629.00.

Carroll Township passed the cash road tax bill in 1906 in place of the former work road tax. The road tax for 1908 was 6 mills and \$10,220.56 was collected.

In 1904 there were 133 miles of public highway in Carroll Township. The following county road has been approved by the grand jury, but the contract has not yet been let: Monongahela to Donora, a distance of two miles, 957 feet, estimated to cost \$27,294.02. The Monongahela to Ginger Hill road was built by the county. It is practically completed and turned over to the county. It is three miles long and was built at an estimated cost of \$31,904.68.

Three miles of the Dry Run Road are under contract, and if favorable weather continues, the contractor should complete the work during 1909. The survey for the State Road between this city and Finleyville has been completed, and all the data has been forwarded to the State Highway Department, and it is believed that this improvement will be made within the next year.

This will make Monongahela the terminal point of one of the finest systems of improved and up-to-date roadways in the State. The Dry Run Road will be of macadam construction, the Donora Road will be of brick, one of the first in the county built by the county, while the projected improvement through to Finleyville will be of brick as far as the Riverview switch.

There are no commercial coal mines above Pigeon Creek in Carroll Township except the Catsburg, Evil, Black Diamond and Schoenberger, which are near the mouth of the creek. The reason for the scarcity of mines along the river from Baird to Charleroi is found in the geologic structure, which would make mining expensive, since the coal would have to be lifted up the slopes of the Bellevernon anticline, whereas the mines near the mouth of Pigeon Creek, located in the syndinal basin and extending their entries to the south and east, are drawing the coal down the slopes of the anticline. The coal has been well prospected in the bend below Charleroi. At three-quarters of a mile below North Charleroi the roof division has a thickness of 3 feet 3 inches, the main clay 11 inches, the lower division 5 feet 8 inches. In the northern part of the quadrangle the roof division becomes exceedingly complex, consisting of many thin alternating bands of clay or shale and coal. At the mouth of Pigeon Creek the coal is about 50 feet above the water, but it dips below water level within about a mile from the river and does not again rise above it. About three miles above the river it has been reached by the shaft of the Hazel Kirk mine at a depth of 85 feet below the flood plain of the creek. It is also reached by shaft by the Ellsworth Collieries Company above Bentleyville, several miles beyond the western limit of this territory and of Carroll Township.

Between Pigeon and Mingo Creeks along the river, most of the mines are abandoned presumably on account of the dip of the coal away from the river front.

On Peters Creek in the northeast corner of the Amity quadrangle most of the mines are rather unfavorably situated in relation to the structure, as their proximity to the crest of the Amity anticline makes it necessary to mine down the dip. A more satisfactory method of developing the coal lying between Peters and Mingo Creeks would be to sink shafts along Mingo Creek near the edge of the quadrangle and mine northward up the dip as far as the limit of the Peters Creek workings

and westward as far as the crest of the anticline, which crosses Mingo Creek near Kammerer in Nottingham Township. Near the edge of the quadrangle a shaft less than 100 feet deep would reach the coal. The railroad might even be continued three miles or so beyond this to the source of the Mingo Creek drainage, and in the area between Gilkeson and Kammerer, shafts could be sunk and operations pushed east and northeast up the dip to meet the workings on the eastern flank of the axis. A small area south of Mingo Creek could also be opened up from the shafts along its course, but as the Amity anticline pitches to the southwest, most of the region lying south of the Williamsport Pike can probably be more economically worked from shafts located on North Branch of Pigeon Creek.

One mile below North Charleroi, the Redstone Coal is well exposed with the thickness of 42 inches. Above the Black Diamond mine it also shows from 3 feet to 3 feet 6 inches thick. Near the mouth of Mingo Creek it has a thickness of 4 feet. It also shows near Coal Bluff, about 60 feet above the floor of the Pittsburg coal, with a thickness of 4 feet 6 inches. In this region it usually occurs from 50 to 60 feet above the base of the Pittsburg coal and ranges from 2 to 4 feet in thickness.

In the general way the importance of the Redstone coal appears to increase toward the north, and throughout the northern part of the Brownsville-Connellsville area it is a promising bed. It is, however, frequently disturbed by clay horsebacks and veins, so that its value is not so great as would appear from some of its exposures. In the northern part of the quadrangle the quality is usually good, and it makes very good fuel.

The Waynesburg coal caps the hills on the east side of Pigeon Creek in Fallowfield and Carroll Townships, and in the latter locality it is reported to hold a thickness of about 4 feet, but it is probable that this thickness includes the customary shale partings. In the vicinity of Ginger Hill the Waynesburg coal has been opened at several places, but the coal is generally inaccessible.

FRYE STATION.

The Dunkirk Mine is located at Frye Station on the Ellsworth Branch. This mine is owned by the Pittsburg and Westmoreland Coal Company. During the year 1908 there were 291 men employed in this mine and 293,125 tons of coal were mined.

The mine was opened up by the Dunkirk Gas Coal Company about eight years ago.

Beside the coal works there are miners' houses, a company store and Roth's Brewery at Frye Station.

The Hazel Kirk Nos. 1 and 3 mines are located at Hazel Kirk Station on the Ellsworth Branch. No. 1

mine shipped 435,831 tons of coal in 1908 and employed 392 miners. These mines have been operating about eight years.

HAZEL KIRK.

Hazel Kirk Station is 3.4 miles from Monongahela City by railroad. The postoffice here is called Ivanhoe. There is also the Valley Supply Company store and an Adams Express office. In addition there are about 50 miners' houses. The mines on the river have been operated for a long time and will be dealt with under the general heading of "coal."

The principal coal companies holding coal lands in Carroll Township are the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, the Pittsburg and Westmoreland Coal Company and the Star Coal Company.

The towns of Carroll Township are Riverview, Black Diamond, Baird, Eldora, West Columbia and Baidland. Monongahela was incorporated a borough from Carroll Township in 1833 and became a city in 1873. Donora was incorporated from Carroll lands on February 11, 1901.

RIVERVIEW.

Riverview is a suburb of Monongahela City and is situated on the bluff overlooking the river below Monongahela City. The town was laid out by J. S. Markell in 1901. In this town there are three stores, almost 100 dwellings, a school and the Riverview Brewery. The town is located on the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Pittsburg and Charleroi Street Railway Company.

Riverview Baptist Church—The number of churches in Monongahela and vicinity will shortly be increased by a new building which is being erected by the First Baptist Congregation of Riverview. This church is the outcome of a great deal of patient and untiring effort of the people of this vicinity. Records of a prosperous Sunday School, which was held in the old Mingo schoolhouse, are still preserved, showing an attendance of over 100 scholars, and dating back as far as 1859. The Sunday School has been conducted at different times by Methodists and as a Union organization. The First Baptist Church of Monongahela then established a Mission School in the Riverview schoolhouse. The work has been conducted by several superintendents until April, 1908, when 39 members of the First Baptist Church of Monongahela were granted letters of dismissal to form a new church at Riverview. The church was then officially recognized as a Baptist Church by a council of ministers and laymen representing 81 churches of the Pittsburg Baptist Association.

Pastor J. W. Moody accepted a call to the pastorate, beginning September, 1908, with the church membership numbering 43. Since this time the pastor's work has

been remarkably successful, the church at the present time numbering 126. Accommodations in the schoolhouse became insufficient, a new building was deemed necessary. Plans and specifications have been adopted calling for a building to cost about \$8,000 on the foundation. The building will be made of brick with a seating capacity of 250 persons in the main auditorium and 330 in the Bible school rooms.

BLACK DIAMOND.

Black Diamond is a mining town, part of it being within the Monongahela City limits. It derives its name from the Black Diamond Mines of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, situated at this point. The town is served by both the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Pittsburg and Charleroi Street Railway Company.

ELDORA.

The town of Eldora on the street railway or trolley car line was laid out by James A. Pahe in 1901. Additions were made later by John M. Wanner.

Eldora Park is a popular place of amusement for the people between Monongahela City and Charleroi and is situated on the Pittsburg and Charleroi Street Railway.

The upper Monongahela Valley is furnishing a lot of sensation in Eldora, adjoining Donora, a property belonging to the Wanner Land Company and exploited by the Union Realty Company of Pittsburg.

The location is between Charleroi and Monongahela, one mile north of Monessen and within easy walking distance of Donora, and it is asserted that within a radius of two miles are factories and shops employing 20,000 skilled mechanics. There are already 43 residences erected in Eldora, which enjoys free mail delivery, telephone service, stores, public schools, etc.

BAIRD.

Baird Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad (P. V. & C. Branch) is a small mining village, on the river shore between Monongahela City and Charleroi, at the Schoenberger mines of the Pittsburg and Westmoreland Coal Company, near the up-river side of Monongahela City.

BAIDLAND.

Baidland is the name of the postoffice on the Washington and Williamsport Pike, two miles from Monongahela City. The village was formerly called Valley Inn, probably having acquired its name from an inn kept there in early times. William Lamont, Esq., formerly of Scotland, afterwards lived at Valley Inn and kept a store. He submitted the name Baidland to the postoffice authorities about 18 years ago, and it was accepted. The village is still known as Valley Inn and has nine dwellings and a store.

The following names are those of early settlers of the territory now embraced in this township who became land holders on or before the following dates: Joseph Parkinson 1770, Nicholas Crist 1769, William and Abraham Frye 1784, Jacob Froman 1769, Abraham and Tobias Decker 1769, Jeremiah Proctor 1785, Jacob and Simon Figley 1780, Elisha Teeters 1785, Sheshbazzar Bentley 1794, Hon. John Hamilton 1890, Daniel Van Voorhis 1785. In addition to these the following were among the residents in 1790: Joseph and Nicholas Depue, Vincent Colvin. The McCombs, Randolphs, Powers, McGrews, Irwins, Hairs and Coopers were also early families.

Joseph Parkinson had located and started operation of a ferry on the Monongahela River, where Monongahela City stands, as early as 1770. It is not known at what date he built the old log house called Parkinson's Inn, where he kept store and tavern. As early as 1800 Benjamin Parkinson had in operation at the mouth of Mingo Creek a saw-mill, flouring-mill and a fulling-mill. He afterwards built another grist-mill at a place which he called Elkhorn on the river bank. It appears that Benjamin Parkinson carried on manufacturing and milling quite extensively, as at one time he had in operation at Mingo and Elkhorn two distilleries, three grist-mills, a woolen-factory, comb-factory, sickle-factory and a gun-factory. In 1819 Matthew Murdy had a carding-machine at the mouth of Dry Run, being successor of Benjamin Parkinson, who had operated it in early days by a tramp wheel.

The Van Voorhis Mill on Pigeon Creek which stood opposite the old homestead was owned first by Parkinson in 1784, by James McFarland in 1791 and by Van Voorhis about 1836 until 1877, when it was demolished. In 1794 during the Whiskey Insurrection the following stills were among those seized: Benjamin Parkinson, one still of 100 gallons per day production; James Parkinson, two stills, 80 gallons; John Hamilton, one still, and Vincent Colvin, two stills.

What is now known as the Cowan Mill was built by Thomas Scott in 1812. This mill had undershot wheels. In 1831 he installed a steam engine and sold the mill and farm to Samuel Morgan, and bought what was known as the Bentley Mill and farm, later known as the Harrison distillery, situated a short distance from the mouth of Mingo Creek.

Joseph Beckett ran a distillery opposite the old brick house at Baird Station. Samuel Black operated a saw-mill in early days. The mill dam known as "Old Black's Dam" crossed Pigeon Creek just above where Stoekdaletown bridge now stands and the mill was located where Yohe's slaughter house now stands. In 1824 Samuel Black built the first mill at Dry Run, (a

tramp mill), the power for which was supplied by oxen, and also erected a glass factory at Dry Run.

The old covered bridge over the Monongahela River at Monongahela City was built in 1838 at a cost of \$60,000 and burnt down April 11, 1883.

The present bridge was built in 1887. Robert McFarland lived at Bath Mills on Pigeon Creek, later known as the Van Voorhis homestead. He manufactured salt in the works now gone, which stood below the old spring house. It was of the artesian nature and with one exception it was the only salt works in the country.

Maj. H. A. Warne after the War of 1812 became extensively engaged in the manufacture of glass and boat building. This glass business was among the first west of the Alleghenies.

Prior to 1796 the history of education in Carroll Township is clouded in uncertainty. There were private schools and schools supported by general subscription held before that time. These schools were generally conducted by some itinerant school master who came along, and for whom a log cabin schoolhouse was hastily constructed, or for whose school some vacant or deserted cabin was found. The Belvidere schoolhouse, one of the early places for the instruction of the children in 1854, was a small brick building standing on the Van Voorhis place.

According to the best sources of information, one of the first schools which the early settlers of this vicinity attended, was in an old log schoolhouse, near what is now known as Witherow's blacksmith shop, about three and one-half miles southeast of Monongahela City, supposed to have been originally the residence of Daniel McComas, one of the first settlers.

The exact date of the opening of the school or the name of the school master is uncertain, but in the year 1796 another school was opened in an old log house at Parkinson's Ferry, once used as a dwelling and situated in a grove of sugar trees, near the Old Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Chess street and Church alley, Monongahela City. The first teacher's name was Tilbrook, the next was Thompson, who was followed by Capt. Hughey Mitchell. The number of terms each taught is uncertain, but there is no doubt but that a school existed in this place for a number of years.

In 1850 there were eight schools with an attendance of 451. There were in 1908, 19 schools, 20 teachers, (males 7, females 13), attendance 472, average number of months taught 7, average salary paid to teachers per month, (males \$50.00, females \$46.00), cost of each pupil per month \$1.52, number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes 3, estimated value of school property \$22,000.

The schoolhouses of Carroll Township are Sampson, Alexander, Stone, Valley Inn, Riverview, Victory, Gilmore, Taylor's Run and Wylie.

Presbyterian (Horseshoe Bottom) Church—About the year 1785 a Presbyterian Church was built of logs on the road connecting Parkinson's Ferry and Brownsville. The church stood three miles from Monongahela City on a farm then owned by William Crawford, now or recently owned by heirs of John Wilson. Additions are said to have been made to this building until it finally had 16 corners. The Horseshoe Bottom Congregation, as it was called, was transferred to what is now Monongahela City in the year 1807. (See Monongahela City).

Horseshoe Bottom Baptist Church—The Baptists built a log meeting-house in 1790 and called it the Horseshoe Baptist Church. The land on which the meeting-house was built was granted to the congregation by Abraham Frye and wife in 1810. It was replaced by a brick building. The congregation removed to Monongahela City upon the completion of their building at that place about 30 years ago. (See Monongahela City).

The Ginger Hill Lutheran Church—Was erected of brick in 1847. It is located in Carroll Township near the village of Ginger Hill. Among the early pastors were Revs. Mr. Waters, Mr. Emory, Mr. Melhorn, A. Wylie and Mr. Ryder. This congregation of about 20 members have no settled pastor or regular services. Occasionally meetings are held, attended by people of various denominations.

The United Brethren Church is located near the old tollgate on the Williamsport and Washington Pike, a mile and a half out of Monongahela City. The building where services were formerly held has long been used as a dwelling, the principle member, Heury Young, having died and the most of the others having either died or moved away.

CECIL TOWNSHIP.

Cecil Township was the third of the original townships formed July 15, 1781. It was bounded by Robinson Township on the north; Peters, Dickinson and Strabane on the east; Amwell on the south, and Smith and Hopewell Townships on the west.

September 24, 1788, a part of the township, with the whole of Dickinson, was ceded to Allegheny County and confirmed by the Supreme Executive Council September 30, 1788. An application was made to the Court of Quarter Sessions of this county, praying for a division of the township, beginning at Chartiers Creek, at the junction of the mouth of Brush Run and continuing up the same to Matthew Johnston's, to include his farm in the upper division, thence leaving James Reed's farm in the lower division, directly to include the lands

of Gen. Washington and Henry Guy's land in the upper division, and to immediately intersect the outside line of the township.

On December 9, 1789, the Supreme Executive Council confirmed the same and the township thus formed was called Chartiers. Cecil Township was further reduced by the erection of Mount Pleasant Township in 1806. At the present time Cecil Township is bounded by Robinson Township, McDonald Borough and Allegheny County on the north, Peters Township and Allegheny County on the east, Chartiers and North Strabane Townships on the south, and Mount Pleasant and Chartiers Townships on the west. It is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in breadth. Miller's Run, a branch of Chartiers Creek, passes northeast through the middle of the township and upon the run in 1870 were located several mills. Chartiers Creek and Robinson's Run mark the southeast and northwest boundaries of the township respectively.

Cecil Township is richly underlaid with coal. It is one of the pioneer oil townships and gas is found in considerable quantities.

Farming and dairying are carried on extensively, shipments being made daily by the "Panhandle," "Wabash" and "Chartiers Valley" Railroad.

General Washington owned a considerable tract of land in this township and visited Washington County in 1796 at which time he disposed of his holdings in Cecil Township.

The following were some of the early settlers with the approximate dates of their settlement: Samuel Parks 1777, John Waits 1785, Stephen Richards prior to 1781, David and John Reed before 1780, Thomas Braekcu 1778, Joseph Brown 1785, John Donnell 1776, James Bunyan 1795, Matthew Ritchie 1788, John Fife 1799, William Craighead 1806, Robert Miller 1780, Robert and Thomas Hill prior to 1791, James Leech 1782, Alexander and Mathew McConnell 1785, James and Hugh Sprowls 1788, James Little 1785, John Armstrong prior to 1781. James Slater, William Berry, William Acheson, Robert Wilson, Alexander May, Cornelius Borland, Joseph Cowden, Benjamin Hickman, William Gladden, Samuel Moorhead, William Elliot, Samuel McPherson, A. J. Hopper and Neil McCloy also settled in Cecil Township at an early date. The late Hon. Matthew H. Borland, of Washington, resided in this township and the names of Borland, Hugh Sterling, Scott, McConnell and May were a few among the many later residents.

McPherson's grist mill and a distillery built about 1850 by Samuel McPherson stood about a mile north of Greer Station. It ceased operations about 20 years ago. Crane's mill on lands now owned by David B.

Crane northeast of Canonsburg became unnecessary about the same time, as the new roller process flour could not be made by the old mill stones.

The stations on the Chartiers Valley branch of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. are Morganza, VanEman, Greer and Hills.

The Miller's Run branch of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. extends from its connection at Bridgeville with the Chartiers Valley branch, up to the town of Cecil. Here it forks out one branch going to Reissing and one to Bishop. The Wabash line runs from Woodville, Allegheny County, through Cecil Township parallel to the Miller's Run branch and continues on through the county. The stations on the Wabash are Cecil, Bishop and Vendola (Venice).

The population of Cecil Township in 1850 was 1,008, in 1860 it was 959, of which but one was colored. In 1890 the population was 2,285 and in 1900 the population had increased to 3,771. In 1850 the voters number 237, in 1900 the registration of voters was 673 and in 1908 it is 724. This shows a steady increase in the population.

BISHOP.

Bishop is a mining town situated on the Wabash and on the Miller's Branch Railroads. The Ridgeway mines of the Pittsburg Coal Company are located at this town. Bishop is the terminal of the Miller's Run Branch of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R., this branch connecting with the Chartiers Valley branch of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. at Bridgeville, Allegheny County. The town is composed of 25 miners' houses, a Federal supply store and a butcher shop. The history of the town dates back to 1892, when the branch of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. was extended from the town of Cecil. The population of Bishop in 1900 was 100.

CECIL.

The town of Cecil is situated on the Wabash Railroad and on the Miller's branch of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. The branch of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. was built about 1885. About the same time the Ohio and Pennsylvania Coal Company opened up the Creedmore mine at Cecil. The town was built at the opening of the railroad. The Slaline mill, formerly called the Lobe mill, was operated at Cecil, but was torn down within the last year. This was called Armstrong's mill in 1789, when it was designated as a corner in the division line between Washington and Allegheny Counties. William McKay conducted the mill in later years. This mill was located across Miller's Run from Cecil town. In 1900 the population of the village was 105. There are 14 double miners' houses, other private dwellings, a general store, hardware store, fruit store, blacksmith

shop, postoffice, bank and station house at this town. Passenger service is given both on the Miller's Branch and Wabash Railroads.

The population is largely Belgians and French. There is no church erected here, but the Catholics are making preparation for a building for worshippers.

First National Bank of Cecil—The First National Bank of Cecil was organized on January 2, 1904, with a capital of \$25,000. Its statement at the close of the first year's business showed deposits of \$12,750.79, and loans and investments of \$30,376.20. The statement at the close of business December 31, 1905, showed deposits of \$30,072.40, an increase of \$17,321.61, and loans and investments of \$66,383.97, and total resources of \$79,931.92. The year 1907 it put away a surplus and undivided profit fund of \$960.23. It increased its deposits from \$30,000 to \$43,586.07, or almost 50 per cent. Its loans and investments were \$50,175.75. It increased in its total resources from \$79,931.92 to \$94,699.04. At the end of 1908 its resources were \$110,708.64. The book value of the bank stock was \$104. The following are the officers and directors of the bank:

Adam Wagner, president; A. J. Debruxelles, vice president; C. W. Benney, cashier.

Directors—Henry Borchert, A. J. Debruxelles, Oswald Ende, Gabriel H. Hastings, Nick Klein, Valentine Klein, Adam Wagner, J. J. Wallace, Dr. Rhys Williams.

VENICE.

The town of Venice is located ten miles north of Washington. The land on which the town was built was owned by Ephraim Johnson. The town was laid out by James McLaughlin in 1844, and a postoffice and store opened in 1848. A mill was built on Miller's Run at Venice many years ago. It was owned successively by David Andrews, one Walker, William Berry and John Berry. It was torn down to make room for railroad improvement when the Wabash Railroad was constructed in 1903. In 1879 there were 24 dwelling houses and a church in Venice. In 1900 the population of the town was 119. At present, apart from the dwellings, there are a general store, blacksmith shop and station house on the Wabash called Vendola and United Presbyterian Church.

Formerly there was a hotel here, but there has been none for ten years past. One of the familiar figures here until a few years ago was John B. May, a long time justice of the peace. William B. May, his brother, is a son of Alexander May and grandson of William Berry, who owned the land on which the Venice mill was built. The old log house still standing at Venice was built by William Berry in 1813, as is shown by the figures cut in the stone over the ancient dog fire-place.

MORGANZA.

Morganza is the railroad station of the Pennsylvania Reform School. It is situated a mile and a half northeast of Canonsburg. The Reform School was chartered in 1850, organized in 1851 and a building completed in 1854. The grounds are spacious and well kept. Many buildings have been added since 1854. (See Pennsylvania Reform School).

VAN EMAN.

Van Eman is a station on the Chartiers Valley Branch of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R., a mile northeast of Morganza. It is a shipping point from which milk is sent to Pittsburg.

GREER.

Greer is a station on the Chartiers Valley branch of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. midway between Van Eman and Hills Stations. Large quantities of milk are shipped to Pittsburg from this station.

HILLS.

Hills is a milk shipping station situated on the Chartiers Valley branch of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. about a mile from the Allegheny County line. It is 17 miles from Pittsburg and 14.9 miles by railroad from Washington. The village was laid out by John Hill after the railroad was constructed. There are 17 dwelling houses and two stores at Hills Station.

Across the railroad from the station house is an abandoned coal mine. The mine was opened up by the Provident Mining Company and ran a year or so when it was purchased in 1903 by the Pennsylvania Mining Company (afterwards the Pittsburg Coal Company). It has not been worked since that date.

The old Pittsburg and Steubenville Railway was built between Pittsburg to Steubenville in 1865. In 1868 it was consolidated with, and used as part of the main lines of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. Company. This railway runs along the northwestern border of Cecil Township for two miles.

The Chartiers Valley (branch of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R.) was completed along the southeastern boundary line of this township in 1870. Work on the construction of the Wabash Railroad in Washington County was started in September, 1903, and soon afterwards it was constructed through Venice, Bishop and Cecil.

The branch line of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. was constructed between Bridgeville and Reissing about 1885. The extension from Cecil to Bishop was not built until 1892.

The P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. Company has surveyed an extension of the Miller's Run branch from a point near Venice by way of the Cherry Valley to the middle

branch of Raccoon Creek and down that branch to a connection with the Western Washington branch of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. for extension at Burgettstown, connecting there with the main lines of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. The new line would shorten the distance for hauling the coal and greatly relieve the tracks of the Chartiers Valley, Panhandle and Fort Wayne roads. A branch of the Chartiers Valley branch of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. has also been projected from a point near Greer Station westward up McPherson's Run, crossing the old Pittsburg and Washington Turnpike. This is to reach a large coal field owned by the Verner Coal Company.

A trolley line has been surveyed from McDonald to Canonsburg. This proposed line runs through Cecil Township.

Cecil Township passed the cash road tax law in the place of the work road tax in 1906. The millage for 1908 is 4 mills and the total amount of road tax collected is \$10,220.56. In 1903 Cecil Township had 18 miles of public highway. A county road from McDonald to Venice has been approved by the grand jury, but the contract has not yet been let. This road will be one mile long and the estimated cost is \$10,598.72. The old road was very much used as the way to reach Pittsburg for five years after the close of the Civil War. Washington and Canonsburg travelers were accommodated by a hack line between Canonsburg and McDonald to reach the Panhandle Railroad before the Chartiers Valley branch line was built to Mansfield (Carnegie).

The Standard Tin Plate Company has one of the finest equipped plants in America, located in Cecil Township a half mile northeast of Canonsburg. It employs 600 to 1,000 men with a monthly payroll of \$30,000. It has been in operation for the last five years and has orders on its books to insure steady run. The demand for this company's product is steadily increasing and the capacity of the plant is being enlarged to meet the requirements of the increasing business. This plant occupies a commanding position on the property of the Cecil Improvement Company, East Canonsburg.

The Standard Lumber Company is located in Cecil Township close to the Borough of Canonsburg. This company handles all kinds of rough lumber, builder's supplies, finished lumber, mill work, etc.

Murdock's Greenhouses—James B. and William B. Murdock purchased 185 acres of surface land from Mary J. Greer, et al., in 1902, at a cost of \$37,200. Six hothouses have been erected. A large florist business is carried on, the trade being with Pittsburg principally.

S. L. Tone, vice president of the Pittsburg Railways Company, purchased from Cornelius E. Rumsey in 1906 64 acres, formerly the Samuel Van Eman homestead at Van Eman Station. Rumsey had used the land as a fine stock or cattle farm since his purchase 17 years before. The property near this station is improved much by changes made and soon to be made.

Van Eman Station of the Pittsburg Railways Company, the trolley line from Washington, is in North Strabane Township directly across the creek from the railroad station. An overhead bridge has been erected across the railroad east of the station, and by recent road changes, the road from this bridge will run directly across the creek to the Pittsburg and Washington State Highways Road now being straightened and constructed.

This will give an easy roadway direct from the railroad station at the Murdock and Tone farms to the trolley station on the adjoining land of James J. Van Eman's heirs. These improvements here will greatly advantage shippers and travelers present and those which will come when the branch railroad line is built as recently surveyed from Van Eman Station up the east branch of Chartiers Creek southward, crossing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Eighty-Fourth Station.

OIL AND GAS.

While a large amount of oil has been pumped from the wells in what was called, during the oil development of the late eighties and early nineties, the Canonsburg pool, the field never was a phenomenal one; no great gushers, such as were struck in the upper oil country or at McDonald or in other sections of Washington County, were obtained hereabouts. However, many good jumpers were drilled in the country north of Canonsburg, and now, after a score or more of years, some of these wells are still pumped and produce a few barrels a day—enough to make the pumping worth while at the present high price of the greasy fluid.

Development reached its highest stage in 1888 and 1889, and derricks were located in every valley and on every hill—indeed in almost every field. But while the field proved exceedingly productive in natural gas it never, as has been stated, became a great oil field. However, while the development was going on there was great excitement; the country all around was dotted with derricks, and the sound of the dinkey engine filled the day and the creaking of the walking beam made weird noises by night.

The first oil obtained in the Canonsburg pool was struck in a well on the farm of John Conner, Sr., in Cecil Township, a mile and a half north of Canonsburg, in June, 1886. This well when completed, pumped only two barrels a day, this rate of production being

maintained for three or four years. Later the hole was drilled deeper and a strong flow of gas obtained. The Conner well was drilled by the Manufacturers Gas Company, and the find induced the company to drill two more wells in the vicinity.

One of these was on the farm of David R. Bebout and the other on the J. W. McKown farm. These wells came in late in the autumn of 1886. The Bebout well pumped, at the start, at the rate of about ten barrels a day, and the McKown, about 60 barrels. These strikes convinced operators that there was a pool somewhere in the Canonsburg field, and the leasing of farms and erection of derricks went forward with a rush.

Fisher Bros. about this time leased the John Buchanan farm and put down a well on it which, when completed, proved a jumper of from 30 to 40 barrels a day. The same operators leased 50 acres from John C. Phillips, paying a bonus of \$5,000 for it and agreeing to give the land owner a one-eighth royalty. A well drilled soon afterward proved a duster. Both Flinn and Magee, of Pittsburg, leased the Pennsylvania Reform School farm, agreeing in the lease to give the State all the gas found and one-eighth of the oil. Six or eight wells were sunk on the Reform School lands, and all of them proved to be fair pumps.

The Hugh Sterling farm at Venice had 40 producing wells. At the present time seven of them are pumps. When the Wabash Railroad was surveyed the large mill at Venice was purchased and destroyed to keep the railroad line straight. An oil well still remains at the railroad line because not so easily purchased and destroyed as the mill.

At the time the wildcat development was on east of Canonsburg, Borscher & Co. began to drill on the W. W. Gladden farm, a mile northeast of Canonsburg. August 17 the drill tapped the 50-foot sand, and the well at once began flowing at the rate of 25 barrels an hour. A week later the well was drilled deeper into the 50-foot, when it responded at the rate of 60 barrels an hour. This was the greatest strike in the history of the Canonsburg oil field, and although other wells were drilled in close proximity to this one, they either proved to be light producers or dusters.

However, the Gladden well caused much excitement, and land was leased in every direction. The Robert McNary farm, almost adjoining the borough of Canonsburg, was leased by the McKeown interests at a cash bonus of \$10,000, while the James Tannehill farm, adjoining the McNary tract, brought a bonus of \$12,000. Many other farms were leased at \$100 per acre bonus and one-eighth of the oil.

After several years the development practically ceased, and only an occasional fair-producing well was obtained. No other well was brought in that rivaled

the Gladden gusher. From files of the Canonsburg Notes for October, 1889, when the field was about at its best, it is seen that the 39 wells in the Canonsburg district were producing 315 barrels per day. Since that or the following year the production steadily dwindled, and the operators turned their attention to more prolific fields.

In 1900 the Pittsburg Coal Company owned 517 acres of coal in Cecil Township. Its valuation was \$46,228.

In 1909 it owns 7,822 acres, valued at \$1,173,300.

In 1900 the Provident Coal Company owned 115 acres of coal, valued at \$8,945.

The Creedmore Coal Company (formerly the Ohio & Pennsylvania Coal Company) owned 135 acres, valued at \$15,800 in the year 1900.

The National Mining Company owned 860 acres of coal, with real estate lands worth \$33,319; at the same time The J. D. Santer's Coal Company had mines in the township valued at \$37,982 also.

The W. P. Rend Coal Company owned 1,825 acres of coal, which, together with the mines, was valued at \$140,648.

The Ridgeway & Bishop Coal Company owned 1,900 acres of coal, which, together with other real estate, was valued at \$117,041.

The Pittsburg Consolidated Coal Company owned 113 acres of coal with mines, valued at \$30,573.

The Jumbo Mine, of the Pittsburg Coal Company, is located on the south side of the main lines of the P., C., C. & St. L. Railroad, about half a mile west of McDonald. T. B. Robbins opened up the Jumbo mine about 1884. It was purchased by the Pittsburg Coal Company some time after 1900, shortly after that company was formed, about 1899. At that time the Pittsburg Coal Company bought all its mines in this region.

It has been said that the coal of the Jumbo mine is a better grade than any other coal in the county. The coal from this mine sells at a premium of 10 cents on a ton in the Cleveland market. A large block of coal from this mine, weighing several tons, was put on exhibition at the World's Fair at Chicago. The output for 1908 was 165,252 tons, and number of men employed is 252. This Pittsburg Coal Company owns 22 houses at this mine.

The Briar Hill Mines are part in McDonald Borough and part in Cecil Township, across the P., C., C. & St. L. Railroad from McDonald. The Pennsylvania Mining Company (Pittsburg Coal Company) purchased these mines from J. D. Santers, September 6, 1899. The value of the mine real estate is \$17,450. During the year 1908 there were 211 men employed and 169,237 tons of coal mined. The coal is shipped on the P., C., C. & St. L. Railroad.

Where stands the present town of Reissing W. P. Rend purchased land from the John B. Kelso farm in

1881 and opened up a mine soon afterwards. The mine was called the Reissing No. 1 mine. This mine was purchased by the Pennsylvania Mining Company (Pittsburg Coal Company) in the year 1900. Mining operations ceased in 1907.

There are fifty-two miners' houses and a Federal supply store at Reissing at the present time.

Miller's Run branch of the P., C., C. & St. L. Railroad is in operation between Reissing and the town of Cecil. This mine is connected by a tunnel with one of the operating mines of the Pittsburg Coal Company on the Pan Handle Railroad, near McDonald.

At Reissing still stands the old log house in which David Sprowls was murdered in 1862 or 1863. Charlotte Jones, William Jones and one named Fife were convicted in Allegheny County. The county line ran between the Sprowls house and his barn.

The Creedmore Mine, of the Pittsburg Coal Company, is on the Miller's Run branch of the P., C., C. & St. L. Railroad at the town of Cecil. It is located north of Cecil and north of the railroad. It was opened up about 1893 or '94 by the Ohio & Pennsylvania Coal Company on the Robert Chambers farm. The output for 1908 was 171,790 tons of coal; 266 men were employed. There are eleven houses and a Federal supply store in connection with this mine. The mine was purchased by the present owner from the Ohio & Pennsylvania Coal Company about the year 1903.

The Ridgeway Mines, of the Pittsburg Coal Company, are situated at the town of Bishop on the Miller's Run branch of the P., C., C. & St. L. Railroad west of Bishop and south of the railroad. There are twenty-five houses, together with a Federal supply company store, connected with this works. The output for 1908 was 79,556 tons, and 202 men were employed.

This coal works started to operate soon after the year 1891 as the Ridgeway & Bishop Coal Company. They purchased their coal in that year from M. H. Borland and his brothers, A. C. and J. K. Borland, now of Washington. The mine was sold to the Pennsylvania Mining Company (Pittsburg Coal Company) on the 7th of January, 1902. Besides the mines and miners' houses there is a butcher shop at the Town of Bishop.

The National Mining Company holds 4,606 acres of coal in Cecil Township, with real estate value of \$586,550.

The Verner Coal & Coke Company holds 697 acres, valued at \$88,425.

The public school law went into operation in Cecil Township in the year 1840. There were in 1908 in Cecil Township: Schools, 21; teachers, 23 (males 4, females 19); average number of months taught, 8; aver-

age salary of teachers per month, males \$67.50, females \$51.19; cost of each pupil per month, \$1.97; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 3; estimated value of school property, \$24,825; average number attending school, 511. In 1859 Cecil had seven schools and 250 scholars.

United Presbyterian Church of Venice.—In 1849 the Associate Congregation of Miller's Run was organized by Rev. Thomas Hanna. In the following year Rev. James Greer organized the Associate Reformed Congregation of Venice, the people being from the same district. The Associate Congregation was served jointly by the pastors, Rev. A. Anderson and Rev. Thomas Beveridge, until the year 1855, after which this congregation remained without a pastor the rest of its separate existence. The first and only pastor of the Associate Reformed Congregation was Rev. J. L. Fairley, who served from 1853 to 1855.

When the Associate and Associate Reformed Churches united in 1858, the Associate Congregation of Miller's Run and the Associate Reformed Congregation of Venice consolidated and formed the United Presbyterian Congregation of Venice. The following pastors have served Rev. A. R. Anderson 1860-1907, Rev. Theodore Littell, 1908 present time. The present membership is 131. During Rev. Dr. Anderson's pastorate in 1897 a new brick church was built.

Miller's Run Presbyterian Church.—This church is situated on the Allegheny County line, five miles north of Canonsburg. It was organized about 1800 and lasted nearly 100 years, the congregation disorganizing about 1899. This was a very important church in early years. It was the home of the Hays family, of which Smith, Isaac N. and George P. became noted Presbyterian ministers. The first meeting-house was a log structure, built about the year 1790, before the congregation was organized. A brick church was erected about 1835. The deed for the lot of about eight acres had been made to the trustees of the Chartiers Presbyterian Church (McMillen's) in 1802. The title to the land was sold in 1890 and is now held by the Miller's Run Cemetery Association.

This company was formed at the suggestion of Rev. George P. Hays, D. D., and others, who were incorporated August 20, 1888) I. Y. Hamilton, Esq., acting as their attorney), to protect the remains of their ancestors.

The company has about \$3,500 invested, and looks carefully after the grounds.

The names of the incorporators of the Miller's Run

Cemetery Association are as follows: James Reed, Robert M. Morgan, I. B. Hays, M. J. Hays, J. C. Johnston, Elizabeth Cockins, Canonsburg, Pa.; Samuel Griffith, Vincent C. Harvison, S. B. Phillips, Mrs. Robert C. Hamilton, Elizabeth B. Smith, Robert D. Hamilton, Chartiers Township; William M. Herritt, William S. Thompson, John M. Herriott, Mt. Pleasant Township; George P. Hays, D. D., Cincinnati, Ohio; Mary A. McNight, James G. Moore, Cecil Township; I. N. Hays, D. D., Allegheny City; W. B. Morehead, McDonald, Vincent Miller, Allegheny County; Jacob Miller, Pittsburgh; Fannie Johnson and Henderson Hays.

More than two-thirds of the above-named persons are now dead, many of whom are buried in this cemetery.

Fawcett Church (Methodist Episcopal).—The Fawcett Church is located one mile northeast of Hill's Station. The lot for the Fawcett Church was donated by Andrew Fawcett in 1812, and a log meeting house was afterwards built. In 1833 a brick church building was erected. Up to 1880 it had always been a station, and was supplied with ministers from other congregations. It was first the Canonsburg charge until the Canonsburg congregation cut off from the Fawcett congregation. It then became the Bridgeville charge until the Fawcett church severed its connection in April, 1909, at which time there were 214 members in the charge. Since the separation the membership of the Fawcett church is about fifty. The present pastor is Rev. R. H. Little.

Avella Grange, No. 1371, was organized just recently. J. E. Vance is master and W. H. Buchanan lecturer.

On the opposite side of the farm from that in which David Cranch was murdered for money, another murder was committed four decades later. On a part of the farm of the Burnside heirs, Mrs. Pierce and her little children were cruelly murdered by a colored youth without any apparent reason. The murderer had spent the Sabbath Day where he obtained intoxicating drinks, and upon his return home in the evening had some filled bottles and a revolver.

The dreadful deed, which aroused the whole community, was discovered by smoke issuing from the dwelling, which apparently had been set on fire to conceal the crime.

In Cecil Township the valuation of real estate amounts to \$3,200,875. The value of personal property is \$13,706; number of taxables, 862.

The population in 1850 was 1,008; in 1860, was 959; in 1890, 2,285, and in 1900, 3,771.

The number of voters in this township in 1850 was 237; in 1904, 673, and in 1908, 724.

CHAPTER XXVII.

History of Chartiers and Cross Creek Townships.

CHARTIERS TOWNSHIP.

Chartiers Township was erected from a part of Cecil Township, March 23, 1790. It originally included the southeastern part of Mount Pleasant and the northern portion of Canton Townships, besides the territory within its present limits. It was bounded on the north by Robinson Township, on the east and south by Strabane Township, and on the west by Cecil Township. The bounds of the township were reduced by the erection of Canton Township in 1791 and of Mount Pleasant Township in 1808. On the 6th of October, 1831, the line of the township was changed and a portion given to Mount Pleasant Township, and in August, 1863, the boundary lines between Chartiers and Canton Townships were altered. Both Canonsburg and Houston have decreased the area of Chartiers Township by their organizations into boroughs February 22, 1802, and May 13, 1901, respectively. Chartiers Township is at present bounded by Mount Pleasant and Cecil Townships on the north, Cecil, North Strabane Townships, Canonsburg and Houston Boroughs on the east, South Strabane Township on the south, and Canton and Mount Pleasant Townships on the west. The southeastern boundary line of Chartiers Township is marked by the Chartiers Creek. The township is also drained by its tributaries, Plum Run (not to be confused with the Plum Run of Deemster Borough, a tributary of Ten-Mile Creek,) and the north branch of Chartiers Creek. The soil of the township is fertile and conducive to the raising of bountiful crops and stock. The Pittsburg vein of coal is mined in the township by numerous companies.

The real estate valuation of Chartiers Township amounts to \$2,981,107; value of personal property, \$207,530; taxables, 1,366.

The number of inhabitants of Chartiers Township has been increasing steadily.

In 1850 the population in this township was 1,677; in 1860, 1,795; in 1890, 1,941, and in 1900, 2,141.

The voters in 1850 numbered 492; in 1904, 634, and in 1908, 938. These increases do not include that of the borough of Houston, which was erected from Chartiers' area.

The Chartiers Railway, operated by the P., C., C. &

St. L. Railroad, and the Washington & Canonsburg Railway Company, operated by the Pittsburg Railways Company, follow the Chartiers Creek along the southeast border of the township. The Western Washington branch of the Chartiers Railway runs from Houston to Westland up Little Chartiers Creek, and a spur branches off from this road and runs up Plum Run to Midland. A branch leaves Meadowlands and runs southward to Manifold in South Strabane Township. Another branch has been run from the Chartiers Railway at the County Home to the No. 2 mine of the Meadowlands Coal Company, a short distance northeast.

The old Washington-Pittsburg Turnpike runs through the southern part of the township. The number of miles of public highway in the township in 1904 was 100. This township accepted the cash road tax in place of the work road tax in 1906. The road tax for 1908 was 4½ mills, and \$11,400.61 was collected.

In 1908 the county built a fine piece of Telford pike on the Houston-Westland Road. The road is 7,600 feet in length, 12 feet in width of stone, and 24 feet in width of grading. The cost of construction was \$18,308.74; cost of engineering, \$925.44; total, \$19,234.18.

The grand jury has approved the construction by the county of 2,640 feet of the Canonsburg-Westland Road. The cost is estimated at \$4,958.16.

That section of the old Pittsburg turnpike between Canonsburg and Houston—about one-half mile in length—has been awarded to the Hallam Construction Company, of Washington, and will probably be built this year, although it is possible that it may be delayed for some little time in order to allow the commissioners to change their plans and build the road of brick instead of stone, and of a greater width than was contemplated at the time the plans and specifications were prepared.

COAL.

While coal was mined in the Canonsburg district more than 100 years ago, it was not until after the completion of the Chartiers Railway that there was an opportunity for shipping coal from the region. Consequently, the first railroad mine was not put in operation until 1872. This mine was owned and operated by the Hon. Jonathan Allison, on the Allison farm,

near McGovern. On this same tract of land Mr. Allison's grandfather had opened the first coal bank of any kind in this region. This was in the year 1802. Mr. Allison did a profitable, but not a large, business with his railroad mine. He shipped to Canonsburg and Washington; but principally to the latter place. After conducting the mine for a number of years he sold out to J. V. H. Cook & Sons, who enlarged the mine and shipped on an extensive scale. When the boom in coal came in the late nineties the Messrs. Cook sold the mine and their unmined coal, a considerable tract, to the Pittsburg Coal Company.

The second railroad mine in the Upper Chartiers Valley was opened close to Canonsburg. This was the Boone mine.

The coal was purchased from Nancy Boone et al., in 1882, and opened up shortly by Albert Shupe, H. H. Stoner and J. W. Stoner. The opening and tipples were on the south branch of the Chartiers Creek, above the Canonsburg Steel & Iron Company's plant. At this point William Maggs had for many years conducted a country bank. In 1885 the Stoner & Company, Limited, was organized, composed of William J. Hitchman, Jacob F. Stoner, Joseph W. Stoner, Harrison H. Stoner, Albert Shupe and E. A. Upstill, who succeeded the former owners of the mine. Afterwards Hitchman and Upstill purchased the mine, and ran it for a number of years, and then, on the crest of the coal boom in 1899, sold out to the Pittsburg Coal Company. The mine was abandoned some years ago because the coal owned by the company at that point was exhausted.

Pittsburg Coal Company's Holdings.—It was not until the general revival of business in 1898 and 1899 that there began to be talk of optioning coal in the Upper Chartiers Valley; and not only talk of optioning coal, but also of the sale of coal, and the opening of coal mines. A great business boom was setting in, and although the people did not then know it, it meant great things for this region.

In the summer of 1899 E. T. Hitchman optioned a block of coal lying on either side of Chartiers Creek, and extending from Canonsburg east to Hills Station, a distance of about six miles. This block comprised in all about 6,000 acres, and later was purchased outright by the Pittsburg Coal Company. The average price per acre paid for the block was about \$40; and the whole block involved a sum ranging somewhere between \$275,000 and \$300,000.

The Pittsburg Coal Company, which owns such a large acreage of coal in this region, and which has extensive mines a few miles west and southwest of Canonsburg, was organized in Pittsburg in 1899.

Among coal companies and mines in the region taken

over by the Pittsburg Coal Company was the Boone mine, E. T. Hitchman, principal owner, at Canonsburg, J. V. H. Cook & Sons' mine and plant at McGovern, the Bridgeville Coal Company, the F. L. Robbins, the Miller's Run Mining Company, the Bishop Mining Company, and others.

Late in 1899 a large block of coal was optioned in the Meadowlands and Arden neighborhoods by C. M. Greer and Will Clark. In December of the same year a block of 3,000 acres in North Strabane was optioned by J. M. Thomas and sold to the Pittsburg Coal Company.

When the boom in coal began the men who optioned and bought for the capitalists paid very low prices. Some splendid coal within a few miles of Canonsburg sold as low as \$35 and \$40 an acre; others sold for \$60, \$75 and \$100, but not much of it above the latter figure. This was in the early days of the boom. Later some few people received \$150 and \$200 an acre. The last named figures appeared high at the time, but they were really low.

Midland Company's Development.—In the spring of 1900 L. A. Russell optioned for Pittsburg capitalists a block of some 3,000 acres of coal in the Plum Run and Little Chartiers Valleys, west of Houston. Later this coal was sold to the parties for whom it was optioned. The prices paid ranged from \$35 to somewhere near \$100 per acre, the average probably being in the neighborhood of \$60. The entire block called for an expenditure of something like \$200,000. The capitalists who purchased the block organized themselves into the Midland Coal Company, with Mr. Salisbury as president, and Selwyn Taylor as secretary, treasurer and chief engineer. It was decided to open a mine on Plum Run, a mile above Houston, and the work of opening was soon begun and pushed to completion. The town of Midland, in the meantime, was laid out. This was for employes, and between 150 and 200 comfortable frame houses were erected on a piece of land purchased for the purpose. The company purchased the coal and surface of the Joseph Willison farm lying near by the mine. In the following year the mine was put into operation and some time later was shipping a large amount of coal, and giving employment to several hundred men.

Early in 1901 the Western Washington Railroad Company, composed of the members of the Midland Coal Company, began work on its main line from Houston to Westland, a distance of between four and five miles, and completed it in the summer of 1902. However, before the road was built, parties interested in the Pittsburg Coal Company, seeing in the Midland Company a somewhat formidable rival to the big combine, insti-

tuted legal proceedings in the county courts to prevent the building of the Western Washington Road. They held that the road was to be merely a coal road; that it was not intended to do a general railroad business, and was therefore not entitled to the rights of a common carrier. The case was ably and skillfully handled on both sides, but the decision was in favor of the Western Washington, and the road was built. At the terminus of the Western Washington the Midland Company laid out and built the town of Westland. It was modeled after Midland in the Plum Run Valley, and like that place soon came to have a large and an industrious population.

The Western Washington Railroad had not been much more than completed when its owners and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company began to hold conferences. The Pennsylvania Company at that time was a bit nervous over the invasion of the Pittsburg district by the Wabash, and the managers decided to take no chance of that company buying the Western Washington in order to get a feeder for their line, and so they purchased the little road, and at figures, it was said, which paid a handsome profit to the men who planned and built it.

After successfully operating the Midland and Westland mines for several years, the Midland Company sold both mines and their fine block of more than 2,500 acres of coal, together with their real estate, etc., to the Pittsburg Company. It was said at the time that the Midland people made a fine profit on the transaction. The mines have since been successfully operated by the Pittsburg Company, with William A. Lockhart, of Houston, as the efficient and popular superintendent. Mr. Lockhart is also superintendent of the company's McGovern mine.

J. M. Greek Coal Company.—Soon after the Western Washington Railroad was built the J. M. Greek Coal Company opened up their Sallie Mine on that railroad, and about on the line of Chartiers Township. This mine was worked out and a new mine, the Dandy, opened up by the same company about two years ago at Falkirk Station, two miles south of the first mine. The powerhouse of the Allison Mine is located at this station also.

Meadowlands Coal Company.—About the same time, or in February of the year 1901, the Meadowlands Coal Company was organized and opened up its No. 1 mine at the town of Meadowlands, northwest of the Chartiers Railway, and built thirty miners' houses at the Lormer Ewing Station. Three years later the company built a short spur of railroad up the creek between Arden (formerly Cook's) Station and the County Home, and sunk a shaft, calling it the No. 2 Mine. Fifty miners' houses were built at this place.

The other mine of Chartiers Township is the Rich

Hill Mine of the United Coal Company, whose tipples stand over the tracks of the Chartiers Railway a short distance southwest of Meadowlands.

The varying thickness of the Pittsburg coal vein in the mines, as reported by geologists, are as follows: Boone mine, 6 feet 2½ inches; Allisou mine, 5 feet 8 inches; Meadowlands, 8 feet 1 inch; at McLain's bank, 5 feet 6½ inches.

Chartiers Township was settled at an early date.

Col. James Allison came to the township in 1774, Samuel Thompson in 1774, Rev. Matthew Henderson (the pioneer preacher of the present United Presbyterian Church) in 1779, John Weaver in 1787, John Struthers in 1772, Gavin Morrison in 1773, Andrew Swearingen in 1772, Samuel Agnew in 1780, Hugh McKnight in 1784, John Hays about 1775, James Ryburn soon after 1780, Robert McCluskey as early as 1785, John McNary in 1780, Robert and John Welch before 1800, and Andrew Russell in 1782.

Rowland Hughes was holding land in 1786, William Moore in 1780, James Ramsey in 1792, Mathew Bowland in 1790, William Harsha in 1797, and among other early settlers were John McClean and Paul and Thomas White.

One of the early blockhouses that was often used as a refuge from the Indians, was built on the farm of William Norris, on the Quail property. One of the early grist-mills in Chartiers Township was built by John Struthers prior to 1796, about five miles from Canonsburg. About three years later Robert Montgomery built a fulling-mill on Chartiers Creek.

The Washington County Home and the Children's Home, both in Chartiers Township, will be found dealt with under the head of County Institutions.

The Sewage Disposal Plant and farm belonging to the borough of Washington lies near the Children's Home.

The towns and villages of Chartiers Township are Arden, Meadowlands, McGovern, Shingiss, McConnell's Mills and Gretna.

ARDEN.

Arden is a station on the Chartiers Railway, operated by the P., C., C. & St. L. Railroad Company, situated between Meadowlands and Washington. Beside the station house there are two houses, a blacksmith shop and a grist-mill. The mining community at the No. 2 Mine of the Meadowlands Coal Company is about a half mile north of Arden station. There are at this place about fifty houses and two general stores.

Arden Milling Company.—Leech's Mill (formerly known as Cook's Mill) is an old mill located at Arden,

between the Washington County Children's Home and the County Home. This mill has a capacity of 125 barrels per day of flour, and 100 bushels of chops an hour. The first mill erected on this site was a log structure. The present mill, which is a frame structure, was built about fifty years ago, and for the past twenty years has been operated by steam power. The mill was owned at one time by Godfrey Cook, father of John Cook, now prominently engaged with the Buffalo Coal Company. This is a custom and merchants' mill, and until recently was owned and operated by Mr. J. C. Leech and others under the name of the Arden Milling Company.

MEADOWLANDS.

Meadowlands is a mining town of between 1,500 and 2,000 inhabitants, situated on the Chartiers Railway and the Washington and Canonsburg trolley line about four and a half miles from Washington. The name of the town was originally Ewing Station—from the name of the owner of the tract—but the railroad company later named it Meadowlands. John H. Ewing purchased the land at sheriff's sale from Sheriff John Hoge in 1826. In 1876 John H. Ewing's house, now owned by John Murphy, was the only dwelling at this point. Later, in 1886, the Southwest Pennsylvania purchased land from Mr. Ewing and built Ewing Pump Station and erected oil tanks. The village grew from that time. The most rapid growth has been in the last ten years, since the coal mines were opened up in the vicinity. The great majority of the inhabitants are miners. The town now contains the Penn. Mercantile Company, No. 4, with seven other stores, a school-house, church, postoffice, two physicians and a blacksmith shop.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Meadowlands.—During the pastorate of Rev. J. S. Ferris, of the M. E. Church of Houston, he, with some of the lay members, conceived the idea that a church at Meadowlands would be a good thing for the people who live there and had no means of conveyance to church at outside points. After conferring with a few Methodists, who very generously donated a lot, the contract was let and a neat little church, paid for and dedicated in the space of thirty days. A branch organization was effected here, which branch is still supplied with an afternoon service by the Houston pastor.

Slavish-Catholic and Mission Societies hold meetings in the lodge hall at Meadowlands.

The lodges of Meadowlands are Rich Hill Miners, Local No. 1829, U. M. W. of A., and Meadowlands, Local No. 1250, U. M. W. of A. The lodge hall was built in 1905.

Ewing Station of the Southwest Pennsylvania Oil

Company, at Meadowlands, pumps about 50,000 barrels of oil per day. Oil is pumped to and from different points within a radius of thirty five miles.

In the vicinity of Meadowlands there are about fifty oil tanks, having an average capacity of about 29,350 barrels each, a total of 1,467,000 barrels, in which the oil produced in Southwest Pennsylvania district is stored. The total tankage at Meadowlands at one time was about 2,409,000 barrels, contained in seventy tanks. The tanks belong to the Southwest Pennsylvania Oil Company.

Occasionally one or more of these large tanks is struck by lightning and catches fire. The smoke rolls up to a great height and many thousands of people are attracted to the spot to view the sight.

M'GOVERN.

McGovern is a station of the Chartiers Railway a mile northeast of Meadowlands. The village at this point is composed of forty miners' houses and two stores. The Allison mine of the Pittsburg Coal Company is located here. The postoffice at this point was removed and the place given free delivery. Allens A. M. E. Church is located at McGovern. A good brick schoolhouse is being erected.

SHINGISS.

Shingiss is a shipping point on the Chartiers Railway between McGovern and Houston. This station was originally and for many years known as Johnson.

M'CONNELL'S MILLS.

McConnell's Mills is situated on the Western Washington Railroad and the North Branch of Chartiers Creek. The village of McConnell's Mills was formerly called McConnellville, or Locust Hill. The tract of land on which McConnell's Mills now stands, together with other tracts of which there were 1,000 acres in all, was granted by Lord Dunmore in 1775 to Valentine Crawford and Col. John Neville on a military patent. In the meantime William Gabby had settled part of the land. Gabby, together with others who had also settled on the 1,000 acres, purchased them in 1803. The village at this place was commenced when Alexander McConnell built a grist-mill here in 1847.

A store was started in 1857 and a postoffice in 1865, but the latter was removed and the place given rural delivery. In 1871 the village was composed of thirty dwelling houses and a population of 140.

McConnell's Mill is an old landmark, and has been in operation many years, but during the past three years has been standing idle. The settlement has a population of about seventy-five.

McConnell's Mills is now a station on the Westland branch of the Chartiers Railway.

The village at present is composed of a store, grist-mill, sawmill and thirty dwellings. The village of seven houses at Brevard Station is a mile northwest of McConnell's Mills.

MIDLAND.

Midland is a mining town on Plum Run, a mile north of Houston, at Palanka Station, on the Western Washington Railroad. The Pittsburg Coal Company has about 150 houses and a store at the mine.

The miners' lodge at this point is Midland, No. 1, U. M. W. of A., No. 1724.

GRETNA.

Gretna is a little country hamlet of seven dwellings and a creamery in the western corner of Chartiers Township. The first creamery was built by J. K. Stevenson about twenty years ago, and had a capacity of 1,800 pounds of butter per week. Cheese was also manufactured, the milk being supplied from the surrounding farms. The creamery was next operated by Joseph Miller, who tore down the old building and built a smaller one in 1903. The present owner is Leo Febre, who manufactures butter only.

At least four schools were being taught in Chartiers Township at beginning of the nineteenth century. Among these were the log schoolhouses on the John Hays farm and the one on the line between the Daniel Miller and Hugh McKnight farms. Some of the early teachers were George Munroe, William Tate, George Welsh, William Guthrie and Samuel and Isaac Miller. In 1836, two years after the passage of the public school law, the township was districted and schoolhouses built. In 1850 there were in the township twelve schools with 420 scholars; in 1863, eight schools, 387 scholars; in 1871, eight schools and 337 pupils. The cost of tuition per month in 1871, for each pupil, was 84 cents. In 1880 there were ten schools with 369 scholars.

There were in 1908 in this township twenty schools, with 830 scholars enrolled, and the number of teachers 21 (males 4, females 17); average number of months taught, 8; average salary of teachers per month, males \$57.50, females \$48.00; cost of each pupil per month, \$1.68. Number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 3; estimated value of school property, \$30,000.

The Chartiers Cross Roads United Presbyterian Church.—The Chartiers Cross Roads congregation was organized in 1810. Meetings were at first held in a tent; afterwards in a frame building within the limits of the present graveyard, and last in the present brick church.

The following pastors have ministered to the congregation: Rev. Samuel Findley, 1814-20, was the first pastor. Rev. J. Alvin Campbell has held the charge since 1907.

The first three divided their time with the congregations of West Middletown, Washington and Canonsburg churches. Under the leadership of Rev. J. A. Grier the congregation grew to be one of the leading country churches of the county. During the last quarter of a century this congregation, like similar organizations in the country districts, has suffered much from removals. Nevertheless it has maintained its organization, and in the last few years has increased somewhat in its membership, it being at present 127.

Miller's Run Reformed Presbyterian Church.—Rev. John Cuthbertson visited Chartiers in September, 1779. He preached in the house of James McGlaughlin, and baptized a number. From his diary we conclude that among the principal families in Washington County were Alexander and Mathew McConnell, James and Samuel Scott, George Marcus, Samuel Willson and James McGlaughlin, William Patterson and Robert Walker. In 1782 all these went into the Associate Reformed Church, and were the nucleus of the present United Presbyterian Congregation of Venice. In 1794, Rev. James McKiney visited this region and found a number of Covenanter families who had recently moved in and organized them into a society. In 1799 and for many years thereafter, Rev. James Black preached in this settlement. In 1806 the congregation took the name of Canonsburg. In 1808 a log church was erected in Canonsburg. Rev. David Graham was called as pastor in 1810. Before his installation some charges were brought against him, and he was deposed. Rev. William Gibson was pastor from 1817 to 1826. Rev. Gordon I. Ewing from 1827 to 1830. In 1835 the site was changed from Canonsburg to the present location, five miles north, and a neat brick church was erected. The congregation now became known as Miller's Run, because the first service in this community was held near this stream. Rev. John Crozier was pastor from 1834 to 1842. Rev. William Slater was pastor from 1842 to 1887. S. G. Conner from 1889 to the present time. The two last were raised in the congregation. There was a new brick church erected in 1870.

CROSS CREEK TOWNSHIP.

This township was erected December 10, 1789, out of Hopewell Township. Its boundaries are Smith and Jefferson on the north, Mt. Pleasant, and Smith on the east, Hopewell and Independence on the south, and Jefferson on the west. In 1806 a part of Cross Creek was taken to erect Mt. Pleasant Township, and in 1853

Jefferson Township was formed from the west end of Cross Creek.

This township is located fifteen miles northwest of Washington. Cross Creek, from which the township derives its name, rises on the borders of Hopewell and Mt. Pleasant, runs westward through the Pan Handle of West Virginia, and empties into the Ohio River. Several grist- and saw-mills were located on this stream and served the convenience of the early settlers.

Forts were made necessary by the Indian aggressions as early as 1774.

Vance's Fort was a frequent gathering place, standing about one mile north of Cross Creek, close by the Smith Township line. Wells' Fort was five miles west. Wilson's Fort was a stockade at Wells' Mill, at the Virginia line. Reynolds' Fort, another blockhouse, got its name from the owner of the land where it was located. Marshall's Fort was a blockhouse on Col. John Marshall's farm. There were no townships or known Virginia line when these forts were built.

The following were some of the original settlers of Cross Creek Township: Samuel Johnson, John Tannel, Alexander Wells, William Patterson, Ephraim Hart, Jacob Buxton, Thomas Beatty, William Reynolds, David Reynolds, Thomas Bay, Henry Graham, James Jackson, William Colvin, Col. James Marshal, George Marquis, David Vance, Thomas Crawford, Col. John Marshall, John Marquis, William McCombs. Samuel Johnson came from Virginia and Wells and Tannel from Maryland in 1772.

Cross Creek Presbyterian Church.—Church life has been the social life of this region. In 1775-77, before Washington County had any existence, meetings for social worship were held usually at the forts while seeking refuge from the Indians. Two societies were soon organized—one at Richard Wells' Fort, in West Virginia, about three and one-half miles from Eldersville, on the Eldersville and Steubenville Road; and the other at Vance's Fort. The leading members of the former were John Morrison, Robert McCready, William McCandless and Samuel Strain; of the latter Maj. William Vance, John Campbell, John Stone, Robert Barr and William Wilson. As a result of these meetings considerable interest was awakened, and at Vance's Fort seven or eight persons were converted. The report of this work was carried back to the settlements, and the Rev. James Power, from east of the mountains, visited this region and preached the first sermon ever heard in it under an oak tree just outside of Vance's Fort, September 14, 1778.

As a result twenty-one children were baptized, the first in this region.

The first year of Dr. Stockton's pastorate (1827) he

baptized 75 infants; the second year 80, and the third year 69.

In April, 1779, Rev. Joseph Smith, from York County, Pa., preached within the bounds of Cross Creek, and shortly afterward Rev. John McMillan preached a few sermons.

In May, 1779, the Church of Cross Creek was organized, and on the 21st of June they met with the people of Upper Buffalo, now Buffalo Village, at the house of James Marshal midway between the two places, and made out a joint call for Rev. Joseph Smith, of whose congregation in York County some of these had been members. James Edgar, afterward judge, prosecuted this call before the Presbytery of New Castle, in session at Carlisle, Pa., and Rev. Smith accepted it October 27, 1779.

Rev. Joseph Smith was the first pastor, 1779 until his death, April 19, 1792. He accepted the call from Cross Creek and Upper Buffalo. The succeeding pastors have been: Rev. Thomas Marquis, 1794-1826; Rev. John Stockton, D. D., 1827-1877 (later pastor emeritus until his death, May 5, 1882); Rev. William H. McCaughey, 1877-1885; Rev. J. P. Anderson, 1886-1892; Rev. Charles D. Williams, 1893-1900; Rev. Raymond M. Houston, 1901-1906; Rev. Harry A. Rhodes, 1906-1908. The church was incorporated in 1825. Rev. H. Willard Hanna, present pastor, installed Nov. 12, 1908. This congregation never had a stated supply. It has erected five church edifices. The first, an unbewed log structure, 26x22 feet, was built in the summer of 1779, the site being selected by Maj. William Vance, Robert McCready and Henry Graham, near the site of the present church. The second building was of hewed logs, 60x30 feet, and was erected in 1784; a gallery was added a few years later. This house was burned by an incendiary April 20, 1803. In the same year the third building was erected. It was of stone, 56x56 feet, the ladies contributing a goodly share of the cost. In 1830 it was succeeded by the fourth structure, which was of brick, 76x56 feet, and having a gallery on three sides, and cost from \$3,000 to \$3,500. The present edifice, also a brick structure, was erected in 1864, and cost \$12,000.

In 1878 a lot containing two and a half acres was purchased and a house erected thereon at a cost of \$2,500—the first and only parsonage.

Beginning about 1775, this church has had some notable revivals, resulting in considerable additions to its membership. Many able pastors have entered the ministry from this church, and others rendered efficient service in Indian and foreign missions. The Sabbath School was organized in 1821 in spite of some opposition, and was at first conducted by a board of managers. Col. Samuel Magill was the first superintendent. H. W.

Douchoo is now serving in that capacity. The present enrollment of the school is 250. The church had its largest membership in 1846, when there were 210 members. The present membership is 350.

In his farewell sermon to the Cross Creek Presbyterian congregation Rev. Harry A. Rhodes, who resigned in 1908, to go as a missionary to Korea, epitomized the statistical history of the congregation for the past eighty years as follows:

Adult baptisms, 276; infant baptisms, 1,352; accessions on profession, 1,472; accessions by certificate, 629; home missions, \$14,510; foreign missions, \$15,355; education, \$9,432; theological seminaries, \$2,299; Sunday School work, \$1,903; church erection, \$2,216; ministerial relief, \$1,493; freedmen, \$2,201; sustentation, \$818; colleges, \$614; general assembly \$1,313; congregational, \$104,149; miscellaneous, \$12,794. Grand total, \$168,800.

Cross Creek Township was settled by people from the north of Ireland, York County, Pa., Winehester, Va., and some from Mechlinburg, N. C. A more stable, quiet, conservative people cannot be found.

In this township resided strong-minded men, such as James Marshal, first county lieutenant, or chief officer of county militia, which was the most influential and important office of the county at its origin in 1781. Also sheriff in 1784, 1787; the Vances and Stevensons and Thomas Patterson, who held many offices, including Congress and Legislature. This township has contributed its full share of members of Congress and of the State Legislature, as well as minor office holders.

The township historian, James Simpson, furnished the following item of history to the "Burgettstown Enterprise" of June 13, 1888:

"I noticed in the 'Observer' of March 22 extracts from Rev. Manasseh Cutler, D. D., in which he had recorded an account of his journey from Essex County, Mass., to Muskingum in 1788. On the 12th of August, 1788, he stopped over night with Alex. Wells, on Cross Creek, sixteen miles from Catfish, and the next day he went to Charles Wells', four miles further on the Virginia side of the line, where he left his horse, and proceeded on foot to the mouth of Buffalo. He speaks of Alex. Wells, of his 'mill and tannery.' He had also a distillery and carried on quite a large business, for that day, for this region. Alex. Wells settled on Cross Creek in the spring of 1773. He came from Maryland with the Dodridges, John Tennel and a number of others by the name of Wells, and commenced to make improvements in the wilderness. Alex. Wells then lived where Oliver Clemens now resides. It is one of the most noted places in Cross Creek Township, and perhaps in Washington County. It was here that Mr. Wells erected a stockade fort, not only for his own protection, but for the people that surrounded him.

"It was here that he started the first grist-mill in this part of Washington County, which was always counted the best mill seat in the county or western Pennsylvania."

Tradition says they boated flour down this creek to the Ohio, thence to New Orleans.

The old log house he erected about 1781 stood 100 years. It was torn down in 1881, and there was not a piece of sawed timber in it.

At one time the people sent to Red Stone Old Fort for assistance against the Indians and the commander sent them twelve men to help guard the station. These our people got rid of soon as they could, as the women were more afraid of them than of the Indians. An old settler used to say he never saw twelve rougher men in his life than those were.

Alex. Wells died December 9, 1813, aged 86 years; his wife, Leah Wells, died January 20, 1815, aged 86 years. They are buried in the old Wells graveyard, above the old residence. Among the graves in that ancient graveyard is that of a daughter-in-law of Alex. Wells. The inscription on the tombstone reads thus: In memory of Rebecca Wells, wife of Bazel Wells, who died July 9, 1795, aged 25 years. In 1795 this Bazel Wells crossed the Ohio River, and with James Ross founded the City of Steubenville in 1799. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Ohio in 1802, and for many years was a member of the State Senate.

Alex. Wells owned large tracts of land. One Virginia patent which he held called for 2,500 acres. One remarkable trait about him was that, while he could neither read nor write, he could survey land and run the lines with the compass, and make marks and hieroglyphics and then his wife, who understood his alphabet, would make the calculations and plats.

James Simpson, who was the local historian of Cross Creek Township, and one of the best posted men in Washington County on historical matters, died December 18, 1902, in the 79th year of his age. He had resided on the farm on which he died since 1828. He was a successful farmer, but spent his leisure moments in writing local and county history. He possessed one of the best libraries on history of any man in the State. Kept a record of all visitors to his house and all interments in Cross Creek cemetery, and was a frequent contributor to the newspapers.

In the spring of 1890 five acres of land were purchased for a new cemetery, as it was almost impossible to make interments in the old without unlawfully disturbing the remains of some person. Ample provision has been made to care for both the old and new cemeteries. Much of the credit for this laudable work is due to James Simpson and James M. K. Reed, both of whom are buried there, but whose names are not in their

History of Cross Creek Graveyard, published in 1894.

Thomas and Oliver Crawford, sons of Mrs. Shearer, spent nine years in captivity among the Indians on the Scioto, in what is now the State of Ohio. Their mother paid \$100 to an Indian trader for their ransom.

In the spring of 1782, Samuel Robinson and William Parks were buried on the same day. They were both killed and scalped by the Indians. A Mr. Parker was tomahawked and scalped by Indians near Cross Creek Village, but his name does not appear on list of graves identified. Thomas Crawford died June, 1783, and was buried by the side of his mother, Mrs. Margaret Shearer. Judge James Edgar made his coffin.

Hon. James Edgar, who was one of the first judges of the court in Washington County, made the first coffin, and was the first undertaker in this neighborhood.

William Wallace, who resided on what afterwards became the James Manson farm, near Mt. Prospect Church, began making coffins about 1791, and was succeeded by his son Oliver about the year 1820.

William Donehoo carried on the business in Cross Creek from 1836 until his death in 1864, after which it was continued about five years by his son, D. M. Donehoo, now of Washington, and since then by his other son, Henry W. Donehoo. Prior to 1860 undertakers generally made coffins as ordered, a hurry-up job made from measurement of the deceased. Frequently the work was finished late in the night by light of a tallow dip.

A few items are here copied from memoranda made by James Simpson, of burials in Cross Creek graveyard. They exhibit the varied experiences of these early people:

Jeanette Reed, died January 27, 1838, in her 93rd year. Widow of Col. Joseph Reed, of York County, Pa., soldier of Revolution, member of convention, June 18, 1776, which hastened Congress in passing the Declaration of Independence July 4. He served in many companies. He was president of the chief executive council of Pennsylvania during the Revolutionary War.

Margaret Anderson, died April 7, 1849, aged 106 years and 4 days. She was a nurse in the Army of the Revolution.

Walter Craig, died February 10, 1875, in the 89th year of his age. He was for many years an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and a representative from Washington County, Pa., in the Senate and House of Representatives, as well as the constitutional convention of 1838. He was also a soldier in the War of 1812.

Teresa Close, born in Germany; had seen the great Napoleon and the Empress Josephine when they scattered money to the crowds as they passed along the highway, and had seen the victorious French Army as it marched on the City of Berlin, after the battle of

Jena, in 1806. She died July 23, 1890, aged 99 years.

Robert Curry, died June 25, 1838, aged 84 years. He was a native of Scotland and came to this country when a young man. He and two of his brothers were pressed aboard a British man-of-war. In August, 1782, he saw the great naval engagement between the French and English fleets off the coast of Dominica, when Admiral DeGrasse was taken and carried to London by Admiral Rodney, who commanded the British Fleet.

Christopher Bable, died July 27, 1853, about 84 years old. He was in the bloody defeat of Gen. St. Clair by the Indians in 1791.

Benj. Bebout, died Nov. 8, 1858, aged 99 years 11 months and 4 days. He was a soldier in the Revolution and belonged to the Minute Men against the Indians on the frontier of Washington County, Pa., at the close of the Revolution.

Jacob Buxton, who died May 25, 1836, aged 86, was an early settler of Washington County, Pa.

Hannah, wife of Jacob Buxton, died July 20, 1842, aged 89 years. Mrs. Buxton was famous as a doctress, and had a wide knowledge of the medical use of roots.

James Donehoo, died June 16, 1873, in the 74th year of his age. He was justice of the peace 38 years in Cross Creek Township, and was a member of the Legislature in 1858; was for many years a ruling elder of Cross Creek, and was known as a peacemaker in the community in which he resided.

William Edgar, who died October 6, 1803, aged 90 years, was father of the celebrated Judge Edgar.

Judge James Edgar, Esq., who died June 5th, 1814, in the 71st year of his age, figured conspicuously in the early history of Washington County. He was born in York County, Pa., in 1744. Married to Martha Smiley, sister of William Smiley (of note as the person sent to New Orleans about 1787 by the churches of Upper Buffalo and Cross Creek, with a flatboat load of flour, to pay the salary of Rev. Joseph Smith). In 1776 he was a member of the convention which met at Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, that hastened the Declaration of Independence; and in the same year served in the State Constitutional Convention. In 1777 he was a member of the Board of Council from York County. In 1778 he moved to what is now called Washington County, settling in Smith Township on a farm about four miles northeast of Cross Creek Village. In 1779 he was elected as one of the first board of elders of Cross Creek Presbyterian Church; he was nine times Moderator of the Presbytery. In 1779 was recommended by the Judges of Yohogania County for appointment to justice on the bench, this county of Virginia, having court jurisdiction here. In 1781 he and Col. John Canon were elected to and served as the first members from Washington County in the State Supreme Execu-

tive Council; about the same time he was elected and commissioned Justice of the Peace, which office he held for a long time; elected County Treasurer of Washington County in 1783; in 1787 he, with Col. James Marshall, Gen. John Neville and Thomas Scott, were elected members from Washington County to the Special State Convention to consider the Federal Constitution, which was ratified by the convention December 13, 1787., Pennsylvania being the second State to ratify it. In 1791 he was made one of the Associate Judges for Washington County. During the Whisky Rebellion he took strong grounds against the rebellion, and at Brownsville addressed a large meeting of over 2,000 people in a very strong speech in favor of upholding the law. Few of his neighbors took part in the rebellion.

Smith Township was the residence of Judge Edgar, but Cross Creek holds his remains. He has been called the Rabbi of the Presbyterians in this region.

James Edgar, died February 8, 1875, in his 88th year. He was a nephew of Judge Edgar, and a soldier in the War of 1812.

Many other interesting facts are revealed by the inscriptions in this graveyard, which is probably the best kept of any of the ancient burial places in this county. Some families have seven generations buried here.

CROSS CREEK VILLAGE OIL AND GAS.

Cross Creek Village has a population of about 200, and since 1906 has been the scene of active oil operations. Oil wells have been drilled on the lots of Cummins Bros., W. C. Lee, J. M. Sharp, G. M. Campbell heirs, H. W. Donehoo, and others, in the village. One well, located, in the Cemetery lot in 1907, has yielded a royalty of \$1,500 in two years to the Cemetery Company, and \$500 bonus.

Two oil wells drilled on the parsonage lot, from which the church has a royalty of one-eighth, has yielded the church as high as \$45 in a single month. The church has received as a bonus about \$750, though there has been no drilling on the church lot.

The first oil well of commercial importance was drilled in on the farm of R. C. Vance in 1906, and the largest well on that farm came in with a production of 100 barrels a day. This well is one mile northeast of Cross Creek Village.

Oil has been found on the farms of Abram Pry, W. T. Porter and the Johnson heirs.

Several gas wells have been drilled in during the past three years, or since 1906.

Cross Creek Village has four stores, one blacksmith shop, two wagon-maker shops—that of Powelson's having been conducted over thirty years—one hotel and a boarding house.

The Bell Telephone Company reaches here.

Cross Creek Village is about equal distance from shipping points on the Pan Handle Railroad and the Wabash and Pittsburg Terminal Railroad. Burgettstown, on the Pan Handle, is the shipping point.

Dr. A. O. Hindman is the only physician in the village. S. C. Cummins is postmaster. I. N. Reed has kept store here since 1870.

In March, 1904, Cross Creek was visited by a severe fire, which destroyed much property.

June 23, 1906, many of the citizens of Cross Creek were frightened from their homes by a series of fires following a terrific electrical storm. Many buildings and trees were struck by lightning, and the people, in their excitement, fled to the fields for safety. The loss was \$15,000.

WOODROW.

Woodrow, in this township, has been for a number of years a point of business. There is one general store, conducted for the past two years by R. S. Flanegin. Mr. Flanegin managed the store from 1904 to 1907 for the Woodrow Supply Co.; the last named company succeeded C. M. Marquis. The first store in the place was established by I. M. Reed, of Cross Creek Village, and managed by A. R. White.

There has been a postoffice at Woodrow for many years, but it was discontinued for a time after the establishing of a R. F. D. service. It was re-established in 1905, since which date Mr. Flanegin has been postmaster. The store is located in a good farming community, and in recent years there have been half a dozen or more saw-mills in operation here, operated respectively by R. B. Davis, H. C. Fenton, D. M. Jones & Co. (the latter operated two mills), J. R. Duer, and the firm of Crane & Crane. The timber was purchased by P. O. Elder, and was cut by contract. It was largely used or shipped on the Wabash railroad or for mines. The only saw-mill now operating is located near Beech Kuob schoolhouse.

The land is underlaid with the Pittsburg vein of coal, some of which has been sold; a part is still held by the owners of the surface. The Wabash and Pittsburg Terminal Railroad has a freight and passenger station at Woodrow. The construction of the Wabash and Pittsburg Terminal Railroad began in 1901. The first passenger train passed over the line on July 2 or 3, 1904. The coal vein runs from five feet to five feet ten inches in thickness. Woodrow has the use of the Bell telephone.

A butter factory was established here but failed in days before the railroad was projected.

Patterson's Mill is a small village having a mill and one general store. The place gets its name from a mill erected by Gen. Thomas Patterson in 1793—a log struc-

ture—which was rebuilt in 1843. The mill was remodeled in 1893, and was purchased and operated by J. C. Leech in 1896. In 1905 Mr. Leech, sold it to D. H. Bean, who sold it to a Mr. Wohl, the last owner. It has a capacity of thirty-five barrels a day. For many years it was operated by water power, but at the present time steam is used. This is the only mill running in Cross Creek Township at this time.

Patterson's Mill church was organized during the Civil War by members of surrounding churches as a protest against the active part taken by some churches during the War of the Rebellion. Revs. McElwe and Myers were brought from the South to preach to this congregation, and were pastors for some years of this associate reform organization.

The church, on May 12, 1883, became a U. P. Church, and had the services of Rev. Joseph Petigrew as pastor from 1884 to 1886, and later a number of supplies. It was disorganized in 1898. During the past three and a half years it has been a Methodist Protestant Church. The present building, or house of worship, was erected during the Civil War.

Washington County Coal Company, Cedar Grove Mine, organized in 1905, with a capital stock of \$250,000, owns 808 acres of coal and 80 acres of surface land. The coal is what is known as the Pittsburg vein, running five feet of clean coal. Analysis shows 95 per cent of combustible matter, about 2 per cent sulphur, which is the only impurity in the coal, which has neither clay veins nor spahrs. The plant is equipped for a capacity of 2,000 tons a day; when running full it employs 200 men and has a tonnage of 800 to 900 tons a day. The mine and tipple is located three miles north of Avella, on the North Branch of Cross Creek, and the company constructed a railroad to Avella in order to get the coal to the Wabash & Pittsburg Terminal Railroad. The railroad has since been purchased by the Wabash & Pittsburg Terminal Railroad. The company has recently been embarrassed through the failure of the New Castle Savings & Trust Company. The tipple and plant is in Cross Creek Township, but most of the coal is located in Jefferson Township. This is a drift mine, entering where the coal crops out.

This township is underlaid with the Pittsburg vein of coal five to five and one-half feet in thickness, a fine quality coal so far as developed. Many of the farmers sold their coal at \$100 an acre.

This is a splendid farming section, and dairying is an important industry in the southern part of the township. Considerable attention is paid also to the raising of cattle and sheep. Up to forty five years ago there was no section in this country where the sheep industry was more prosperous than Cross Creek. Many of the sheep from here have headed flocks in the Western States and in Texas. Robert Perrine, Van Ostrand, the Vances, Maj. William Lee, Hon. John S. Duncan and others were familiar names to breeders of fancy fine wool sheep throughout the United States.

While much of the coal has been sold, there is still a considerable acreage in the hands of the land owners and citizens of the township.

H. H. Reed conducts a general mercantile business at Rea, a station on the Wabash. Prior to 1908 I. N. Reed & Son, of Cross Creek, owned this store.

The people of this township have always taken great interest in education. The early academies have all ceased to exist.

There were in 1908 two schools, with two male and ten female teachers; average number of months taught 7; average salary of male teacher, \$57.50; average salary of female teachers, \$46.25; cost of each pupil per month, \$3.14; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 2½; total estimated value of school property, \$7,500; total scholars enrolled, 200.

This township has voted in 1906 and decided against paying all road taxes in cash.

The road levy for 1908 was 3½ mills and \$5,606.59 collected.

The township has no turnpike roads, no "State Highway" Roads nor "County Roads." The ancient Washington and Willsburg road runs through the township from east to west.

The population in 1900 was 856. In 1860 it was 1,110, and in 1890 it was 966, showing a gradual decrease; 240 voters were registered in this township in 1903 and 335 in 1908. The population has very much increased since the beginning of this century, but is not so large as it was two years ago, owing to the financial depression affecting the coal output.

The value of real estate in Cross Creek amounts to \$2,030,338; personal property, \$68,155. Number of taxables is 313.

The number of voters in Cross Creek in 1850 was 180; in 1904, 240, and in 1908, 335.

W. E. Marquis and J. S. Cummins are the present justices of the peace.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

History of Donegal, East Bethlehem, East Finley, East Pike Run and Fallowfield Townships.

DONEGAL TOWNSHIP.

Donegal is one of the original thirteen townships erected by the trustees of the county in 1781. It was bounded on the north by Hopewell Township, on the east by Morris Township, on the south by the Mason and Dixon Line, and on the west by the State line. The township included the present townships of Donegal, Buffalo, East and West Finley and a part of Greene County.

On account of the inconvenience to the inhabitants in performing their public duties, the township of Finley was formed from a part of Donegal Township in May, 1788. The territory of Donegal was decreased to near its present limits in March, 1799, when Buffalo Township was erected. Claysville was incorporated a borough April 2, 1832, and West Alexander, August 18, 1873, from parts of Donegal Township.

The present boundaries of Donegal Township are Independence Township on the north, Blaine and Buffalo Townships on the east, East and West Finley Townships on the south and West Virginia on the west. Its greatest length is eight miles, breadth $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The northern boundary line of the township is marked by Buffalo Creek. Its tributaries Dutch Fork and Buck Run rise in the central and eastern parts of the township respectively. Mayes Run, a tributary of Wheeling Creek, drains the southern portion. The township is well adapted to agriculture, stock raising and wool growing.

The valuation of real estate of Donegal Township is \$1,980,122, and the valuation of personal property is \$93,665; number of taxables is 486.

The population of Donegal Township in 1850 was 1,679 and in 1860, 1,690. In 1890 the number of inhabitants was 1,568 and in 1900, 1,424, showing a gradual decrease. The registration of voters in 1850 was 478; in 1904, 411, and in 1908, 480.

The farmers of Donegal Township take much pride in their stock and it is doubtful if there is any section where they have better stock than in this community. The majority breed the Shorthorn cattle, while occasionally you will see Holstein, Devons, Jerseys and

Red Polled. But the Shorthorn cattle have the lead in point of numbers, as they have been found to be a very satisfactory breed of cattle for this country. A few years ago there were a great many coarse wooled sheep raised for mutton, but now the farmers are gradually drifting back to fine wooled sheep, as they are considered by some more profitable than the mutton breeds.

It is estimated that there were about 500,000 pounds of wool marketed in the townships in the western parts of the county and adjacent to Claysville last year. This wool was sold at from 23c to 33c per pound, which, taken as a whole, would bring about \$150,000 into the county. With protection against foreign wools, there is no reason why the production of wool cannot be increased.

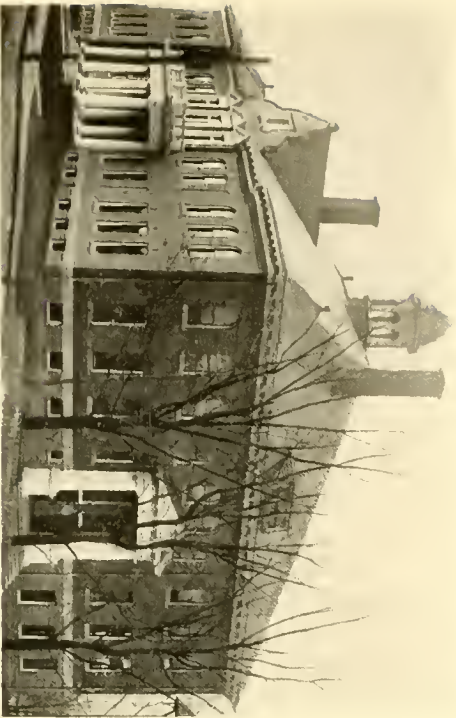
The township also produces large crops of wheat, oats, corn and other food products.

COAL.

The outcrop line of the Washington coal extends on the hillsides well up toward the heads of the small tributaries of Buck Run, Buffalo Creek and Dutch Fork. In Dog Run, southeast of Dunsfort, the coal goes under cover at a small waterfall made by projecting ledges of the Lower Washington limestone. At this outcrop the Washington coal, which is about five feet thick, is broken only by relatively thin partings of shale and appears to be of a better quality than usual. This is the general condition of the bed at all points at which it was examined on Buffalo Creek and Buck Run. South of Budaville, on Dutch Fork, the coal occurs in two benches, divided by three to five feet of yellowish shale. About one mile north of Coon Island the coal has been opened in a number of places and its condition is about the same as on Dog Run. The Waynesburg coal is prominent and has been opened in several places for mining, though most of the mines have since been abandoned owing to the poor quality of the coal. On Dutch Fork the anticlinal nose crossing south of Budaville brings the Waynesburg coal to the surface for a mile or more, but the dip of the rocks in both directions from the axis soon carries the coal under cover. The



PAROCHIAL SCHOOL, WASHINGTON



EIGHTH WARD SCHOOL, WASHINGTON



OLD BOAT YARD, WEST SIDE, BROWNSVILLE



SEVENTH WARD SCHOOL, WASHINGTON

NEW YORK
LIBRARY
-SIR, LEMX AND
-LIFE FOUNDATIONS.

Waynesburg "A" and "B" coals have the same general distribution in the township as the Waynesburg, though, being above this coal, they are exposed over a larger area. The Uniontown coal also appears in outcroppings. The Upper Washington, Claysville, Donley and Lower Washington limestones are found.

The coal in the territory surrounding Claysville in Donegal, East Finley and West Finley has practically all been optioned and much of it sold by the farmers.

In Donegal Township north of Claysville two companies are operating for oil and gas, the Philadelphia Gas Company and the Manufacturers Light and Heat Company. The two companies have leased nearly all the land lying north of Claysville extending back almost to Independence. Of all this territory leased, the Philadelphia Gas Company has the majority. The territory operated by these companies is known as the Mehaffey field, and there are 15 wells located on the various farms in this section. The wells are all gas, and of the nine owned by the Philadelphia Company, six are located on the Mehaffey farm. One is on the John Holmes farm and two on the M. B. Miller land. All these wells are good, strong wells and give promise of a continuous flow for some time to come. The gas was struck in the Gordon sand at a depth of between 2,600 and 2,700 feet. Pittsburg and vicinity receive the gas from this field through a 12-inch line laid from the Mehaffey territory to the old 12-inch line of the company at the Arden pump station.

The Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company have six wells in this district, three of which are located on the Deeds farm, two on the land of Harry Miller and one on the Burg farm. The gas from these wells is turned into a ten-inch line laid by the company to connect with the large 20-inch line which runs west of Claysville. This large line was laid several years ago and extends from Coraopolis to the West Virginia gas fields. The gas in one of the wells of this company was struck in the Big Injun sand. The development of this territory has opened up a new field with the result that Claysville gets the benefit of all the business produced by the operations. The supply of gas in this territory seems to be unfailing, and it has been jestingly stated that to dig a post hole in this field is to strike gas.

The timber of Donegal Township is rapidly being cut and a large amount of money is expended in preparing it for market, a large force of men and teams being steadily engaged in the work throughout the year. A great amount of this lumber had been purchased in 1906.

A conservative estimate of the amount of timber cut and manufactured into lumber for shipment in a year is 2,500,000 feet, which is said to have been purchased

from the farmers and others who owned the timber at an average price of \$6.00 per thousand feet on the stump, or \$14,000. Then the cost of taking it from the stumps to the shipping point cost several more thousand dollars, as there were employed in this work about ten saw mills, with an average of ten men attached to each mill, operating the mill and cutting and hauling the logs to the mill. Then there were 25 or more men and teams engaged in hauling the lumber to the railroad for shipment, all of which necessitated a large outlay. With 125 men actively engaged in the lumber business a person can readily see how many people were dependent on the business for a living.

The product of these mills loaded on cars for shipment is estimated at a low average price per thousand feet at \$75,000.

The principal firms engaged in this business are D. C. Abercrombie & Co., D. W. Duncan, Hiram Wolfe & Son and The Buckeye Lumber Company. A number of others did not handle a large amount of lumber, and no figures could be obtained.

The Baltimore and Ohio, formerly the Hempfield Railroad, was completed in 1857 and crosses Donegal Township with one station, Vienna, in the township, outside the Boroughs Claysville and West Alexander. A survey has been made for a railroad between Wellsburg, W. Va, and Washington. The survey follows Buffalo Creek between Donegal and Independence Townships. The Wheeling and Elm Grove trolley line is expected to be extended to Washington. Its present terminus is West Alexander.

The National Pike crosses Donegal Township from east to west and is kept in excellent condition. In 1904 the township had 51 miles of public highway. In 1906 the cash road tax was accepted by this township in place of the work road tax. The road tax for the year 1908 was 3½ mills. The Claysville-Brownsville Fliinn road is three miles long. One mile is in East Finley and two in Donegal Township. It was constructed in 1904-5. (See East Finley Township.)

The Claysville-Prosperity Fliinn road has been approved by the grand jury. It is to be two miles and 1,499 feet in length and the cost is estimated at \$21,949.04.

VILLAGES.

The only postoffice in Donegal Township is Coon Island postoffice at Vienna Station. The postoffices of Dunsport, Bndaville and Donley have been removed and those places are now served by rural delivery.

VIENNA.

Vienna is a small village situated on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and National Pike between Clays-

ville and West Alexander. The place is familiarly known as Coon Island. The postoffice was established at this point about 1856 with George Chaney postmaster. The village at present contains a store, slaughter house and butcher shop and half a dozen dwellings.

Three miles west of Claysville on the old National Pike at Coon Island John Canode kept a tavern previous to 1840. It was a wagon stand on the north side of the road. After Canode's time the tavern was kept by John Brotherton and sons. As late as 1833 a Mr. Reed kept the old tavern.

Dunsfort is on the northern edge of Donegal Township on Buffalo Creek. A grist-mill was run here for some time by D. Wilson Vanetta and at later times by Charley Cracraft. At this place at present there is a store only.

Donley is in the eastern part of the township, four miles southeast of Dunsfort, and also has a store.

Budaville is on Dutch Fork almost midway between Dunsfort and Donley and is about four miles from its confluence with Buffalo Creek.

The following pioneers were among those holding land in the years given: Thomas Clark 1773, Jacob Lefler 1774, Thomas Waller 1775, Barnet Boner 1787, Thomas Chapman 1775, James McMillan 1785, James Glover 1787, Jacob Rice 1780, William Hawkins 1780, Capt. Jacob Miller 1785, John Hupp 1780, Isaac Cox 1786, William Humphreys 1786, James Stephenson 1786, John and William Brysou 1792, William Bonar 1786, Robert Gourley 1798, James Campsey 1801, Jacob Rizor 1787.

Many blockhouses were built in this township to protect the settlers from the ravages of the Indians. On Buffalo Creek, north of Claysville, stood formerly Rice's Block House, which was built by Daniel Rice. Northeast of Claysville was another fort, and west was that built by Thomas Wallower. Miller's block-house stood on Dutch Fork. On the waters of Buffalo Creek in the northern part of the township stood Dunn's Fort.

The old log building known as Duun's Fort remained until 1866. The farm on which this fort stood is at the present time the property of Mrs. J. O. Scott. Squire J. D. Scott remembers when plowing over the ground on which Dunn's Fort was located, exhuming human skeletons or bones, teeth, etc., from which he concluded that the place at one time was used for burying ground. The spot was indicated by a circle embracing about three acres—the soil of which was much darker than the surrounding soil, although it had been turned up with the plow. The bodies appeared to be buried in a sitting position as the cranium and upper part of the

body was first uncovered. Mr. J. D. Scott, in plowing, discovered that while the lower bones from feet to hips would appear solid, the ribs and bones of the body appeared to crumble to ashes when exposed to the air.

Two miles west from Coon Island on the National Pike an old tavern was kept in early times by one Rogers, and subsequently by Jacob and Michael Dougherty. It was a frame house, on the north side of the road. In 1830 this old tavern was kept by Jacob Jones, the father of the distinguished iron manufacturer and politician, B. F. Jones, of Pittsburg. A few hundred north side of the road, large and commodious, and was yards further west the old and popular tavern of John Valentine was reached. It was a frame house, on the a favorite resort of wagoners:

One of the old schools of East Finley Township is the White School. It has been in existence continuously since the school law was adopted in 1834, but a school had been conducted at that place before that time. The first school building, a log structure, was erected in 1834. The school has always been a prosperous institution and a large number have gone forth from its door to take up the duties of life in widely separated fields. In 1850 Donegal had 11 schools and 433 scholars. Ten years later it had nine schools and 376 scholars. In 1908 there were 10 schools, 257 scholars, 10 teachers (four males and six females). The average salary of females per month was more than that of males according to the State report. The females received \$48.33 and the males \$47.50. The cost of tuition for each pupil per month was \$2.27; school tax, 2½ mills; estimated value of school property, \$18,000. School was in session seven months.

Dutch Fork Christian Church—About the year 1828 Alexander Campbell began to hold meetings occasionally in the house of Absalom Titus, on the waters of Dutch Fork. Meetings were also held in houses of other members and in a schoolhouse. The congregation was organized about 1833 by Walter Scott and James McVey with 40 charter members. It was joined by some of the members of the old Brush Run Christian Congregation. The first church was built in 1834 on ground conveyed to the congregation by Jacob Deeds and George Morrow, both among the original members. The church is situated on Dutch Fork near Budaville. This church was superseded by the present house of worship in 1863.

Much of the time the congregation has been tended by young ministers or students from Bethany College. The present pastor is Rev. Hutsler and the membership is near 200.

Zion Chapel of the United Brethren Church is about a mile southeast of Budaville. The congregation was

organized in 1800 with ten charter members. A two-story log church was built on the farm of Christopher Winter at some time subsequent to the organization. This church was replaced by another in 1839 and it in turn by the third in 1859. The present pastor is Miss Whitehead and membership about 75.

EAST BETHLEHEM TOWNSHIP.

East Bethlehem was one of the 13 original townships of Washington County, organized in 1781. It contained within its limits the present townships of East and West Bethlehem, part of East Pike Run and the boroughs of Centerville and Deemston. Its original boundaries were Strabane and Fallowfield Townships on the north, the Monongahela River on the east, Morgan Township on the south and Amwell Township on the west. Application was made to the Court of Quarter Sessions in 1788 to divide the township into East and West Bethlehem Townships, and January 8, 1790, the court directed the division to be made by a straight line running from Peter Drake's to Wise's Mill. In 1843 East Pike Run Township was given a small part of the territory of East Bethlehem Township. In 1848 the court attached to East Pike Run Township all that part of East Bethlehem which was north of the National Pike, except West Brownsville.

The boundary line between East and West Bethlehem was modified slightly. The boundaries of East Bethlehem Township were further reduced by the incorporation of Deemston Borough November 12, 1894, and Centerville Borough February 16, 1895. The present boundaries of East Bethlehem Township are Deemston and Centerville Boroughs on the north, the Monongahela River on the east, and Greene County on the south and west.

In 1850 the population of East Bethlehem Townships was 2,266; in 1860, 1,862; in 1890, 1,757, and in 1900, 790. The decrease is caused by the organization from parts of East Bethlehem Township since 1890 of the boroughs of Deemston and Centerville.

The number of voters in 1850 was 345. In 1904 the registration of voters was 229 and in 1908, 303.

The number of taxables of the township is 448; value of real estate, \$1,587,318; value of personal property, \$58,272, and total borough value, \$1,645,590.

The township has within its bounds three distilleries and one saloon, all being on the Monongahela River.

East Bethlehem Township is underlaid richly with coal. In the great bend of the river by Fredericktown, the Pittsburg coal bed appears above water under the influence of the Bellevernon anticline, coming to view first about three miles below Riverville and disappearing below water level near the mouth of Ten-Mile Creek,

beyond the limits of this township. Throughout this long outcrop the character and thickness of that part of the coal bed which is mined is remarkably regular, but slight variations appear which have considerable effect upon the practical value of the coal, as will be seen from the following descriptions at various points along the river. In the southwest corner of the quadrangle, or in the Fifth Pool, as it is more generally called, the coal is now extensively mined. On the Washington County side of the river there are two mines working on a commercial scale. In the vicinity of Riverville the coal is 7 feet and 4 inches in thickness. The only extraordinary feature about the coal in this locality is a rock fault in the Riverville mine, which completely cuts out the coal across the mines in a direction about N. 20 E., rudely parallel with the axis of the Bellevernon anticline. From reports and mine maps it has the appearance of being produced by a regular fault or break of the strata. About two and a quarter miles below Riverville the Fox mine is located on the Washington County side of the river. At this point the section of the coal has a roof division of three feet and a lower division of 7 feet 2½ inches.

Near Fredericktown the Redstone coal bed is said to be 55 feet above the base of the Pittsburg coal. It is reported to show only six inches of coal in a bed of bituminous shale five feet thick.

The Waynesburg coal on Fishpot Run is 7 feet 7 inches in thickness. It is almost invariably broken up by many and thick shale partings, which render the coal practically worthless, according to the present opinion of coal dealers.

It is possible that when the time arrives when it is needed methods will be used to consume it successfully.

East Bethlehem Township accepted the cash road tax instead of the work road tax in 1906. The road tax for 1908 was 1½ mills and \$2,064.67 was collected.

This township probably has the fewest number of miles of road in any township in the county and according to the statement made by the taxpayers the roads will not compare with other townships and boroughs adjoining that township. In East Bethlehem Township there are 14 miles of road and none of it is improved.

In 1906 the Pennsylvania, Monongahela and Southern, now operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, extended its lines up the west bank of the Monongahela River from Brownsville through Riverville, Fredericktown and Millsboro to Rice's Landing in Greene County. A branch has been run up Ten-Mile Creek to Besco, where the Bessemer mines are located. It is certain that a further extension must be made inland as far as Zollarsville, in order that service may be given to the new mines at that place, and this means an immediate

increase in land values in the newly opened territory. The Wheeling, Waynesburg and Counellsville Railroad Company has made a survey up Wheeling Creek and down Ten-Mile to Millsborough.

Among the earliest roads petitioned for in East Bethlehem Township were the road from Crawford's Ferry to Jackson's Fort in 1784, the road from Enoch Run on the Monongahela River to Reed and Ford's Mill in 1790, and the road from the mouth of Ten-Mile Creek to Lindley's Mill in 1794.

Krepp's Ferry was established just above West Brownsville in opposition to Gillespie's, which was opposite Brownsville. Gillespie was charging a *fi^p** in 1806 for ferrying a man and horse, and within a year afterward under a new law, allowing the rate be raised to 12½ cents. Krepps' competition soon brought the charge back to a *fi^p*.

East Bethlehem Township has the distinction of having among the very first three white settlers of Washington County. Everhart Hupp, who came in 1766 and took up two tracts of land, later surveyed as "Hupp's Regard" and Hupp's Bottom," situated on the north side of Ten-Mile Creek two miles from its mouth. Abraham Teagarden and George Bungarner also settled in this county in 1776 on land near Hupp's. The following early settlers held land at the dates given: James Crawford 1770, Christian Hames 1774, John Welch 1785, John and Jacob Hornel 1786, Benjamin Kenney 1800, Solomon Smith 1786, Joshua Liuton 1800, John Bower 1796, George Crumrine 1801, and David Enochs 1787. Joseph Dorsey, James Register, Thomas Bishop, Thomas Farquhar, Thomas Hughes and the Bane and Morgan families were also early settlers of this region.

In 1770 James Crawford started the operation of a ferry across the Monongahela River at the mouth of Fish Pot Run. Mr. Crawford also had a salt works at this place. William Montgomery first operated a mill on Ten-Mile Creek about 2½ miles from its mouth. Evan McCullough purchased the mill in 1833 and operated it. In 1843 he sold it to James Hawkins, who added to it three carding-machines, a picker and a fulling-mill. These mills did a large business in the surrounding country until the carding and fulling-mills were dismantled and removed to Waynesburg in 1870. A saw-mill was built on the site at a later date.

George Crumrine built a mill in the early part of the nineteenth century on Plum Run. The mill was owned at later times by Jacob and George Crumrine. The mill has been torn down for many years. The towns and villages of East Bethlehem Township are Millsborough, Fredericktown, Besco, Riverville and Racine.

* A Spanish or Mexican silver piece worth 6¼ cents, current in Pennsylvania and some other states up to the time of the Civil War.

MILLSBOROUGH.

Millsborough is on the north bank of Ten-Mile Creek at its confluence with the Monongahela River. It is situated in the extreme southeast corner of Washington County on the Pennsylvania, Monongahela and Southern Railroad, nine miles southeast of West Brownsville. The village was started about 1817, when Robert White and Henry Wise built taverns at this place. In 1840 Millsborough was organized as a borough and in 1847 more land was added to the borough by Jesse Bungarner and Moses Phillips. The borough existed until 1878 when the Legislature by special act repealed the act by which the borough was incorporated and the inhabitants became again citizens of East Bethlehem Township. Jesse Bungarner built a water-power mill on the river during the early history of Millsborough. Other early industries were the Millsborough Foundry, established by Baen, Eaton & Co., and the distillery of James Emery. The first salt works in this region was started in 1822 by Henry Wise, who drilled a well about 520 feet deep on the river bluff and evaporated the salt water in kettles. The salt works was conducted last by Robison Bair and discontinued about 12 years ago.

George Dobbs in the year 1816 started a school in a log house at Millsborough.

In 1850 the population of Millsborough was 333. In 1860 the population was 292. In 1870 there were 60 dwellings, three churches, a school, two cabinet maker's shops, five stores, two cooper shops, a blacksmith shop, two foundries, a hotel, a wagon factory, a steam grist-mill, a saw-mill and a rectifying distillery in the borough. Ten years later two gunshops, a tannery and a millinery store with other new stores had been added. The population in 1900 was 318.

The distillery at Millsborough is owned by E. F. Emery. The distillery was owned for many years by James Emery, his father. The hotel is conducted by J. N. Moore. A bar is conducted in connection with the hotel. S. R. Wilson and T. B. Evans own cigar factories. Millsborough has six stores. The town is composed of about 80 dwellings and the population is about 350. Telephone service is given by both the Tri-State and Bell Companies.

The postoffice receipts at Millsborough for 1908 were \$931.63. Haddie Waddell is post mistress.

The First National Bank of Millsborough is located in a section which is perhaps showing as active development as any part of Washington County. The indications are that this town will be among the important ones in the coal operations of the near future. It was organized at Millsborough June 24, 1904, with a capital of \$25,000. Its first officers were J. A. Ray, president; O. McCarty, vice-president, and E. M. Emery, cashier.

At the end of 1908 its surplus and profits were \$7,258.42 and deposits \$51,869.27.

The following is a comparative statement for the first three years:

	Surplus and Profits.	Deposits.
December 31, 1904.....	\$ 826.52	\$12,051.54
December 31, 1905.....	1,400.00	28,867.65
December 31, 1906.....	3,215.21	38,799.66

Methodist Episcopal Church of Millsborough—About the year 1830 there were two Methodist societies in existence at Millsborough, the Methodist Episcopal and the Methodist Protestant. These two societies built a log meeting-house on land donated by Jesse Bumgarner and used it jointly. The Methodist Protestant Congregation afterwards disbanded on account of the emigration to the west by its members. The Methodist Episcopal Congregation built a brick church to replace the old meeting-house in 1855. The pastor at present is Rev. H. L. Humbert and membership about 75.

Presbyterian Church of Millsborough—The Cumberland Presbyterian Congregation of Millsborough was organized in 1838, a brick church was erected in 1845 on the road from Millsborough to Fredericktown. The church has had no settled pastor for a long time and the membership is about 30. The church became Presbyterian when the great Cumberland body united with its mother church and dropped the prefix—Cumberland.

Millsborough Fair—The Sandy Plains Fair, as it is often called, is held midway between Millsborough and Clarksville. The first fair was held in 1874. The grounds were formerly owned by James Emery & Son, but now by the officers of the fair: Andrew Allen, president; William Allen, vice president, and B. F. Emery, secretary. About 4,000 people attend the fair annually.

Invincible Lodge No. 741, I. O. O. F., was organized at Millsboro in 1870. The present membership is 50. Since that time the Star of Bethel Lodge No. 217, Sr. O. A. M., and Division No. 331, S. O. T., have been instituted.

FREDERICKTOWN.

Fredericktown is the oldest village in the southeast part of Washington County. It is situated on the Monongahela River below the great bend two miles north of Ten-Mile Creek, eight miles above West Brownsville, and twenty miles from Washington. It is also located on the Pennsylvania, Monongahela and Southern Railroad operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The town was named after Frederick Wise, who had the town plotted March 8, 1790. The tract of land on which the town stands was patented March 22, 1788, under the name of "Sugar Tree Bottom."

Fredericktown contains about 60 dwellings and six stores. The same telephones are used as at Millsborough, the Bell and Tri State. The postoffice receipts at Fredericktown for 1908, were \$892.43. The postmaster is George L. Hill, who is also president of the only bank in town.

In 1795 David Townsend commenced the operation of an establishment for the manufacture of screws, fuller's shears, oil-mill rollers, millers' brands and other mill work.

At an early date David Blair had a gunsmith shop near the mill. As early as 1795 Isaac Jenkinson kept a general store in the village. In the next year Archibald Hood opened a tannery. A public library was started in 1793 and discontinued in 1825.

John Bower and afterward Jacob Wise, John Row and Eli Gapen manufactured red pottery at Fredericktown. Polk Donahoo manufactured stoneware. Leonard Leitz manufactured handles. A distillery was operated here at an early date. Joseph Aveseat kept a public house. Jonathan Knight, the famous surveyor, taught a school at Fredericktown in a log house built about 1810. Isaac Thompson built a steam-power mill in 1826.

In 1870 the town contained 320 inhabitants, five dwellings, a stoneware pottery manufacturing 30,000 gallons annually, a grist and saw mill, two hotels and a rectifying distillery.

The population of Fredericktown in 1900 was 172. It has almost doubled since 1900 on account of the influx of miners.

The First National Bank of Fredericktown.—Among the smaller banks of the county which have shown a rapid increase in their business during the past year is the First National Bank of Fredericktown, which was organized on August 5, 1901. Its condition reflects the activity which has marked this end of the county. It has steadily increased each year in its resources and surplus and undivided profit account. The following statement for comparison, showing the condition of the bank at the close of the first six years, is an interesting study of its growth:

Year.	Surplus and Profits.	Deposits.
1901	\$ 366.00	\$ 21,377.00
1902	2,677.00	61,173.00
1903	6,067.00	70,220.86
1904	7,831.91	51,876.11
1905	8,467.20	59,165.49
1906	10,740.76	102,533.31

At the end of 1908 the surplus and profits are \$17,190.94, and deposits \$130,000.

The Burson and Boyd Distillery is located at Fredericktown. A flour-mill is operated by the Horubake Milling Company. The town has two hotels, Bowers Hotel and Dailes Hotel.

Methodist Episcopal Church of Fredericktown—During the year 1904 a newly organized M. E. congregation built a frame church at Fredericktown. The first pastor was Rev. J. C. White. His successor was the present pastor, Rev. H. C. Humbert. The congregation has enrolled almost 100 members.

RIVERVILLE.

Riverville formerly was the name of a mining village about two miles north of Fredericktown. The Riverville Coal Company opened up a mine here and worked it for a year or more until they came in contact with a ledge of rock. The work was continued for almost a year, the company being unable to penetrate the rock and the mine was given up and the miners moved away.

BESCO.

Besco is a station on the Pennsylvania Railroad about 1½ miles up Ten-Mile Creek. The Bessemer Coal and Coke Company has a mining town at this point. The coal of the mine is burned into coke, there being 100 ovens.

RACINE.

Racine was formerly the name of a postoffice near the center of East Bethlehem Township. The Whitehall school house is located here. John Sharp conducted a fulling-mill at this place many years ago, but it has been torn down.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century schools were being conducted in East Bethlehem Township by John Donaghoo and Peter R. Hopkius. The early schools were held in log houses fitted up in primitive style with windows of greased paper and large open fireplaces. Mr. Donaghoo taught schools in turn on the William Welch farm at Beallsville and also at Scenery Hill.

In 1815 a school was built northeast of the Daniel Crumrine residence. The teachers of this school were George Dobbs, Hiram Baker, Mr. Boyd, Jeff. McClelland and Peter Crumrine.

The public school law was accepted by the township in 1835. In 1850 East Bethlehem Township had 12 schools and 651 scholars. In 1870 it had 10 schools and 430 pupils, which was unchanged in 1880 except that the attendance was 17 less.

There were in 1908 in East Bethlehem Township eight schools; teachers, 8, (males 2, females 6); enrollment of pupils, 285; average number of months taught, 8; average salary of teachers per month, (males \$60.00, females \$49.00); cost of each pupil per month, \$4.07; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 6; estimated value of school property, \$15,000.

The decrease in the number of schools is owing to the erection from East Bethlehem Township of Deemston and Centerville Boroughs.

East Bethlehem Baptist Church—A Baptist congregation was organized in East Bethlehem Township in 1849 and a frame church shortly afterwards built on land donated by James C. Hawkins. About the year 1888 a frame church was built. The church at present has a membership of 89. Rev. S. E. Anderson is pastor.

EAST FINLEY TOWNSHIP.

The territory of East Finley Township, together with West Finley, was originally embraced in Donegal Township from 1781 to 1788. Finley Township was erected from Donegal Township May 6, 1788. It was bounded on the north by Donegal Township, on the east by Franklin, Cumberland and Greene Townships, on the south by the Mason and Dixon line and on the west by Virginia. Finley Township embraced all of what is now East and West Finley Townships and Rich Hill Township, Greene County. It was 30 miles from north to south, a veritable principality in extent and resources. Rich Hill Township was formed from a part of Finley Township in 1792 and in 1796 Rich Hill, together with Franklin, Greene, Morgan and Cumberland Townships, were made to form Greene County by an act of Legislature. In 1802 a small portion of land was added to Finley Township by the Legislature as a result of the alteration of the boundary line between Washington and Greene Counties.

On the 24th of December, 1828, Finley Township was divided into East and West Finley Townships.

East Finley Township is bounded on the north by Donegal and Buffalo Townships, on the east by South Franklin and Morris Townships, on the south by Greene County and on the west by West Finley Township. The township is drained on the south by the tributaries of Wheeling Creek and on the north by the headwaters of Buffalo Creek.

East Finley Township is fertile in regard to its soil and is underlaid with oil and gas and several beds of coal which has not as yet been mined to any great extent. Much of the Washington County wool is obtained from this region.

The real estate value of East Finley Township is \$1,647,657; value of personal property, \$70,470; number of taxables, 296.

The population of East Finley Township in 1850 was 1,281; in 1860, 1,261; in 1890, 1,291, and in 1900, 1,185. The number of voters in 1850 was 245; in 1904, 283, and in 1908, 295. This would indicate the population was slowly increasing in adults, but there were fewer children in the families.

The geological conditions are so nearly identical in East and West Finley Townships that it is thought advisable to discuss them together. The Pittsburg coal in this region has a workable thickness of five feet or more. This seam, in almost all the wells in East Finley Township, has been found to be 10 feet approximately in thickness, some of which is shale, and is reached at a depth of about 560 feet. A section of the Upper Washington coal near Robinson Run shows a thickness of 5 feet 10 inches, 1 foot of which is hard and blocky coal. Above the Washington coal is the Sparta coal which is 12 to 18 inches thick, on Rocky Run it being unusually thick. It has been opened for mining at various places, but because of the thickness and quality of the coal, all of these banks have long since been abandoned. On the road to the north one-eighth of a mile from East Finley, in an entry driven 80 feet into the hill, this coal is said to have varied from 6 inches to 3½ feet in thickness. Those who have used it say that the best is somewhat rusty in color, makes a hot fire and leaves a small amount of white ash. Where not in outcrop, the bed is from 6 feet to 18 inches thick and very friable with a number of shale and clay partings. At the forks of Robinson's Run just west of the point where it crosses the township line between East and West Finley Townships, the Jollytown coal barely comes to the surface in the road at the south end of the bridge. Coal here is unusually thick for this bed, showing it to be in two layers each six inches in thickness.

The Finleys have several good beds of limestone. The Prosperity limestone is 8 to 10 feet in thickness. The Donley limestone has usually occurred in two beds, having a thickness of from 2 to 5 feet. The Upper Washington limestone is found in two or three sections, each nearly 8 feet in thickness.

The most of the coal of East Finley Township is owned by the Pittsburg and New York Coal Company which owns coal lands assessed at \$248,680, and the George F. Auld, trustee, coal assessed at \$131,640. The remaining coal is owned by small land owners.

Considerable interest has just recently been aroused in the Finley Townships, caused by the drilling of a number of wells, both of oil and gas. The companies operating are the Manufacturers' Light and Heat and Ohio Valley Oil and Gas Companies and the Natural Gas Company of West Virginia.

In this field there have been eight wells drilled. Three are gas, two oil and three dry holes. Perhaps the best well in this territory is the Dague well which is now a little over one year old. This well when it came in produced 400 barrels per day. It now pumps about 60 barrels per day, and with the Plants well about 75 or 80 barrels are produced daily.

A line five miles in length has been built to carry the

gas of this field to Wheeling, after connecting with the other line of the company. In West Finley there are several gas wells which produce a strong flow.

The gas sand is about 765 feet below the Pittsburg coal. Salt sand averages 165 feet below the top of the gas sand or 932 feet below Pittsburg coal. Its thickness as reported by well drillers varies from 15 to 175 feet thick. In some wells, where the salt sand is very thick, no report is made of the gas sand, as they may run together.

The "Big Injun" sand in a well on the A. Sprowls farm in West Finley Township was found at 1,130 feet below the Pittsburg coal.

In 1904 before roads commenced to be constructed in Washington County under the recent enactment East Finley Township had 32 miles of public highway. The cash road tax was accepted by the township in 1906. The road tax for 1908 was 4½ mills and \$7,048.25 was collected. East Finley Township has had two excellent roads built partly within its territory, a Flinn road by the county and a Sproul road by the State. The Claysville-Burnsville Flinn Road is 15,840 feet long, one mile of which is in East Finley and two in Donegal, 9 feet in width of stone and 19 in width of grading. The cost of construction was \$37,911.66 and cost of engineering \$1,905.58. The road was constructed by Zelt & Brothers, contractors, in 1904 and 1905. Since then the cost of repairs has been \$19,968.14, making the total cost of the road \$59,785.38. Much heavy hauling lifted the top dressing as if it were soft mud and the road soon became ratty and billowy.

The Claysville-Sprout Road was built in 1907 by N. C. Hunter, contractor. The road is 5,900 feet in length, 12 feet in width of stone and 23 feet in width of grading. The construction cost was \$15,580.16, cost of engineering \$759.04. One of the most beautiful drives in the county is through this township from Claysville toward Burnsville in West Finley Township.

The postoffices of England (at Pleasant Grove Village), East Finley, Gale, Fargo, Bartholdi, Plants and Simpson's Store were discontinued about the year 1900 and rural free delivery established in their stead.

PLEASANT GROVE.

The little country village of Pleasant Grove is located in the northeast part of East Finley Township and is composed of a general store, blacksmith shop, a Baptist Church, a schoolhouse and nine dwellings.

EAST FINLEY VILLAGE.

East Finley Village is situated near the center of the township and is composed of a general store, a blacksmith shop and one dwelling. A schoolhouse and church are a short distance west of the village.

Gale is on the eastern border of East Finley Township, Fargo in the northern part, Bartholdi in the central part and Plants in the western part of the township.

There is at present at Gale a store; at Fargo a house, blacksmith shop and store; at Bartholdi a store and dwelling; at Plants a store, several houses and a blacksmith shop, and at Simpson's, a store:

In 1775 Abraham Enlow settled within the limits of Finley Township. He built a block house, famous throughout this region as a refuge in time of peril from Indians. He was soon followed by the Roneys, who likewise erected a block house or fort, near which occurred the tragic death of eight members of the McIntosh family, murdered by the Indians, tomahawked and scalped. Only one daughter who had been sent to a distant pasture with a horse escaped to tell the terrible story at Roney's block house. Other places of refuge in those perilous times were Beeman's block house and Campbell's block house in which the sturdy pioneers took refuge when necessary from the savages. Their work in the fields had to be carried on while the rifle was kept near at hand and sentinels were posted to give warning of danger. Such was the condition in this region for 20 years after the first settlers came. For two decades the Ohio River was an insuperable barrier to the onward march of civilization. Not until after the battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794 and Wayne's treaty with the Indians of the Northwest Territory the year following, were the inhabitants of this region free from fear of Indian incursions.

In the meantime many sturdy sons of old Scotland, of Ulster, of the Quakers of England and the Scotch-Irish from the seaboard settlements had made homes here. Among these were the Montgomerys, the Elliots, peaceful Quakers, who came as early as 1780; the Cracrafts, Irish, in 1781; the five Sprowls brothers, before 1782—enterprising Englishmen, one of whom, Hugh Sprowls, was with Col. Crawford, the friend of Washington, in the ill-fated expedition against Sandusky where Crawford was burned at the stake; Henry Holmes, an Irishman, in 1780, and James Beecham perhaps before that date; Alexander Burns, a Scotchman, in 1780; the Byers family, Irish, in 1786; the Sutherlands and the Fraziers, both Scotch, the same year; and the Hendersons a year later. Many other families which have left their impress upon this region were among those early settlers. Familiar names found in the records are the Carrolls, two of whom suffered from Indian brutality; Hill, Wolf, Post, McCleary, Martin, Rockafellow, Vansyock, England, Knox, Rose, Toland, Porter, Davidson, Davis, McCoy, Isaac Lucas, a Revolutionary soldier and aidecamp to Gen. Washington, William Gunn, from

old Aberdeen, in Scotland, and Alexander Gunn to whom he was not related, the Hunters, Stouts and Shorts and others.

The Rockefeller name was abbreviated by some descendants to Rocky. The Vansyock name was so hard to spell that deeds were signed four different ways.

The early resident physicians of the township were Dr. Hatcher, Dr. Joseph Pedan and Dr. Jonathan Simpson.

Samuel England was the undertaker for a large section of this region and he and his sons made many a coffin in the shop which still stands near the residence on the farm of Amon English, not far from the location of the old Quaker church.

Robert Morris, a patriot of the Revolution, who financed the colonies in that heroic struggle for freedom, owned 30,000 acres in old Finley Township. It was one of the disastrous land speculations which brought him to poverty and the debtors prison in his old age. This tract was sold, divided into 75 farms of 400 acres each, most of which were purchased by Scotchmen, so that this neighborhood came to be known as the Scotch settlement.'

One of the inhabitants of this region, Dunean McArthur, son of a poor Scotchman as his name might tell, removed to Ohio when a boy and became governor of the Buckeye State. He had fought the Indians under Gen. George Rogers Clark, going out from Washington County when about 19 years of age.

A very interesting and rare book was dedicated "to Gen. Dunean McArthur," late governor of Ohio, dated Columbus, December, 1833, written by Caleb Atwater. It is a description of the antiquities discovered in the western country, especially through Ohio and westward. These Indian mounds he described very closely resemble the several mounds in Washington County.

Here within the limits of old Finley Township three-quarters of a century ago far-seeing and patriotic men met at the house of Keuneth McCoy and resolved that human slavery must go, and their constant agitation and work brought glorious fruitage.

The first school in East Finley Township was conducted by Mr. McDonald. As early as 1800 Mr. Heaton taught school in the Quaker Church. Other early school masters were James Hunter, George Plants and Samuel England.

In 1836, two years after the public school law was enacted, East Finley Township was divided into districts and schoolhouses built. In 1850 East Finley had eight schools and 300 scholars. In 1863 the township had nine schools and 351 pupils in attendance; in 1870 eight schools and 300 scholars; in 1880 eight schools and 313 enrolled.

There were in East Finley Township in 1908 eight schools and nine teachers, (five males, four females). The enrollment of pupils was 185, the average number of months taught was seven, the average salary of teachers per month, males, \$47.80; females, \$47.70; cost of each pupil per month, \$3.24; number of mills on the dollar, 2; estimated value of school property, \$18,000.00. Notwithstanding the compulsory attendance law the attendance has decreased until all schools are small. Many families moved out of the two Finley Townships soon after 1900, drawn away from the quiet of the township by the excitement of a building boom at Washington.

Quaker Church—The first religious society known to have held meetings in East Finley Township was the sect known as Quakers or Friends. A log church was built in 1797 north of the center of the township and near the Morris Township line about a mile southwest of Pleasant Grove Baptist Church on the farm now owned by Amon England, now of Edgington, W. Va., a descendant of one of the early prominent members. This church was destroyed by fire in 1800 and another meeting-house built of hewn logs in 1803. Many of the members of this congregation moved west and the church died out in 1841.

The old church building was in ruins 40 or 50 years ago, but the logs are still on the farm, having been rebuilt into dwelling or tenant house and has been used as such until within the past few years. The burying ground is still kept and cared for by Amon England.

Fairmont United Presbyterian Church—This congregation was organized in 1824. The church is six miles south of Claysville, a mile west of East Finley Village.

In 1850 George Plants donated land to the congregation and on this they built a church. In 1874 a new frame church was built on the site. One of the most prominent men in the early history of this church was George Ealy.

The present membership is about 100. This church has one of the most beautiful small cemeteries in this section of the county.

Stoney Point Methodist Episcopal Church—The Stoney Point Methodist Church is located near the center of East Finley Township. The congregation was organized in 1826. Meetings were held at first in the houses of Luke and Elliott Eulow. A frame church was built in 1830. The membership of the congregation is small, the number of members in it and the Mount Zion Congregation which is on the same charge being 60. Rev. G. W. Anderson is pastor.

Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Congregation was organized and the frame church built some ten years ago in the eastern part of the township, five miles east of Stoney Point.

Wheeling United Presbyterian Church—The Wheeling United Presbyterian Church, more familiarly known as Dog Wood Grove United Presbyterian Church, is in East Finley Township, four miles south of Claysville. The congregation, when it was organized in 1836, was of the Associate faith. Meetings were first held in a tent and private houses. After some time a frame church was built. In the year 1867 the heads of Wheeling United Presbyterian Church, six miles southeast, were united with the Wheeling Church. In 1867 a new church was built a short distance north of the old building. Rev. R. M. Sherrard has been pastor since 1907. The membership is 38.

The Pleasant Grove Baptist Church is near the eastern boundary line of East Finley Township. This congregation was formed by 53 members of the Ten-Mile Baptist Church in 1840.

The Enon Baptist Church formerly stood in Greene County. About 1881 the congregation built a frame church near the Washington County line in the southern part of East Finley Township at a cost of \$2,700. The first pastor after its removal to Washington County was Rev. Mr. Miller. This congregation has 138 members. The present pastor is Rev. S. S. Denny.

Fairview Presbyterian Church—The Fairview Church is in the eastern part of East Finley Township. The congregation was originally of the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination, but was changed to a Presbyterian Church in 1907. It was organized in 1873 with 45 charter members, most of whom were dismissed for the purpose from the old Concord Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The first pastor of the congregation was Rev. James S. Keener. The congregation has never been larger than 75 or 80. The services are conducted at present by a stated supply, Rev. J. R. Burson. The membership is 45.

BYER'S BURIAL GROUND.

The earliest burial places in the county were private or family burial grounds. One of the oldest of these is Byer's Burying Ground on the Daniel Tilton farm at the end of the Flinn Road, four miles south of Claysville in East Finley Township. Samuel Byers, a father aged near 75 years, came out into this wilderness with their children in the year 1784 to make a home in the almost unbroken forest at a time when there were but few settlers in it and these harassed by the Indians. The oldest of the sandstone tablets shows that Samuel Byers died January 26, 1785, aged a little over six months. Old Samuel Byers died in 1785 and his wife in 1801.

EAST PIKE RUN TOWNSHIP.

Pike Run Township was set off from Fallowfield Township by a decree of court April 23, 1792. The

boundaries of Pike Run Township were Fallowfield and Somerset Townships on the north, the Monongahela River on the east, Bethlehem Township on the south and Somerset Township on the west.

On the 9th of March, 1839, Pike Run Township was divided into the townships of East and West Pike Run. In 1850 and again in 1857 the lines between East and West Pike Run Townships were changed somewhat. Greenfield was incorporated a borough from East Pike Run Township on April 9, 1834. The name was changed to Coal Center in 1883. On the 29th of August, 1849, West Brownsville, on November 26, 1853, California, on November 12, 1894, Deemston, and on the 16th of February, 1895, Centerville were incorporated boroughs to which East Pike Run Township contributed a part of her lands.

The present boundaries of East Pike Run Township are Fallowfield Township and Twilight Borough on the north, Long Branch and Elco Boroughs and the Monongahela River on the east, Centerville Borough and the Monongahela River on the south, and West Pike Run Township on the west.

East Pike Run Township is drained by Pike Run and its branches Gorby Run and Lilly Run entering it from the north and south.

The soil is fertile and the land is underlaid with coal, which has been mined for many years.

In 1850 East Pike Run Township had 1,358 inhabitants. The population in 1860 was 1,221, in 1890, 1,162, and in 1900, 2,071.

In 1904 there were 705 voters in the township and in 1908 the number had increased to 827.

At the close of 1908 there were 859 taxables in East Pike Run Township. The real estate valuation was \$2,211,350; personal property, \$113,935. There is one licensed retail liquor saloon in the township.

In East Pike Run no coal beds of importance below the Pittsburg bed are exposed, and very little of consequence above the Waynesburg horizon remains on the hilltops. Aside from the great Pittsburg bed, the Redstone and the Waynesburg coal veins are the most important members of the series.

The Pittsburg coal bed is exposed along the river bluffs up the river nearly to Brownsville, where it passes slightly below water level. At the Knob mine, above West Brownsville, the lower division has a total thickness of nine feet one and one-half inches, but the bottom of the coal bed, consisting of brick and bottom coal, is not generally removed, so that the amount of available coal is about six feet. The roof division is greatly expanded at this place including about seventeen feet of carbonaceous shale. At this mine the coal is reached by a short slope. It does not outcrop at the surface for some distance below. It probably could be seen at West

Brownsville were it not for the flood plain deposit, which conceals its outcrop. It lies close to water level for two miles below the mouth of Redstone Creek, then gradually rises and remains well above the river farther north. In the western bend of the river below Coal Center it is mined in several places. The thickness at this point is about normal, the roof division showing about two feet, the main clay parting one foot, and the lower division about seven feet.

On account of the westward rise of the strata over the Bellevernon anticline, the Pittsburg coal is visible on Pike Run a considerable distance, and it also shows in outcrop on Little Pike Run to the road crossing one-half mile above its mouth. The dips are strong in this section and somewhat irregular, and for that reason the position of the coal varies considerably from creek level. At the bend a mile above Granville it lies at least sixty feet above the level of the creek. It then descends rapidly and follows approximately the bottom of the valley to the sharp bend about a half mile below Little Pike Run, where it disappears from view for a distance of nearly half a mile. It rises again and continues above creek level for nearly two miles to the road crossing north of East Bethlehem. A great many country banks have been opened along this creek to supply the local demands, but most of them are in such a condition that the thickness of the coal could not be determined. The coal is well exposed along Gorby Run for three miles above its mouth, and it also shows on several of the minor tributaries.

The Sewickley coal bed is found on Gorby Run, where a thickness of three feet six inches has been reported.

The Uniontown coal is of little importance throughout the part of Washington County. It is reported from Krepp's Knob, west of Brownsville, with a thickness of three feet and also with the same thickness in the bluff below Coal Center. It occurs about one hundred feet below the Waynesburg coal, and consequently ranges from 230 to 260 feet above the Pittsburg bed.

In an opening on Krepp's Knob, west of West Brownsville, the Waynesburg coal shows only one clay parting, but the coal benches are correspondingly thin, and consequently the opening does not give much promise.

On Pike Run and its tributaries the Waynesburg coal has been extensively prospected, especially in the territory near the head of the run and on the west side of the Bellevernon anticline.

The Monongahela Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad originally the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, follows the river bank through East Pike Run Township, having been constructed between Monongahela and Brownsville in 1881. C. Jutte & Co. (now Hector Coke Co.) have made surveys of a new route from Coal Center to their immense coal fields east of

Beallsville in East and West Pike Run Townships.

The Coal Center Electric Railway is projected to run from the schoolhouse at Scenery Hill to Coal Center. The greater part of the route is along the National Pike. The Centerville Street Railway is planned to connect California, Coal Center and Centerville.

The earliest petitions for roads in East Pike Run Township were for a road from Nathan Heald's Mill to Crawford's Ferry in East Bethlehem Township in 1785, from Brinton's to Grabel's Mill in 1783, from Van Swearingen's Ferry to the Washington and Redstone Road near Adams in 1790, from Jacob Springer's to the Methodist Meeting House in 1795, and from George Gregg's Mill to Richard Swans in 1795.

In 1904 East Pike Run Township had fifty-four miles of public highway. This township still retains the work road tax. The road tax for 1908 was seven mills and \$10,922.56 in taxes was worked out. There have been no Flinn or Sproul roads constructed in this township. The National Pike or Cumberland Road follows the southern boundary line of the township.

The following early settlers were among those holding land at the dates given: Thomas Swearingen, Jr., 1769; Adam Young, 1769; John Krepps, 1790; Conrad Weaver, 1785; Nathan Heald, 1786. Some of the other early settlers were Heury, William and John Gregg, James Dorsey, John Almond, Jacob Springer, Amos Ayles, John and Seth Buffington, and Samuel Bailey.

About two and one-half miles west of Krepp's Ferry at West Brownsville, an old stone tavern called Malden stands on the National Pike. It was originally built in 1822, with an addition in 1830. It was kept successively by Bry Taylor, Samuel Aeklin, Samuel Bailey, William Pepper, and William Garrett. The property is now used as a residence by William Grimes. Over the threshold is the inscription "Krepps Villags 1830."

East Pike Run Township has several communities; Wilna (Grauville), Phillipsburg, Daisytown and Blainesburg.

The town of Wilna lies west of California on the northern line of Coal Center in East Pike Run Township. The place was formerly known as Granville. East Pike Run and its branch Gorby's Fork flow through the village. James Gregg settled at this place and laid out the village of Grauville. In 1882 Henry Dowler plotted the part east of Gorby's Fork and called it Minersville. Grauville was laid out a long time before Minersville. An attempt was made in 1903 to incorporate Wilna as a borough, but it was unsuccessful, the lack of success being due to the opening of a mine at the head of Pike Run, whose operatives erected homes in the immediate vicinity of their work. It is not readily accessible to the citizen whose business does not require his presence

in the neighborhood. But its own people do the greater portion of their shopping in the two boroughs of California and Coal Center, and are interested in all things pertaining to the progress of their two adjoining boroughs. There are those, and many of them, who expect to see the eventual union in one greater borough of all these scattered towns.

A pottery was at one time conducted at Granville by William Winfield. A factory for carding and spinning wool was in operation for many years before and after the Civil War. At present the town has about 200 inhabitants and three stores, a schoolhouse and the Grauville House (hotel).

PHILLIPSBURG.

Immediately to the east of California lies a thickly populated settlement, the residents of which draw their sustenance from the several coal mines in the neighborhood. The line between this settlement and California is only a nominal one and has no virtual existence. Phillipsburg is California in all that pertains to the material welfare of the two towns. It was named in honor of James Phillips, who originally farmed the broad acres comprising its area. It will without doubt and at no distant date be incorporated in the greater borough.

Church of Christ of Phillipsburg, the Christian Church of Phillipsburg, is an offshoot of the Christian Church of California and has a membership of about sixty. It has a commodious house of worship, and with the present rapid increase in population which that section is enjoying will doubtless soon take its place among the larger churches of the denomination in this neighborhood.

DAISYTOWN.

The Vesta Coal Mine No. 4 has its tipple between California and Coal Center. Four hills have been mined through and a coal town known as Daisytown has been built within the last four years about one and three-fourth miles east of Centerville on the boundary line between East and West Pike Run. This mining town has a population of about 700 persons.

When the surveyor arrived at the site to lay out the town the entire surface was white with daisies and his assistant made the remark, "This will be a daisy of a town." From this the town was called Daisytown and the name became permanent.

BLAINESBURG.

Blainesburg is a small town on the hill west of West Brownsville. The place is composed of about forty houses and one store. It has grown up within the last year or so and is mostly inhabited by miners and railroad men. Its name was given because it is so near the birthplace of the great statesman, James G. Blaine.

The earliest schools of Pike Run Township were held in log houses for short terms during the winter months. The first schoolmaster of whom anything is known was Robert Quail, who was teaching as early as 1807. The common-school law was accepted by Pike Run Township in 1835 and new schoolhouses built. In 1850 there were five schools and 213 scholars. In 1880 there were six schools with 262 pupils. Since then the number of the schools has increased until at the present time there are twenty-one schools; male teachers, six; female teachers, fourteen; average number of months taught, 8; enrollment, 825; average salary of male teachers per month, \$61.00; female teachers, \$50.00; cost of each pupil per month, \$1.80; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 6; estimated value of school property, \$33,400.

FALLOWFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Fallowfield was the sixth of the thirteen original townships to be formed in Washington County soon after its erection in 1781. Its original bounds were Nottingham Township on the north; the Monongahela River on the east; Bethlehem Township on the south and Strabane Township on the west. The territory of Fallowfield Township has been reduced to its present limits by the formation of Somerset Township, 1782, Pike Run Township April 23, 1792, Carroll Township September 30th, 1834, and Allen Township June 14th, 1853. Its present limits are Nottingham and Carroll on the north; the Monongahela River, North Charleroi, Charleroi and Twilight Boroughs on the east; East and West Pike Run Townships on the south; and Somerset Township and Bentleyville Borough on the west. It is centrally distant from Washington, seventeen miles. The township is drained by Pigeon and Maple Creeks with their tributaries.

The soil of Fallowfield Township is fertile and well adapted to agriculture and stock raising. The Pittsburg vein of coal is exposed and mined in the township and will be coked in a short time.

The population of Fallowfield Township in 1850 was 1,132; in 1860 it was 897, and in 1890, 1,084, and in the year 1900 it was 801.

In 1850 the registration of voters was 175; in 1903, 286, and in 1908, 299. The valuation of the real estate of Fallowfield Township in 1908 was \$3,566,640.

The Ellsworth branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad connects Monongahela City with Marianna and Zollarsville, following Pigeon Creek through Fallowfield Township. It was constructed about 1900 as far as Ellsworth, in 1907 completed to Zollarsville, and in 1908 to Marianna. The corporate name was the Monongahela and Washington Railroad. It is now operated by the Pennsylvania Company. Work is about to be started

on the construction of a street car line from Monongahela to Washington. This road is surveyed to run through Carroll and Fallowfield Townships, to Bentleyville, Ellsworth and Cokeburg, crossing the National Pike near Scenery Hill, thence to Marianna and on to Washington.

It has long been a dream of the capitalist to extend the West Side Electric Street Railway, now operating between Charleroi and Monessen, to Ellsworth and Bentleyville. This is bound to be done in time, for the immense coal developments in this region makes it imperative that some communication be established between these towns. The surveys have been completed for some time for this extension to extend through Fallowfield Township.

From the road docket for Fallowfield Township we see that petitions were made for a road from Grabel's Mill to Brinton's in 1783, from Bentley's Mill and Parkenson Ferry Road to Muddy Creek in 1790, from West's Church to Wall's Old Place in 1792, from West's Church to McFarland's Mill in 1793, from Emas Pyle's Mill to the Washington Road at McCall's store in 1793, and from Bogg's Mill to Abraham Trye's in 1796.

Fallowfield Township has never accepted the cash road tax law, and is still using the work road tax system. The road tax for 1908 is four and one-half mills. In 1905 the state constructed the Maple Creek road, which is 15,944 feet in length with a stone width of sixteen feet and grading width of twenty-six feet. The inspection and engineering work cost \$1,737.67 and the construction, \$35,579.38.

The best piece of road in this part of the county is without doubt the three-mile stretch of Sproul road constructed along Maple Creek on the Charleroi-Bentleyville Road. It is a high grade piece of work, sixteen feet in width, costing \$8,000 per mile, and is in every way a big acquisition to the farmers in this section.

A county road from Charleroi to Beallsville has been approved by the grand jury but the contract has not yet been let. This road will be two miles and 5,271 feet in length and the cost is estimated at \$29,377.62. The old Washington and Williamsport Turnpike follows the northern boundary line of Fallowfield Township and was constructed about 1831. The entire road is to be repaired by the county. The length is fifteen miles and 3,979 feet, and the estimated cost \$151,629.00.

As early as 1810 a school was in operation under Joshua Pennell in a log schoolhouse at the cross roads near West's Church. Another school was located on Maple Creek, on the John S. Carson farm, and was taught by Thomas Sutton. Before 1830 the Dickey's log schoolhouse stood on the old road leading from Hair's Mill to the Pittsburg and Brownsville state road.

The public school system was adopted in 1834. In 1863 there were seven schools with seven teachers in Fallowfield Township; the number of scholars was 305. In 1880 there were eight schools, eight teachers and 178 pupils. In 1908 there were nine schools and nine teachers (no males, nine females); average enrollment 225; average salary of teachers per month, females \$55.00; cost of each pupil per month \$2.85; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes 2; estimated value of school property \$10,000. The following school buildings are in the township: Dickey, Pigeon Creek, Withrow, Fremont, Jonestown, Carson's, Fallowfield, Twilight and Rodgers.

The following were some of the land holders in the territory now embraced by this township on or before the years mentioned: Joseph Brinton, 1780; John Adams, 1780; John Butlington, 1780; Joseph Brown, 1780; Isaac Powell, 1780; Vincent Colvin, 1780; John Cramer, 1780; James Imis, 1788; William Wood, 1780; Amos Bailey, 1785; Henry Krepps, 1786; Frederick Cooper, 1771; John Reef, 1769; Isaac Newkirk, 1786; William Niblick, 1786; Peter Chesrown, 1780; John Ringland, 1796; Joseph and Christopher Graybill, Noah Williams, Thomas Carson and Edward Nixon.

Fallowfield Township was the seat of many industries in early days. There were numerous taverns, mills and distilleries. Pigeon Creek was then lined with grist-mills, the product of which was hauled overland to Pittsburg on sleds in winter. Flour was worth \$4.00 per barrel delivered in Pittsburg. It is seen from the assessment roll for 1788 that the following men owned sawmills:

Joseph Allen, Joseph Chester, Samuel Dixon, Robert and John Jackman, Thomas Parkison and William Parkers. The average assessment for sawmills was thirty-four pounds.

The following owned grist mills: Nathan Haild, Benjamin Hinds, Robert and John Jackman, James Young and Thomas Parkison (two mills). The average assessment for grist mills was 100 pounds.

There were the following ferry owners: Peter Castner, Neal Gillespie, Thomas Pew, and Thomas Jackman. The average assessment for ferries was thirty pounds.

In early times a mill and a distillery were operated on the land of Christopher and Joseph Graybill. These were located on Pigeon Creek above the mouth of Cave Run. The Run probably received its name from a cave on this farm near the mill. Peter Chesrown built a sawmill and a grist mill soon after 1780. John A. Redd built another mill on the site of the Chesrown mill about sixty years ago. The mills were located on the south bank of Pigeon Creek at the mouth of Maple Run. A

short distance below these mills a stone mill called the "Union Mill" was built by John Rodocker, and is still standing, it being on the land of Walker and Taylor. Another mill was built by Samuel Frye near the old Frye homestead prior to 1820.

John Ringland came to this region in 1796 and built a house and mill on what is known as the Ringland farm on the south branch of Maple Creek. The farm is now in Allen Township. Probably the oldest water mill on Pigeon Creek was Hair's mill. James Hair purchased the mill together with the farm from George Platter in 1806. This mill was constructed of hewed logs. James Hair also built a sawmill on this farm and another at another point on Pigeon Creek. These two latter mills still stand and are on the farm of William Williams.

As late as 1870 the township had a tannery, two grist mills, one distillery, two manufacturers of sorghum, five sawmills and one extensive vineyard. Snyder's Tannery was a familiar land mark thirty years ago. There were also numerous taverns kept in the township in early days, and also many stills. In 1788 the average assessment for a still in Fallowfield Township was twenty-five pounds. There were then thirty-five negro slaves with nineteen slave owners. The average assessment for a slave was twenty-eight pounds.

The villages in Fallowfield Township are Ginger Hill, Jonestown and Lover. Charleroi was struck off this township February 8, 1892, and North Charleroi (formerly Loek No. 4) became a borough May 14, 1894.

GINGER HILL.

The small village of Ginger Hill is located on the Washington and Williamsport Pike and on the boundary line between Fallowfield and Carroll Townships. A rather amusing story is told of the origin of its name. On a dark, stormy night in the fall of 1794 the still of Squire David Hamilton was seized by Robert Johnson, excise collector of Washington and Allegheny Counties. Hamilton not in the least excited, prevailed upon the officers to remain under his roof till morning. The evening was spent in conversation on the excise tax, it being enlivened by long and oft-repeated draughts of "Black Betty." Now, the Squire, a shrewd old Scotchman, had previously "doctored" the drink with Jamaica Ginger. The officers, becoming intoxicated, at last dropped off to sleep one by one. The still was hurriedly packed off many miles across country and safely hidden before the sleepy excise officers awoke in the morning. From that time to this the village has always been known as Ginger Hill.

At the present time there are five dwelling houses and a blacksmith shop in the village. The Monongahela Natural Gas Company supplies gas, and telephone service is given over the lines of the Bell Telephone Company.

JONESTOWN.

Jonestown is a village six miles from the Monongahela River, on the state road leading from Canonsburg to Bellvernon. The village was laid out by John Jones in 1828. A postoffice was established at Jonestown in 1857. The first postmaster was Edward Creighton. In 1850 Jonestown had a population of fifty persons. In 1880 there were nine dwellings, a store, schoolhouse and blacksmith shop in the village. At present there are twelve dwellings. Gas is supplied and the Bell telephone used.

LOVER.

Lover is the name of a postoffice in the southwest part of Fallowfield Township. A few houses are in this little country village.

The following churches are in Fallowfield Township: Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal, Newkirk Methodist Episcopal, Maple Creek Baptist, Maple Creek Christian.

There are three cemeteries in the township, the Presbyterian Burying Ground, the Maple Creek Cemetery, and the Newkirk Cemetery.

The Maple Creek Baptist Church was first called the "Baptist Church Enan." The first business meeting of the church was held in the year 1791. The congregation at first worshipped in a log meeting house near the mouth of Maple Creek on the bank of the Monongahela River, opposite the present town of Belle Vernon. This building was built on land afterward (in 1842) donated by Rev. Henry Speers. It was replaced by a brick church. A graveyard was connected with the church.

About 1875 a new frame church was built on land of John S. Carson on Carson's Ridge. The church is almost abandoned now, there being very few members left.

One of the finest cemeteries in this part of the county is the Maple Creek cemetery near this church. This is a public cemetery and has been used since about the year 1879.

Maple Creek Christian Church—The Maple Creek congregation was organized October 17, 1857, by James B. Piatt and Samuel B. Teagarden. Services were held in a schoolhouse during the first ten years. A frame church building was erected on land donated by Dutton Shannon and wife in 1867. About 1894 many members of this congregation having gone to Charleroi, those remaining leased the Maple Creek Baptist Church for ten years and five years ago they built a frame church near the Maple Creek Baptist Church. There is at present no settled pastor. The membership is about fifty.

Newkirk Methodist Episcopal Church was formerly called the Pigeon Creek M. E. Church. In 1836 the Methodists of this district built a brick church on

land of Cyrus Newkirk and William Niblack, on the road from Bentleyville to Monongahela City. Afterward, about the year 1857, the church was torn down and another built at a place about 200 yards from the original site, where it is now located—near Weaver Station, a mile northeast of Bentleyville. Soon after this new church was built the roof was blown off by a tornado. The present pastor is Rev. J. S. Allison, Jr. The church has a bright outlook as it is located in a growing community.

Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church—The congregation of this church built a meeting house in 1850 on land purchased from Joshua A. Baker on the Bellevernon Road, about a mile north of East Bethlehem postoffice. About 1901 a new building was erected on the site of the old one. The church is in the Allenport charge. The present pastor is Rev. J. S. Allison, Jr. The Newkirk and Bentleyville M. E. Churches are under the Bentleyville charge which has a membership of 301.

Maple Creek Presbyterian Church—This church was located on Maple Creek two miles from Jonestown. The congregation was organized in 1842. The land on which the Maple Creek Presbyterian church was built was donated by Rachel and Mary Earel under the condition that it should revert to Andrew Waller in case the church should cease to be used for church purposes. The first church building was replaced by a second, and it having been abandoned, the land passed into the hands of Andrew Waller. This congregation removed to and erected a church in California, this county. The pulpit was filled for some time by supplies. Rev. J. W. Kerr was the first pastor.

Another Presbyterian Church was in existence at one time in this township. The congregation purchased land from Christian Stockers in 1800 and built a house of worship. A graveyard was connected with the church. This congregation has long ago ceased to exist, its property has fallen into ruins, and only the burying ground remains.

German Lutheran Church—At the same time (1800) as the Presbyterian congregation purchased their land, a German Lutheran congregation also obtained land from Christian Stockers. Upon the congregation changing their place of worship to Ginger Hill the church passed into the hands of Frederick K. Cooper and continued to be used as a dwelling.

Fallowfield Grange No. 1382, was organized in 1908. J. V. Cooper is Master and Mrs. Daniel Snyder, lecturer. Meetings are held at Carson schoolhouse.

The Bellevernon gas field extends in a southwesterly direction from the vicinity of Smithdale, on the Younghigheny River, in Allegheny County, to the South Branch

of Maple Creek in southern Fallowfield Township in Washington County, the width varying from a mile or less in the northeastern portion to three miles or more west of the Monongahela River in Washington County. This field appears to possess a close and definite relation to the geologic structure. Without exception the wells occur either along the crest of the arch of the anticline, or within three-quarters of a mile on either side. Natural gas is not confined to a single horizon, but may occur at a number of levels, even in a single well. In the Belleverson field the Big Injun, Gantz and Fifty-foot sands are the principle producing strata. The average depth of the Big Injun is not far from 1,450 feet; to the Gantz sand, 2,050 feet; and to the Fifty-foot, 2,100 feet. The first productive oil well in the Belleverson field was drilled by the Belleverson Light and Heat Company. It was located on the John B. Carson farm in Washington County at a point not far from Maple Creek and about a mile above its mouth, and was completed in September, 1887. Gas was obtained from several beds, the main supply apparently being from the Fifty-foot sand at a depth of from 2,040 to 2,060 feet, or a little over 2,000 feet below the Pittsburg coal. The success of this well produced considerable excitement and led to active drilling. About twenty wells, most of them good producers, were sunk in the following seven months.

The largest was the B. L. Parson well, also owned by the Belleverson Light and Heat Company, and was drilled in 1888. It is in Fallowfield Township on the south branch of Maple Creek, three-fourths of a mile from its southeast corner. Gas appears to have been encountered in the salt sand and again in the Gantz, but the main supply was from the Fifty-foot. The gas escaped for a month before it was shut in, the roar being audible for from ten to twenty miles under favorable conditions. In a five and three-eighths inch casing it showed an open pressure of fifteen pounds per square inch, and in a four-inch casing an open pressure of twenty-five pounds. On shutting it in at the end of a month a minute pressure of 585 pounds and a rock pressure of 800 pounds was obtained. Another well of the same company gave a minute pressure at the start of 620 pounds and a rock pressure of 850 pounds.

The drilling continued in the Maple Creek district until fifty or more wells had been sunk, nearly all being good producers with minute pressures of from 200 to 500 pounds. The average life of the wells, however, was only five or six years, and in 1894 the supply had decreased to such an extent that "wild-cating" was begun in search of new fields, which were found east of the Monongahela River. The gas is piped to towns along the Monongahela River and used for domestic and minor manufacturing purposes.

The axis of the Belleverson anticline crosses the river near the mouth of Maple Creek. Beyond this point the anticline rises rapidly to a pronounced dome, the central point of which is between the two branches, of Maple Creek, about a mile northwest of the old B. L. Parson well, or some two miles southwest of Charleroi. The largest wells of the field were obtained either on the southeast flanks of this dome or near the crest. At the dome the axis of the anticline makes a bend to the south, passes near the office of the Philadelphia Company on the South Branch of Maple Creek, continues with minor swings through East Bethlehem, and leaves the quadrangle about a mile north of Riverville.

COAL.

Below Alleport the coal is well exposed on the South Branch of Maple Creek to within a mile of the village of Lover. Many of the river mines extend through to this creek. On the main fork of the creek the coal is also well exposed for two and one-half miles from its mouth. Numerous openings have been made on the coal in this vicinity and from one near Charleroi the roof coal is found to have a thickness of one foot two inches, the main clay six inches, and the lower division eight feet nine inches. The coal of this region is good for coking and many coke ovens are being built at the present time by the Pittsburg and Westmoreland Coal Co. near Weaver Station.

The Waynesburg coal has been mined to some extent in the vicinity of Bentleyville. The Pittsburg coal is not available at the surface in this locality, and the Waynesburg coal vein has been used to supply local needs. The Waynesburg coal at this place is five feet eleven inches thick. The uppermost bench of coal is reported to be worthless and is not mined; the lowest bench is also poor, being pyritous and slaty; but the middle bench is good, clean coal. In a country bank three miles east of Bentleyville the Waynesburg Coal is five feet and eleven inches in thickness, which shows that the coal in this region is remarkably regular in the number and thickness of its benches. In the western part of Fallowfield Township, west of Pigeon Creek it shows the coal to be six feet in thickness.

A slope mine is being opened up by the Pittsburg and Westmoreland Coal Co. near Weaver Station. Ground has been broken for the erection of thirty houses on the Crouch farm and it is said 250 coke ovens are to be built. A large force of Pennsylvania Railroad men are engaged on the Bahanna farm, grading for the new railroad tracks, which will follow the line of the coke ovens.

The newest development is two large reservoirs, one being located on the high bluff just northeast of the Aeme mine, and which will be used as a water supply to all the company houses. The lines are now being laid

and the reservoirs being dug. The other large reservoir is to be located on the Duvall hill, almost opposite the new houses erected by Allen Hopkins. The ditches are being dug leading to and from this reservoir, which will supply water for the great washer, to be built near the coke ovens and slope.

The Hazel Kirk No. 2 Mine is one-fourth of a mile below Van Voorhis Station on Pigeon Creek, and the Ellsworth Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. During 1908 this mine shipped 248,180 tons of coal and employed 298 men. There are thirty-one miners' houses,

Miners' Supply Company, McCracken Supply Company and a postoffice. This property is valued at \$193,440. [See Carroll Township for Hazel Kirk Mine No. 1.]

The Ellsworth Collieries Company own 1,366 acres of coal land in Fallowfield Township, valued at \$309,850. The Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Co. own 4,368 acres valued at \$1,201,200. Walker and Taylor own 595 acres valued at \$158,175. The Mingo Coal Co. own 1,930 acres valued at \$482,500. The Fallowfield Coal Co. own 1,066 acres valued at \$321,200.

CHAPTER XXIX.

History of Hanover, Hopewell, Independence, Jefferson, Morris, Mt. Pleasant Townships.

HANOVER TOWNSHIP.

Hanover Township is situated in the extreme north-west corner of Washington County. Its present boundaries are Beaver County on the north, West Virginia on the west, Harman's Creek (or Jefferson township) and Smith Township on the south and Smith Township and Raccoon Creek (or Robinson Township) on the east. King's Creek and Brush Run rise in the center of Hanover Township and flow west and east respectively into West Virginia and Raccoon Creek.

On March 11, 1786, Hanover Township was formed from a part of Smith Township. After its formation into a township its boundaries were the Ohio River and Robinson Township on the north and east, Smith Township on the south, and Virginia on the west. When Allegheny County was erected, September 24, 1788, Hanover lost a large portion of its territory. The northern part of Hanover Township was cut off from Washington County, March 24, 1800, to form a part of Beaver County, yet each county retained the name of Hanover for one of its townships. On March 30, 1830, by order of the court, the land included between Brush Run and the present northern boundary of Smith Township was added to Hanover Township.

About eight or nine miles of the old Pittsburg and Steubenville Turnpike, now only a public road, passes through the middle of the township from east to west.

The villages of Florence and Paris are situated on this road. The P. C. C. & St. L. Railroad, formerly the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad passes along the southern boundary of this township, but in Jefferson Township mainly. The towns of Hanover Township are Paris, Florence, Murdockville and Five Points.

PARIS.

Paris is located at the West Virginia line on the old Pittsburg and Steubenville Pike. It is twenty-six miles from Pittsburg, twenty-four from Washington and twelve from Steubenville. In the lively days of the old turnpike there were an extensive threshing machine factory and cabinet maker and wagon maker shops in the village, but these long since disappeared, and the manu-

facture of threshing machines and furniture has long since ceased in Washington County. There was once a large wagon-making shop on the pike at McConnell's farm, a mile east of Paris, but when the Pittsburg and Stenbenville (P. C. C. & St. L.) Railroad was built along the southern boundary of the township in 1865, heavy travel ceased on the pike and the wagon shop went out of operation. There are two churches in the village of Paris, a United Presbyterian and a Presbyterian; also a blacksmith's shop and store.

Alvin McCabe conducts the general merchandise store here, a business long followed by his father, William McCabe, who during the Civil War period purchased a large part of the township's annual wood crop.

Paris had its Academy during that period when many of the ambitious villages encouraged the youth in their immediate neighborhoods by bringing instruction near their hearthstones. The academy building, four square and of brick, stands on a knoll in a pleasant location, but the students stepped forth for the last time about thirty years ago. Interest in education has not ceased, but the increased studies in the common schools and the desire to attend larger colleges has worked a change. Paris has at present over a dozen dwellings.

FLORENCE.

Florence is located at the crossing of the old Pittsburg and Stenbenville Pike and the Washington and Georgetown Road. It is four miles east of Paris and four miles north of Burgettstown Station. At the time the stage coaches ran over the pike, James Briceland kept a hotel at the crossroads. This hotel has for years ceased to be used for entertainment. The village was laid out and named Florence in 1814 by James Briceland and Moses Proudfit. Prior to that date it was called Briceland's Crossroads. The town plot was also known as "Mount Bethel." Soon after this James Allison started a tannery. A postoffice was established in 1818 and the first postmaster was Moses Bradford. About the year 1858 and ending in 1863 or 1864, the Florence Agricultural Association held annual fairs on the Livingston farm at the southeastern edge of the village.

The Florence Academy was established in 1833. The first principal was Robert Fulton, a former student of Washington College. The average attendance during Mr. Fulton's principalship was seventy. Academies were conducted here by different principals as late as 1865, Miss Susan Duncan being principal in that year.

MURDOCKSVILLE.

Murdocksville is situated on Cross Creek in the extreme northeast corner of Hanover Township at the intersection of the lines of Washington, Beaver and Allegheny Counties. John White ran a mill at this village as early as 1780. A petition to court was presented in 1786 for "a road, from Devores Ferry (now Monongahela City) to Thomas White's mill on Raccoon"; and one "from Mintows bottom on the Ohio to Whites." James Murdock, an early settler at this place, gave the village its name. He is said to have been the first postmaster. The old mill is still running and it is understood that this is the only one of the old mills in the county where the water power still turns the old burrs.

Near the close of the Civil War Hood's Mill, about two miles further up Raccoon Creek, ceased to grind. Besides these mills the inhabitants were served by a mill at Bairngton at the edge of Hanover and Smith Townships, once a water power, one at Florence always a steam mill, and Hunter's Mill and Hanlin's Mill on Harmon's Creek, between the present stations of Dinsmore and Hanlin. Hunter's Mill near Dinsmore was the location of a horse-mill for many years prior to 1820. It would seem that flour from Washington County was shipped down the Ohio and Mississippi and sold in Havana, Cuba, prior to 1800 and sold profitably at \$25 per barrel.

Flour, pork, wool and farm products were gathered in great quantities in Florence in later years by the Livingston brothers—James, Daniel, William and Peter—sons of Thomas Livingston. They did an extraordinary business for a country village. From 1840 forward the business was done for the father by all the sons under the name of S. & P. Livingston. Their large farms produced bountifully, their four and six-horse teams were almost constantly on the go, but no balancing or accounting was made. Thomas died in 1849, aged 94 years. Objections were made and his will was not probated until 1858 and a final account was not made until 1875. Peter died in 1854, James in 1857, and William in 1869. No other firm in the northern part of the county did such an extensive business and no other estate became so utterly unsolvable.

FIVE POINTS.

Five Points is located toward the northeastern part of the township. Five roads intersect here. It was the

center of considerable teaming during the rapid development of oil along the northeastern line of the township, bordering on Beaver County. A great many wells are yet pumping nearby.

In 1888 the oil district of Murdocksville was opened up along the line of Beaver County and this Township and it is still considered a good field. This field was among the earliest to use gas engines for pumping wells. Considerable oil is produced southeast of Florence extending into what is locally known as the Dorman Field in Smith Township, but the Florence pool has not yet been successfully connected up to the Murdocksville field. The Turkeyfoot oil field lies at the northwest corner of this township, but has not been successfully traced into Hanover Township. Gas is found near this corner and at several points in the western and southern parts.

In the extreme northern part of the township in the neighborhood of Paris and also near Florence, several oil wells were drilled in 1908. A few small producers have been the result of the operations there. Several dry holes were also found. In the northern part of this township there are several old wells which have been producers for a number of years.

The most important industry of Hanover Township is farming. Dairying is carried on extensively. Most of the milk is shipped to Pittsburg from Hanlin Station in Jefferson Township. Coal crops out in many places in the township, and the farmers get coal for fuel from private coal banks or openings made horizontally in the hillsides.

This township produces good crops of wool and besides general farming and dairying is well adapted to fruit raising, especially along the high lands between Florence and Paris. Between these two villages are some of the finest drives and views of the county. The hill at Florence is one of the highest points in Washington County.

Two cemeteries have been laid out within the last six years. They have fine grounds for burial purposes and are kept in excellent condition. One is situated on a beautiful tract of land about one-half mile north of the village of Florence on the farm of J. D. Pollock and the other is across the old turnpike road from the historic Tueker-Stone Church.

In 1906 Hanover Township adopted the cash road tax in place of the work road tax. The millage of road tax for Hanover Township for 1908 is three mills and total road tax collected, \$3,747.54.

The township is intersected by the Pittsburg and Steubenville Road and the old Washington and Georgetown Road, but has no improved state highway or county roads. The registration of voters in Hanover Township for the year 1908 is 450.

A street car line is projected to start from McDonald Borough and pass through Midway to Burgettstown, Florence, and thence along the old Pittsburg and Steubenville Pike to Steubenville.

From the year 1805 schools in different places in the township were in operation, but with little regularity until the school law was passed in 1834. The next year public schoolhouses were erected in the township, and in 1863 there were fourteen teachers, 602 pupils and \$2,218.07 raised for school purposes. In two decades the attendance had dropped about one-fifth.

This township in 1908 had schools, 12; teachers, 12 (males 6, females 6); average number of months taught, 7; average salary of teachers per month, males \$44.00, females \$44.50; cost of each pupil per month, \$1.85; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 3; estimated value of school property, \$24,000.

Michael Dillow settled on a tract of land situated on Dillow's Creek before the year 1780 and built a fort. A road ran from Fort Dillow southeast to Fort Becker in Robinson Township. Dillow was killed by Indians a few years later.

The following are some of the early settlers in Hanover Township, and the approximate dates of their settling: Samuel Johnson, 1780; Humphrey Montgomery, 1785; Alexander Duneau, James Proudfoot, 1782; Nathan Dungan, 1785; James McNary, 1783; Thomas Armor, 1776; John Travis, 1798; Robert Wallace, 1782; Adam and Andrew Poe, 1786; Augustine Moore, 1790; William McConnell, 1784; Jouas Potts, 1787; John Tucker, 1786; Philip and Benjamin Jackson, 1786; Samuel Merchant, 1778; James Simpson, 1785; Hugh Miller, 1786; John Kirby, 1785. The McConnells, Donaldsons and Saxtons were also early settlers.

Samuel Johnson and James Edgar were the first justices of the peace when this was a part of Smith Township.

From 1845 until his death June 11, 1875, John McCallough was a large part of his time justice of the peace, located at Florence. Robert Cleland and Francis Finnegan have occupied this official position for considerable periods in recent years.

United Presbyterian Church of Paris—In 1785 a Seceders' Church was organized and a log meeting house built where is now the village of Paris. In 1805, about twenty years later, the congregation having declined the house of worship was given up to the congregation formed by the union of the two parties of the denomination. A new meeting house was built at Hanlin Station and the church called Hermon's Creek U. P. Church. In 1849 a brick church building, the present

house of worship, was erected. Rev. H. D. Gordon, the present pastor, has served since 1900.

Presbyterian Church of Paris—The congregation of Three Springs Presbyterian Church separated in 1854, one part worshipping at Holliday's Cove and the other at Paris. They erected a brick church in which they still hold their services.

Cross-Roads (Florence) Presbyterian Church—The Cross Roads Presbyterian Church was organized in 1785 at a place known as King's Creek. The location was changed to Florence in 1798. The present pastor, Rev. Alexander, has served since 1883.

The first church building was a log structure, built in 1786, on King's Creek. The second, or the first building on the new location, was also of hewn logs, and was built in 1798. A new house, of brick, was finished in 1831. It having been burnt to the ground in 1845 the present building, also of brick, was erected in 1847. Four and a half acres of ground were purchased in 1864 on which now stands a two-story frame parsonage.

Methodist Episcopal (Tucker) Church—This church was organized in 1824 by Rev. Thomas Jamison. The congregation purchased a lot of land from John Tucker and some time afterward built a stone church in which services have continued to be held to the present day. Tucker's Stone Church is situated on the Pittsburg and Steubenville Pike midway between the villages of Paris and Florence.

The value of personal property in Hanover Township amounts to \$95,810; real estate, \$1,113,065; number of taxables, 397. The population of this township in 1850 was 1,803; in 1860 it was 2,090, in 1890, 1,757, and in 1900, 1,753.

The number of voters in Hanover Township in 1850 was 426, in 1904 was 463, and in 1908, 450.

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.

One of the original thirteen townships, was organized by the trustees of Washington County, July 15, 1781. At its organization it was bounded on the north by Smith Township; on the east by Robinson and Cecil; on the south by Donegal; on the west by Virginia (now West Virginia).

On September 1, 1789 an application was made to the court for a division and confirmed by the Supreme Executive Council, on December 10, 1789. This division was formed by running a line commencing at a certain spring on the head waters of Cross Creek, which rises about ten perches from the Township of Strabane; thence down the south branch thereof to Wells' Mill; thence down the Creek to the state line. This division formed Cross Creek Township. The present boundaries of the Township are Cross Creek and Mt. Pleasant on the north; Mt.

Pleasant and Cauton on the east; Buffalo and Blaine on the south, and Independence on the west. It is centrally distant twelve miles from Washington; its greatest length, six miles; breadth, three and a half miles. It originally embraced Independence, Cross Creek, Jefferson and a part of Mt. Pleasant Townships.

This township is drained by the waters of Buffalo and Cross Creeks. The towns are West Middletown and Buffalo. West Middletown had a population in 1900 of 241. Buffalo village is on a fork of Buffalo Creek eight miles northwest of Washington and in 1900 had a population of 77. Buffalo has two general stores, W. E. Leech, general merchant and postmaster, and W. T. Magill, Esq., general store. Manley Mills is the blacksmith. The present population of the village is 85. Dr. H. L. Snodgrass, M. D., enjoys a large practice, being the only physician in the place. The Buffalo Mutual Telephone Co., connecting with the Bell telephone, assures good service. The Wheeling Gas Company, now a part of the Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company, has a pumping and distributing station near Buffalo in Hopewell Township. There is one hotel in Buffalo.

Upper Buffalo Presbyterian Church was organized June 21, 1779, eight miles northwest of the Borough of Washington. It was incorporated March 29, 1804. Rev. Joseph Smith, first pastor, was called to Upper Buffalo and Cross Creek Churches June 21, 1779. He accepted the call October 27, 1779, and in December of the next year took charge of the congregations; he continued as pastor until his death in 1792. He was followed successively by a number of able pastors, the last of whom, Rev. John C. Strubel, was installed May 5, 1905, and dismissed Feb. 14, 1909, since which time the pulpit has been vacant.

After the death of the Rev. Thaddeus Dodd, in 1793, who established the first classical school west of the Allegheny Mountains in 1782 for the purpose of preparing young men for the ministry, the students were transferred to a school of the same kind at Buffalo which had been established by the Rev. Smith in 1785.

The first house of worship was built in 1779, and was situated on the northwest corner of what is now the graveyard. This building was used as a place of worship until 1798.

The second house was built in 1797-'98, on the site of the present church—a hewed log house, 70x40 feet. It was furnished with a gallery on the ends and on one side, with the pulpit on the other side. The entire work was performed by the voluntary labor of the men of the church. This building was gradually furnished and improved and was used for forty-seven years, or until 1845.

The third house, of brick, was erected in 1845 on the same ground as the second and dedicated October 26th. It was 65x53 feet, one story high. It cost about \$3,300.

During 1845-'46 a lecture room was built. This church was occupied twenty-seven years.

The present and fourth house of worship was commenced in 1872. It is a brick structure two stories high, 80 x 54 feet. The basement story is 12 feet high, and contains a Sabbath School room, an infant class room, and a session room. The audience room is 22 feet at the eaves and 27 feet at the center; it has stained glass windows. The total cost was \$20,597. The church was dedicated May 22, 1874. The parsonage, erected in 1875, cost \$2,530, and was paid for by voluntary subscriptions.

There have been several remarkable revivals in this church—1781 special revivals were held, and in 1783 there were added to the church about 100 members as a result. The year 1802 witnessed another remarkable revival. There were estimated to be 10,000 people present for the fall communion. Fifteen ministers, all members of the Synod of Pittsburg, were present. The services began on Saturday, November 13th, 2 o'clock and continued with short intermissions until Tuesday evening. There were hundreds of conversions. The years 1835, 1853, 1857, 1858, 1859 were also periods of great religious activity and growth.

It is said that from 1841 up to the time of Dr. Eagle-son's death in 1873 the church enjoyed an almost uninterrupted revival. The Sabbath School has existed since 1815. The present superintendent is Albert Caldwell. It has an enrollment of 105 members. There are also the Ladies' Home and Foreign Missionary Society and the Christian Endeavor Society. The present session is composed of Dr. H. L. Snodgrass, J. L. Davis, Ira W. Ross (at present located in Fayette County), James M. Dinsmore, James S. Sloan, Joseph C. Blaney, James B. Wilson, and John Reed. The present church was remodeled in 1907.

The following are township officials: Justice of the peace, W. T. Magill; assessor, James Sloan; collector, Robert Cox; supervisors, Benjamin Hamilton, John Hunter, James McCleary.

Hopewell Township is well suited to farming and stock raising and has many well improved farms. Oil and gas are found in this township, but there have not been any operations in oil. The entire township is underlaid with a rich vein of coal, but has never been developed to any commercial extent, for the want of shipping facilities. The township has several miles of turnpike roads with the promise of further improvements in the near future.

Pleasant Hill Seminary was founded by Mrs. Jaue McKeever, wife of Matthew McKeever, and sister of Alexander Campbell. She became the principal and had for her associate teachers, among others, her son,

Thomas C. McKeever, and son-in-law, James Campbell. The first graduating class, 1847, consisted of four members. The building was increased by additions until it accommodated 100 boarders. The institution passed into the hands of Prof. T. C. McKeever, the principal resigning owing to advancing age and Prof. Campbell having removed to the Pacific coast. Under the management of Prof. McKeever the seminary was highly prosperous. Several additions were made to the original buildings. Prof. McKeever died in 1867, after which the institution rapidly declined. The buildings were at last destroyed by fire, and the ruins of the old institution are still to be seen near West Middletown.

Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat, owned a farm in this township, on which his father and mother resided until their death. It was purchased by Fulton in 1786 and was willed to Mrs. Elizabeth Scott, a sister. Fulton had several sisters residing in Washington County.

There were in 1900 in Hopewell Township six schools and six teachers. (males 2, females 4); average number of months taught, 7; average salary of teachers per month, males \$50.00, females \$51.25; cost of each pupil per month, \$2.65; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 2; estimated value of school property, \$5,000.

School directors for Hopewell Township—E. M. Jolly, president; J. L. Patterson, secretary; R. D. Sloan, treasurer; John Farrar, John Reed, John S. Craig.

In the year 1904 Hopewell had 60 miles of public roads within its borders.

The cash road tax was accepted by this township in the year 1907. In 1908 the road tax was 2½ mills and \$3,200.75 was collected.

In this township is a short piece of good Flinn road—about one mile. This is part of the West Middletown Road extension. It was constructed in 1907-8 by the W. E. Howley Company. The entire length of the construction work is 10,860 feet, the width in stone being 12 feet and the width in grading being 24 feet. The road cost \$30,295.84 for construction and \$1,534.79 for engineering.

Its value of real estate in Hopewell Township amounts to \$1,262,149. The value of personal property is \$53,565, making a total of \$1,315,714. The taxables number 218.

The population of this township in 1850 was 1,748, in 1860 it was 1,213, in 1890, 788, and in 1900, 662.

The number of voters in 1850 was 393. In 1904 these numbered 200 and in 1908, 176.

INDEPENDENCE TOWNSHIP.

This township was formed in February, 1856, from the western division of Hopewell Township. It is bounded on the north by Jefferson and Cross Creek Townships; east by Hopewell and Blaine; south by Donegal, and west by West Virginia. Its greatest length is seven miles, breadth four miles. Buffalo Creek and Brush Run extend along its southern boundary and Cross Creek along the northern. Independence and Avella are towns in this township; the former, with a population of 183 in 1900, is 16 miles northwest of Washington.

The population of the township in 1860 was 1,078; in 1890, 899; in 1900, 772, showing a gradual decrease. There were 231 registered voters in 1903; in 1908 there were 288. The township contains three churches—a Presbyterian, a Methodist Episcopal and a U. P. Church.

Mt. Hope U. P. Church was organized as early as 1800. Rev. Thomas Allison was pastor from 1802 to 1837. The present pastor is Rev. Robert Hamill. The membership is 76.

The Lower Buffalo Presbyterian Church was organized between the years 1785 and 1790. It has had three buildings on three different sites. The first one stood in the southwest corner of what is now Lower Buffalo Graveyard, one mile and a quarter west of the village of Independence, Pa. It was located in Brooke County, Va., (now West Virginia). It was a log church and would seat 300 people. This building stood for 30 years.

The second building was built of sandstone in the year 1822. It was about the size of the first and was also in Virginia (now West Virginia). It stood about one-fourth of a mile east of the original site or one mile west of Independence. This was a good building, plastered, with ceiling overhead. It was furnished with a pulpit and pews. This building was occupied for 28 years.

The third and present building was erected in 1850 in Independence for the convenience of those who resided in that village. The lot was presented to the church by Richard Carter, whose wife was a member. On this lot a fine new frame building was erected. They worshiped here for 32 years, and it was so thoroughly remodeled in 1882 that it may be considered as a new building. The seating capacity now is 350. It has a tower and bell, a lecture room extension and pulpit recess. The church was modern in style and is free from debt. The years 1858 and 1885 are especially noted as years of revival.

The first pastor of this church was the Rev. James Hughes, who served from 1790 to 1814. The present

pastor is Rev. Brainerd F. Heany, who assumed the charge in 1906. The present elders are William Liggett, David R. Mulholland, John J. Wells, L. M. Irwin and James Moore. The membership in 1858 was down to 37, but increased to 172 in 1885. The present membership is 170.

A Women's Foreign Missionary Society has existed for many years.

The Sabbath School has existed for more than 60 years. Joseph Waugh and D. B. Fleming, (the last named a son of one of the pastors), have entered the ministry. The former was a professor in Washington College and Steubenville Female Seminary and president of Hollidaysburg Female Seminary 1866-77.

Miss Lucy Crouch, a member of this church, (who later was Mrs. Lehman), labored as a foreign missionary in China.

Independence M. E. Church—Independence M. E. Church was organized in 1840 in the village of Independence. It has a membership at the present time of 75 and the Sabbath School has about the same number, including teachers and scholars. The present house of worship, erected in 1896, at a cost of \$2,500, is a frame structure and is the second building erected by that congregation. The first was a frame structure built in 1848 at a cost of \$800. At that time the church had 75 members. There is an Epworth League with a membership of 50.

The trustees of the church are Charles Pitman, John Buxtou, W. F. Kline and J. F. Westlake. Board of stewards—Frank Buxtou, E. J. Kline and Miss Elizabeth McCarty.

Rev. George Holmes was the first pastor and Rev. Babcock the first presiding elder. The present pastor, Rev. F. M. Gray, took this charge in 1908. The following churches were served by the same pastors for a long time, the pastor in charge and an assistant—Independence, West Middletown, Franklin and Castleman's Run.

A Disciple or Christian Church Congregation organized at the close of the Civil War was served by college students from Bethany College, but disbanded in 1876.

Independence Grange No. 179 was one of the first granges to be organized in Washington County. It was instituted about the year 1873; J. E. Perrin is master and J. A. Boles lecturer.

The only villages in this township are Independence and Avella, the old and the new. The former with about 200 inhabitants stands in high altitude, 18 miles northwest of Washington and seven miles east of Wellsburg, W. Va. It has two stores, a blacksmith shop, hotel and two physicians, Dr. Richard A. Stewart and Dr. W. L. Simpson. The postmaster is J. F. Westlake.

The plot of this town was laid out in 1803 with lots

60x110 feet, but it was known as Williamsburg and sometimes called The Forks. The village has been known as Independence since 1836. William McCormick owned the land when the village plot was made, but his death came soon. The chief attraction of the place ever since is its beautiful location and its being near the Independence camp-meeting grounds, which is the annual gathering point of the Methodist brethren. These grounds are close to the West Virginia line on the road to Bethany.

Home Telephone Company serves the public with its lines in and around Independence.

Pomona Grange has 30 members with J. E. Perrin master and Joseph Hanna secretary.

There is a beautiful and well kept cemetery just east of the village of Independence.

There are eight schools in Independence Township and eight teachers, (males 3, females 5); average number of months taught, 7; average salary of teachers per month, males \$51.66, females \$44.00; cost of each pupil per month, \$2.73; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 4; estimated value of school property, \$8,000. Number of scholars enrolled June, 1908, 192.

School directors—William Cunningham, C. A. Nieser, Marion M. Shaler, William Meloy, William Craig, O. B. Narrigan.

Forty years ago the female teachers received \$1 more per month than they do now and six teachers taught the 295 scholars. The tax levy and State appropriation then was a few dollars over \$3,000, but now they amount to \$5,236.

W. W. Weigman and C. P. Buchanan are the present justices of the peace in this township.

In 1907 the voters adopted the system of collecting all road taxes in cash. Four mills was levied for roads in 1908, raising \$5,377.14, of which \$3,400.58 was expended for roads and bridges. This township has received no improvements under the recent county road law or the State Highways Act. The township has 80 miles of road, the main one of which is the Washington and Wellsburg Road. The supervisors are W. F. Kline, Sr., James W. Murdock, A. G. Adams.

This township is well suited for farming and stock raising and has been the home of many fine sheep. It is underlaid with a rich vein of bituminous coal which crops out on the northwestern side of the township and has been extensively developed very recently along the line of the Wabash and Pittsburg Terminal Railroad in the vicinity of Avella. Avella is a new town, located on Cross Creek in the northeastern part of this township. There are still tracts of virgin timber standing in this township.

The following coal companies operate along the

Wabash and Pittsburg Terminal Railroad in the vicinity of Avella: The Pittsburg and Southwestern Coal Company, main office Greensburg, Pa., organized November 1, 1902, with a capital stock of \$120,000. A close corporation, appraised value of property \$325,000, began operations in 1904. Officers—Thomas Donohoe, president; Hon. John Latta, vice president; Hon. John B. Steel, secretary and treasurer.

The officers constitute the board of directors. The shares are held by the officers and their families, capacity 1,000 tons a day. The company owns in fee 550 acres of coal and surface, in addition to which it has leased 1,000 acres. Average thickness of vein 5 feet and 5 inches. The vein varies from 5 feet to 10 feet in thickness of a grade that has stood the highest tests, showing a total combustible analysis of about 95 per cent. Mr. Donohoe has spent ten years in developing the coal mines in the Westmoreland County coal fields and considers their coal equal to the best steam and domestic coal on the market. All the timber used was cut and sawed on the company's property. The stone also was quarried on their property. The company laid its own tracks and has an independent coaling plant located half way between Pittsburg and Jewett, Ohio, which supplies coal for the engines of the Wabash and Pittsburg Terminal Railroad. The company (when running at full capacity) employs 200 men and has its own repair shops and every appliance used in modern mining operations for the safety and convenience of the employees has been added.

The Pittsburg and Southwestern Coal Company conducts on its property what in all probability is the most extensive general farm in Washington County. The following is the acreage under cultivation for the year 1909: Wheat, 65 acres; corn, 67 acres; oats, 55 acres; clover and timothy, 77 acres; potatoes, 25 acres, and other farm products. The profits on the farm for 1908 were over \$2,500. The company is to be commended for giving its miners opportunity to work on the farm when the mines are idle.

In addition to the Pittsburg and Southwestern Coal Company, the following mines are located in Independence Township along the line of the Wabash and Pittsburg Terminal Railroad: Midlands No. 3 mine, Pryor Coal Company (which opened near Avella in 1907), Waverly Coal Company, Rex Carbon Coal Company, Independence and Avella Coal Company, Pittsburg and Washington Coal Company mines.

Washington County Coal Company is located in Cross Creek Township on the Studa farm and is mentioned in connection with the history of that township. The Pittsburg and Cross Creek Railroad was built in 1906 to extend to this mine from the Wabash Road at

Avella. This road will finally be extended through Cross Creek to the Panhandle Railroad at Burgetts town.

The Penobscott Coal Company is located in Jefferson Township near Avella. The two last named companies are mentioned here to show the number of companies operating within a radius of three miles of Avella. The Penobscott Coal Company purchased 1,000 acres in 1906 at \$100 per acre, extending from the Wabash Road toward the Bethel Bridge and connects by a switch from near the Kline tunnel to the farm bought of John Burton.

The Midland No. 3 mine is a subsidiary concern operating near Avella and has several mines in Washington County. This is what is known as the Pittsburg and Washington Coal Company. The company when operating at full capacity employs about 500 men. J. J. Flannery, of Pittsburg, is president, J. D. Cribbs superintendent.

The Pryor Coal Company was incorporated July 5, 1905, with an authorized capital of \$100,000, which was later increased to \$200,000. They employ from 250 to 300 men when operating at full capacity. This mine is located on Cross Creek in Independence Township and is on the Wabash and Pittsburg Terminal Railroad, one-half mile west of Avella. The company owns 535 acres of fine coal land. The following are the officers of the company: Charles M. Jamison, president; Lucien Clawson, vice president; John S. Sell, treasurer, and William R. Turney, secretary and general manager.

The Pittsburg and Washington Coal Company began operations about 1904 and in the next year employed about 200 men and ran about 2,500 tons per day. That year they erected a large block of houses near the mines about a half mile above Avella and their payroll amounted to about \$8,000 per month, including carpenters and other employees. The quality of coal in this mine is of the best. In 1907 the Pittsburg and Washington mine had the largest output, having shipped over 150,000 tons of coal during the year. All the mines in this neighborhood felt the depression this last year. The Flinn Coal Company began operations last year on what is known as the Jones place near Avella. The mine was opened some distance. A few entries were driven and the lumber was on the ground for a tittle, but the financial depression caused a complete standstill. The Pryor Company, however, erected ten double blocks and two single houses the past year.

The town of Avella was laid out in 1903 by Mr. S. S. Campbell in Independence Township on the south bank of Cross Creek and is a center of large coal operations. There are in the town and within a radius of two miles 300 inhabitants when the seven coal mines are running at full capacity. Mr. Campbell owned the land on which

the town was laid out. The first passenger train passed through Avella July 2, 1904, over the Wabash and Pittsburg Terminal Railroad. The large increase of inhabitants has been since that date for there were no coal mines operating there before the opening of this railroad.

It was in connection with the building of this Wabash Railroad that Samuel T. Ferguson was murdered and his team killed September 25, 1903, by a dynamite explosion. This was near Avella on or close by the line between Independence and Hopewell Townships. Near this same line, several years before, and near the cold spring, Samuel Brown, a colored man, was beheaded by an enemy, who seemed to have come upon him by stealth.

The town has a large number of business houses doing all kinds of mercantile business with lumber and dealers' supplies. W. W. Weigman is the Avella hotel proprietor and has livery, feed and sales stable and is funeral director. John Tuttle conducts a livery business. Dr. Harry Shunkard is the resident physician. S. D. Major is postmaster. Two rural delivery routes lead out from this postoffice.

A graded school is in this village. A brass band enlivens the community and the inhabitants enjoy a telephone exchange and excellent telephone service.

Avella being a new town has no churches, but both the Presbyterian and Catholic denominations maintain missions and have plans under way for erecting churches for public worship.

The only financial institution in this township is the Lincoln National Bank, Avella, Pa., which opened for business August 11, 1905, with J. A. Ray, president; D. J. Hill, cashier; J. B. Wilson, vice president. L. M. Irwin is now cashier. These with S. S. Campbell, C. L. Patterson, T. M. Johnson, A. C. Wilson, Thomas Donohoe and J. Winfield Reed are now the directors. Its capital was \$25,000; deposits at end of the year 1905, \$30,868.93; resources, \$62,995.70, and loans, \$22,404.81. At the end of 1908 its deposits were \$98,827.07 and surplus and profits \$6,939.89; resources, \$137,259.96.

Doddridge's Fort and Teeter's Fort were about two miles east of Independence Village. The family of the late Col. Asa Manchester reside on the location of Teeter's Fort and Doddridge's was on the adjoining tract. This last is a celebrated name in connection with the early history of Washington County. Quotations are very frequent from "Doddridge's Notes," a book written in 1824 by Rev. Joseph Doddridge, the pioneer historian, sometimes called Dr. Doddridge. The full title of the book is, "Notes on the Settlement and Indian Wars of the Western Parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania." Joseph Doddridge was born near Bedford in 1769 and was brought with his father's family

to this wilderness in 1773. This was prior to the open contest by Virginia and Pennsylvania to get control of this land west of the mountains.

His book is a most interesting description of pioneer conditions, but his sources of information, the untutored frontiersmen, were not always free from exaggeration or error and as a consequence some of his statements of details are criticised.

Joseph Doddridge built a chapel at a very early day on or close to land now owned by William Thompson to the left of the leading road between West Middletown and Independence. An old graveyard marked its location and the sand-tomb stones lie on the ground to this day. Some older white settlers were buried there and later some of the colored race. The place was known as the "Log Pile."

Colored worshippers obtained possession of this building and had frequent campmeetings there before it was abandoned in 1860.

The Parkinson family, which had so many early members about Monongahela City or Parkinson's Ferry, had one representative in Independence Township. This was Dr. Joseph Parkinson, who opened his office in the village of Independence April 1, 1838, and spent a long life in very active medical practice. He was a nephew of Joseph Parkinson, who kept the old Parkinson's Ferry, and also of Benjamin, who became noted at the time of the whiskey insurrection in 1794. Thomas Parkinson, father of Dr. Joseph, built near the ferry the first mill on Pigeon Creek. Captain James McFarlane, who was killed at the time of the Whiskey Insurrection, bought it from him in 1792 and it was known for many years as McFarlane's Mill.

John Cuthbertson was a physician in this township as early as 1800, and at that time there were two inn keepers, John Buchanan and Robert Wilkins. Some of the ancient family of Wells, after which was named the town of Wellsburg, W. Va., near the mouth of Buffalo Creek, lived in this township. Charles, son of Benjamin Wells, engaged in the tannery business west of Independence from 1817 to 1824. Tanning is a lost art in Washington County.

The value of real estate in Independence Township is \$1,230,593; personal property, \$73,215; number of taxables, 377.

In 1860 the population of this township numbered 1,078, in 1890, 899, and in 1900, 772.

The number of voters in the township in 1904 was 231 and in 1908 was 288.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

Jefferson Township erected out of Cross Creek June 16, 1853, was originally a part of Hopewell, from which Cross Creek was cut off. It is bounded on the north by



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Harmon's Creek, which separates it from Hanover Township; on the east by Smith and Cross Creek; on the south by the creek called Cross Creek, which separates it from Independence Township; and on the west by West Virginia. The Panhandle Railroad runs along its northern and the Wabash along its southern border.

Its population has decreased from 984 in 1860 to 825 in 1890 and to 776 in 1900. There were 230 registered voters in 1903 and an increase of four in 1908.

This township decided by vote, in 1906, to collect its road tax in cash, instead of permitting the taxpayer to have credit upon his tax for his labor.

The road tax was 3 mills upon the dollar in 1908 and \$3,040.53 was reported as collected for roads that year. No State highway or county roads have been constructed under the recent laws. In 1870 the township had six schools with an enrollment of 303 scholars. In 1908 Jefferson Township has schools, 7; teachers, 8 (males 2, females 6); average number of months taught, 7; an enrollment of 157; average salary of teachers per month, males \$47.50, females \$46.00; cost of each pupil per month, \$2.54; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$; estimated value of school property, \$5,000.

The value of personal property in Jefferson Township is \$58,125; real estate is \$1,102,076; number of taxables, 232.

In 1860 the population numbered 984; in 1890, 825, and in 1900, 776.

The number of voters in the township in 1850 was 215; in 1904 was 230, and in 1908, 234.

The towns in this township are Eldersville (formerly Wardsville) and Hanlin's Station.

ELDERSVILLE.

Eldersville is in the northern part of the township, six miles west of Burgettstown and nine miles east of Steubenville, Ohio, and 19 miles from Washington. It had a population of 212 in 1900, which was a loss of six in 40 years. The village plot was laid out in 1814 by Thomas Ward. It was known as Wardsville, but soon became known as Eldersville, because Thomas Elder was the tavern keeper here for much of the first quarter of the last century. The town has four stores, blacksmith shop, hotel, postoffice and church. The resident physician is C. R. Megahan. John N. Walker is the resident justice of the peace and has conducted a hotel here for eleven years.

The Bell Telephone Company has telephone connections here. Cynosure Lodge No. 805, I. O. O. F., is the only secret order in the place. This lodge has been organized for a number of years and has a present membership of 80. It owns its own building, which is a two-story frame structure.

HANLIN STATION.

Hanlin Station is located on the Panhandle division of the Pennsylvania Railroad and has two general stores, one feed store and a blacksmith shop. William Parkhill is postmaster. Hanlin is a distributing postoffice. There is a weekly Sabbath School held here. The Bell telephone is used here.

This is a good township in which to study geology. The surface is mostly in the Monongahela formation, but a 200-foot section of the Conemaugh formation is shown in the deeper valleys and creeks. The tops of the highest hills along the east edge of the township show the Washington formation. There are several thick beds of limestone found in addition to the Bulger limestone. The heavy blue limestone bed is found in the vicinity of Eldersville.

Jefferson Township differs but little in its topographical features from other townships in the county. Its proximity to the Ohio River causes the surface to be just a little more broken than some of the interior townships. Yet it is well adapted to general farming purposes and stock raising. Much attention was given formerly to farming and raising sheep and of late years raising cattle and dairying has become an important industry. The milk is shipped to Pittsburg. The timber has been sold and removed from most of the farms, but there is a good growth of smaller timber standing.

This has never been productive of oil, but many gas wells have been drilled here. The Lawrence Gas Company was about the first to operate, putting down two wells near Eldersville, the first of which was on the farm of George Cunningham, Sr. There are several companies operating in Jefferson at present. The gas is distributed to the surrounding towns, some going to Youngstown, Ohio. Few wells are being drilled below the "Hundred-foot," which is usually from 9 to 11 feet thick. The township is underlain with bituminous coal which is being mined by the Penobscot Coal Company in the southern end of the township, along the line of the Wabash and Pittsburg Terminal Railroad west of Avella. This vein runs over five feet of clean coal of a fine quality.

From the Pittsburg coal to the Dunkard sand is approximately 420 feet, to the Big Injnn sand 1,000 feet, to the Squaw sand 1,300, to the Berea or Thirty-foot shells 1,600, and to the Hundred Foot, which is the gas producing sand in this township, 1,780 feet to 1,846 feet. In the G. Cnnningham well below the Hundred Foot was found the Thirty-Foot, the Gordon Stray, the Gordon and the Fourth Sands within 255 feet of drilling. The Fifth Sand found at 348 feet was indicated by shells.

Along the Eldersville ridge road, both east and west of Lee's schoolhouse, the Waynesburg "A" coal outcrops, and 55 feet below it is the Waynesburg coal, which is found on many of the ridge roads in the township.

This Waynesburg coal vein is about two feet thick in this township, and was mined for a short time about 40 years ago on the north side of the ridge road three miles east of Eldersville. The Pittsburg vein of coal is about 270 feet underneath Lee's schoolhouse.

The Peuboscot Coal Company is located just west of Arella in Jefferson Township. The estimated cost of the plant is \$155,000 and employs when in full operation 170 men. The mines were opened up in 1906. The company owns 500 acres of valuable coal. W. F. Overly is president; J. Q. Truxal, secretary and treasurer, and George Morris, superintendent.

The Washington County Coal Company owns 808 acres of coal and 780 acres of surface. The plant and tipples are located in Cross Creek Township and all except the 80 acres of surface owned by the company is in Jefferson Township, which runs five feet or more of clean coal of a high grade.

This company recently went into the hands of a receiver, owing, it is said, to the failure of a bank in Ohio which was to carry its bonds.

Mining near Hanlin Station and shipping from that point over the Panhandle Railroad was conducted 30 years ago. A tippie was erected to load coal on boats on the Ohio River below the Steubeville Railroad bridge. This was destroyed by some runaway cars and was not rebuilt. The coal crops out above the railroad, but the railroad grade is very steep west of Dinsmore tunnel and the railroad company does not encourage shipments from this point until a fourth main track is laid by the railroad company.

The Pittsburg vein of coal near Hanlin has an elevation of but little over 1,000 feet and there is a steep dip to the southeast. It crops out along many streams in this township. Along the south edge of the township it crops half way up the hillside above Cross Creek stream at about the same elevation above sea level. In the northern part of the township all the well records show the Freeport coal from 600 to 640 feet below the Pittsburg vein. The distance given between the coal veins in the southern parts of the township is 360 feet.

The oldest church organization in Jefferson Township was the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church. This church building stood for over half a century on the roadside from Eldersville to Wellsburg. The organization ceased almost 40 years ago because of the growing strength

of the Methodist Protestant Church and the location of another building in Eldersville.

Some of the members of this congregation preferred a more convenient place of worship and organized and built a church in Eldersville in 1844.

A small body of Presbyterians erected a church near the farm of T. Albert Miller in 1852. After 30 years' effort the few remaining members were transferred by Washington Presbytery to other congregations.

Bethel Methodist Protestant Church was organized in 1829. It is situated three miles from Eldersville on the road to Independence. Jeremiah Browning chiefly officiated in the organization. Josiah Foster was the first regular pastor. The first building was completed in September, 1832, and was a stone structure, 44 feet long by 36 feet wide, with a height of 12 feet to the ceiling. The contract was let in the early part of 1832 and the building finished before the 1st of September of the same year. In 1874 this stone structure became unsafe and a frame house of worship was erected 54x36 feet and 16 feet to the ceiling. It contained a vestibule and two aisles. This building was completed December 13, 1874. The present pastor, Rev. Thomas W. Colhouer, has had the charge since November, 1907. There is a membership of 90 and a Sabbath School is conducted during the summer months, under the direction of George W. Sutherland, superintendent.

The present officers of the church are: Class leader, George L. Sullivan; stewards, Oliver Scott, William Klein, George L. Sullivan, Alvin Barnes and Luther Buxton; trustees, George Cunningham, George L. Scott, Luther Buxton, David Barnes, Lewis Irwin, Alexander Martin and Robert Irwin; Sabbath school superintendent at Bethel, George L. Sullivan; at Eldersville, Jacob Dimit, with Mrs. Colhouer, assistant.

The Methodist Protestant Church at Eldersville was established in 1830, soon after the organization of the Bethel Church. The congregation first worshiped in a one-story frame building, having an old-fashioned box pulpit, with steps, the pulpit being painted white. In 1829 this circuit had been organized as the Ohio Circuit, so named because it reached to the Ohio River. It included also several churches in Virginia. Later on all these places were stricken off except Bethel and Eldersville, leaving the two latter as the Ohio Circuit. This term was continued up to within the last four or five years, when it was dropped and that of "Eldersville and Bethel" assumed. In 1904 Rev. J. C. Carpenter organized the church at Patterson's Mills. In 1906 Patterson's Mill Mission was received in the conference and placed under the care of Eldersville and Bethel Circuit.

In 1907 Patterson's Mill was made a separate mission. In 1850 the M. P. Church at Eldersville was rebuilt, the

old building becoming inadequate. The building as it now stands is of brick, 40x50 feet in dimensions, 17 feet to the belfry. The bell and belfry were added in 1875 when the church was remodeled and supplied with new floor, new seats, new roofs and partly new walls, the repairs costing \$2,600. Other repairs have been made from time to time.

The ground was donated in 1820 for a church lot and cemetery by Thomas Ward, who owned the land on which Eldersville is located. The deed was made in 1829 to James Ramage, George Elliott and David Pierce, trustees of Eldersville Society, one of the societies of the Associate Methodist churches. The land was described as in the town of Wardsville in Cross Creek, as Eldersville was originally Wardsville and Jefferson Township was a part of Cross Creek Township. The cemetery was laid out soon after the church was organized. The graveyard has been kept in good condition during the past 15 years, and the graves of members of many of the representative families of this section may be found here.

The present pastor of the Eldersville church is Rev. T. W. Colhouer; class leader, Jacob Dimit; assistant class leader, Miss Anna McClurg; stewards, W. T. Melvin (deceased), Jacob Dimit, John D. Walker; trustees, N. R. Criss, W. K. Truax, John S. Johnston, John Cassidy, C. V. Melvin, Jacob Dimit, J. S. McClurg and Henry C. Cooper. The last mentioned is secretary and treasurer of the Quarterly Conference.

The combined valuation of Eldersville and Bethel Methodist Protestant Churches, including the parsonage, is \$12,000. The Eldersville church and the parsonage have the use of natural gas for heating and lighting purposes.

Jefferson Grange No. 314 was one of the first granges in the county, being organized about 1873. J. Elliott Stewart is master and Mrs. Mary C. Marquis lecturer. The grange meets at Eldersville.

MORRIS TOWNSHIP.

This township was formed March 13, 1788, and was originally bounded by Amwell Township on the north; Bethlehem on the east, Franklin (now of Green County) on the south, and Donegal on the west. The present boundaries are South Franklin on the north, Amwell on the east, Green County on the south and East Finley on the west. It is centrally distant nine miles southwest from Washington. Its greatest length is six and a half miles, breadth four miles. It is drained by the headwaters of Ten-Mile Creek, flowing east, and Wheeling Creek flowing west, both of which, together with Chartiers Creek, rise in this township. Its towns are Sparta, Lindley's Mills, Prosperity and Dunns

SPARTA.

Sparta is a well known name which, like the name "Old Concord," was used more to designate a neighborhood than any collection of houses. It is eleven miles from Washington and two miles northeast of Old Concord Church. In 1816, the year it was laid out, there were five grist-mills, five saw-mills and a fulling mill nearby. Several coal banks were then open. It is now a community of but a few houses. The last store was kept here by Stephen Day. Dr. Martin is the local physician.

PROSPERITY VILLAGE.

Prosperity has been a business point for nearly 60 years. Thaddeus Minton conducted the first store. J. N. Dille, who has conducted a drug store in Prosperity for 30 years, owns and conducts the only hotel in the village. James Alexander runs a general store at the present time. Dr. E. H. Cary and Dr. Herschel Cary are the physicians. John Lemons is blacksmith. Mrs. Margaret Dille is postmaster.

Upper Ten-Mile Presbyterian Church is located at Prosperity. The Bell and several private telephone lines render good service.

About a mile or more west of Prosperity, there stood during the Civil War, a mill known as Post's Mill, which was a meeting-place for a class of people who were opposed to the prosecution of the war and who were more or less in sympathy with the South. This was for some time a source of much irritation to the zealous Republicans of the neighborhood.

LINDLEY'S MILLS.

This is one of the historic places in the township and the old mill from which it takes its name is still standing down the creek from Prosperity Village. Samuel Swart conducts a general store here. There is also a grist-mill, which is owned and operated by a Mr. Stockdale.

DUNNS STATION.

This place is located on the W. & W. R. R. and has one store. Carey Fulton is the general merchant.

Township officers: Justices of the peace, Cage Wood, W. I. Lindley; assessor, Joseph Day; collector, William Rutan; auditors, John Young, Lee Andrew and Miller Blackley; constable, Ezra Wolf.

The soil is well suited to farming and considerable attention is given to the raising of sheep and other kinds of live stock. The farmers in this township are prosperous.

There are no operations in either gas or oil in Morris Township. There is a fine vein of coal under the township, but no mines opened up.

About 1773, Demas Lindley and Jacob Cook, brothers-in-law, led a colony of 20 families from Morris County, N. J., to the southern part of Washington County, Pa. They were leaders in the defense against the Indians, a block-house being located on Lindley's place, near the present site of the town of Prosperity. In 1781 they were instrumental in the organization of the Presbyterian Church on Ten-Mile, the beginning of Upper and Lower Ten-Mile churches. They were both elders in the first church, Lindley having been an elder here and in New Jersey nearly 60 years.

His brothers, Caleb and Levi Lindley, also settled here, after the War of the Revolution. William, son of Levi, was 20 years or more justice of the peace in Anwell and Morris Townships, and was county commissioner at time of his death in 1855. His son, John Milton, was county surveyor of this county at the time of his death in 1858.

Rev. Jacob Lindley, D. D., the seventh son of Demas Lindley, was born in the block-house mentioned above, June 13, 1774. He attended Canonsburg Academy, afterwards Jefferson College; was one of the founders of the Franklin Literary Society there in 1797; later, graduated from Princeton College, New Jersey; ordained in 1803 and first installed at Waterford, O.

He opened the academy at Athens, Ohio, in 1808 and built up the college and Presbyterian Church there. He returned to this county and in 1830 supplied the pulpit of Upper Ten-Mile Congregation, which his ancestors had helped to organize. The preceding pastor, Rev. Cornelius Laughran, had been dismissed by the Washington Presbytery of Presbyterians after investigation of charges. The result was the introduction of the Cumberland Presbyterian preachers into this community and the establishment of churches of that denomination, Old Concord, Bethel and Ten-Mile. Rev. Jacob Lindley withdrew from Washington Presbytery just in time to escape a trial for being too friendly with the new denomination. He then joined the Cumberlands.

Upper Ten-Mile Presbyterian Church—This church, located in Prosperity, was at the first a constituent part of Ten-Mile Church organized August 15, 1781, with about 25 members.

Rev. Thaddeus Dodd, the founder, first visited the field in 1777, bringing his family. The organization was effected at the home of Jacob Cook. Rev. Dodd is said to have been the second Presbyterian minister if not the second minister to settle west of the Allegheny Mountains, the Rev. John McMillen having preceded him. Rev. Dodd established the first classic school west of the Allegheny Mountains in 1782. Ten-Mile Church and Lower Ten-Mile Church existed as one organization from August 15, 1781, to 1817, having two houses of

worship. In the spring of 1817 the two branches became two distinct bodies.

This church has had a number of able pastors, of whom Rev. T. N. Hartman is now serving in his third year. The present membership of the church is 205. There is a Sabbath School enrollment of 100, with E. L. Rutman, superintendent. The Christian Endeavor Society has a membership of 60, the Ladies' Missionary Society 40. Demas Lindley served as elder 62 years and Lewis Dille 54 years. The Sabbath School was organized about 1823 or 1825. The church has a good library. The first house of worship, a log structure on the site donated by Demas Lindley near the village of Prosperity, was built in 1790.

The second, a large frame building, erected in 1817 on the site of the first. This house served the congregation for 36 years. In 1854 it was removed and a third one of more modern architecture was erected. This house was destroyed by fire in January, 1860. In the following spring the present brick edifice was erected on the site of the former. The parsonage was erected in the spring of 1872 at a cost of \$2,900.

Mt. Zion M. E. Church was organized at an early date in the history of the county. The first house of worship was a log structure which was later torn down and replaced by a new building which was used for many years by the congregation. The present house, a frame structure erected in 1892, has a membership of 50. Rev. G. W. Anderson is pastor. There is a Sabbath School with Miss Flora Peden, superintendent; there is also an Epworth League.

The present board of stewards consists of Morris Craft and Hiram Day.

Rev. Mr. Anderson is also pastor of Stoney Point Church in East Finley Township.

Concord U. P. Church is located in this township.

There were in Morris Township in 1908: Schools, 7; teachers 7 (males 2, females 5); average number of months, 7; average salary of teachers per month, males \$46.00, females \$50.00; cost of each pupil per month, \$3.36; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 1½; estimated value of school property, \$10,000.

School directors of Morris Township in 1908: J. Wiley Day, president; F. B. Grimes, secretary; J. E. Andrews, treasurer; H. S. Craft, Homer Dille, Elymus Loughman.

ROADS.

In 1904 Morris Township had 80 miles of public roads.

The cash road tax was accepted in 1906. In 1908 the township road tax was 1¼ mills, the amount col-

lected being \$3,514.64; \$3,197.47 of this amount was expended in the same year.

No State or county roads have yet been constructed in this township, although the old plank road or Prosperity Pike, which was condemned as a toll road in 1906, is still in good condition. Two miles of Flinn road on the Prosperity-Dunn's Station Road has been approved by the grand jury, but the contract has not yet been let.

The valuation of real estate in Morris Township is \$1,850,992; value of personal property, \$68,890. There are 275 taxables.

The population of this township in 1850 was 1,688; in 1860, 1,148; in 1890, 1,076, and in 1900, 1,000.

The number of voters in 1850 was 366; in 1904, 238, and in 1908, 258.

MOUNT PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

This township was erected from Cecil, Canton, Hopewell and Smith, May 12, 1806. Its original boundaries were Cecil Township on the northeast, Chartiers on the southeast, Canton and Hopewell on the south, Cross Creek on the west, and Smith on the northwest; greatest length 9 miles, breadth $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Its present boundaries are Smith and Robinson Townships on the north; Cecil and Chartiers on the east; Chartiers, Canton and Hopewell on the south, and Smith and Cross Creek on the west. The township is drained by Raccoon Creek, Chartiers Creek and its tributaries, and the Middle Fork of Cross Creek. In the old Yohogania records the land near Hickory was called "the top of the diving ridge between Chartiers Creek, Cross and Raccoon Creeks."

This township is strong land and its many springs bursting forth from near its center form streams which run in every direction of the compass and reach the Ohio at greatly separated points. This township might properly be called the dome of the northern portion of Washington County. Farming, sheep raising and dairying are now carried on here. The fine woolled sheep of this region had a far-fame during the middle years of the last century and many highly bred animals were shipped to the Western States from the flocks of Alexander McCalmont and others. Some of the finest cattle in the county were reared on the farms near Hickory. John M. Miller, Esq., and his father, Thomas Miller, were among the leaders in Devon cattle, James M. Buchanan and others making a specialty of short-horn cattle. H. O. McKnight introduced in 1879 the Hereford cattle.

Among the earliest settlers in this township are the Rankins, Cherries, McGingins, McCarty's, Campbells and others whose descendants are still in the township, and a little later came the Lyles, McCalmonts, McCarrells,

Hendersons, Atchesons, Simpsons, Thompsons, Hughes and others.

Matthew Rankin settled as early as 1770. The commissioner for adjusting the claims to unpatented land in the county of Monongahela, Youghiogheny and Ohio certified in 1780, "that Matthew Rankin is entitled to 400 acres of land in Youghiogheny to include his settlement made in the year 1770. Also a right in pre-emption to 1,000 acres adjoining thereunto."

Although settled so early he did not get his lines officially marked by survey until 15 years later. This and other lands held by the Rankins and Cherries adjoined the Lund-Washington tract of 1,000 acres, on a part of which John R. Sleeth now resides, and which extended across the old Indian trail to land now occupied by Maxwell Work and Vance Smith's heirs in Smith Township.

Lund Washington, a relative of Gen. George Washington, obtained a patent for this land from the State of Virginia November 24, 1779, almost two years before Washington County was established and before Virginia made a compact with Pennsylvania. A warrant had been granted to David Kennedy for 2,000 acres in consideration of his military services in the war between Great Britain and France. This was bought by William Crawford and assigned to Washington. An ejectment proceeding was brought by Lund Washington's lessee against John and William Rankin in a contest for a part of this land to December Term, 1784, of Washington County.

This action at law did not cause as much excitement as the action which George Washington started at the same term to eject settlers from portions of his 2,813 acres on Miller's Run. He visited this township at the close of the War of the Revolution and on the 20th day of September offered to accept from the settlers on the land 20 shillings per acre, or give a 999-year lease. He dined at David Reeds, after which he made the following statement in his diary:

"Calling upon them as they stood, James Scott, William Stewart, Thomas Lapsley, James McBride, Briece McGeechin, Thomas Biggar, David Reed, William Hillis, Samuel McBride, Duncan McGeechin, Matthew Johnson, John Reed and John Glen—they severally answered that they meant to stand suit and abide the issue of the law."

The conqueror won by relying on a patent from the State of Virginia, similar to the title of Lund Washington's. Gen. George Washington's diary of this trip has been published by Archer Butler Hulbert in book entitled "Washington and the West" (1905).

The descendants of the above named farmers, of whom there are many now in this county, can point with pride to the fact that Gen. Washington knew better

than to attempt to transact any business with them on the Sabbath day.

This township was one of the earliest to adopt and establish a high school which has been continued since 1900. Music has been taught throughout the township schools since 1898 by a teacher specially employed for that purpose.

The school directors are W. E. Rankin, L. M. Morgan, S. A. Farrar, J. C. Layton, D. I. Peacock and W. H. McPeake.

HICKORY.

Hickory is the chief town of Mt. Pleasant Township, with a population in 1900 of 237. The town is centrally located and is ten miles northwest of Washington and 21 6-10 miles from the city of Pittsburg. From Hickory, township roads radiate out in all directions. Hickory is a very old town and received its name at the time the State Road was laid out through the forest. The party laying out the road were stopped here by the deep snow and named the place from a large hickory tree at which they temporarily left their sled. Hickory has been a business point for many years and from 1860 to 1866 agricultural fairs were held here. About July 2, 1904, the first passenger train on the Wabash and Pittsburg Railroad entered the place, thus giving it its first railway connection with the outside world. This has proved a healthy stimulus to its growth. The town contains four stores, a National Bank, a wagon-maker's and blacksmith's shop, a church, a large high school, two livery stables, a hotel conducted by William Morrow, and Bell telephone connections. Dr. Edward Swartz serves the public as dentist. The physicians are Joseph McElroy, Everette Conner and David McCarell; funeral director, E. N. Phillips.

WESTLAND.

This small mining town is located two miles southeast of Hickory and near the line of Mt. Pleasant and Chartiers Townships. It is on a railroad spur leading out from the Chartiers Valley Railroad.

PRIMROSE.

Primrose is the name of a station and small village on the Panhandle Railroad on the northern edge of the township. There is a store located at this place.

Mt. Pleasant Township in 1908 had 16 schools and 17 teachers, (8 males and 9 females); average number of months taught, 7 3-16; average salary of teachers per month, males \$59.38, females \$51.11; cost of each pupil per month, \$2.42; total enrollment, 493; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes is 2; estimated value of school property, \$25,000.

Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian Church is situated near the town of Hickory and is a very old organization, dating back, according to the best records obtainable, to about the year 1795. It is tradition that the congregation at first for several years worshipped in a tent. The Presbytery at Buffalo, in December, 1801, "agreed that a place of worship for the people of Mt. Pleasant should be established on the land of James Ross," and in the summer of 1803 the first church building was erected by the congregation. During the 114 years of its existence but four pastors have held the charge. The first was Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D., a native of Scotland, who was installed pastor of Mt. Pleasant and Burgettstown congregations May 3, 1809, and who served until September, 1812. After a vacancy of seven years Rev. Alexander Dounan, also from Scotland, became pastor of the same charge May 28, 1819, and so continued until April 20, 1852. Rev. Joseph Russell, the third pastor, served from April 28, 1853, to his death, December 16, 1861. The fourth and last pastor, Rev. W. A. McCounell, D. D., served from July 4, 1865 to the early part of the present year, 1909, and is still assisting in the work of the church. Rev. Chas. Stanekard is considering a call issued to him by this congregation.

This church in 1902 established a mission at Westland and is building a chapel. This mission has grown under the supervision of Miss Romanie Russell.

Referring to the first house of worship, Dr. McCounell says, in his history of the church, "This was a log structure, and judging by the amount of whisky required for its erection, must have been of somewhat imposing dimensions."

The second building was of brick and was erected in 1834. This building was in use until 1868. The third and present building dates from the year last mentioned. Its cost was about \$13,000. Since then a considerable amount of money has been spent in improvements. The church now has 230 members, with a Sabbath enrollment of 225, including officers and teachers. The Sabbath School was formally organized in 1866, a Sunday morning class, however, having been previously organized about 1852 and instructed by A. W. Thompson, a theological student and a member of the congregation.

Mt. Prospect Presbyterian Church is located on high ground in Mt. Pleasant Township, ten miles north of Washington and one mile west of Hickory. It was organized in 1825. The first pastor was Rev. David Hervey, who served from December, 1828, to April, 1835, since which time the pulpit has been filled by many prominent ministers. The tenth and present pastor, Rev. James Erskine Miller, took charge July 1, 1905, and was installed in the following September. The church now numbers 230 members. The Woman's Foreign and Home Mission Societies have added much to the interest

and contributions of this church. The present session consists of James R. Lyle, Jacob F. McDowell, E. G. Emery, John H. Miller, James F. Hill and John P. White.

The congregation has had three houses of worship. The first, a frame building, was erected in 1825, and cost about \$2,000, though much of the work was done by members of the church, which reduced the amount paid out. This building served the congregation until 1861. The second building, a brick structure, was erected in 1861 at a cost of about \$8,000. It was destroyed by fire on the 23d of March, 1871. The third or present building was erected at a cost of about \$10,000. It is a brick structure. The parsonage, which is a frame building, was erected in 1866 and with additions cost about \$2,300.

Six ministers have gone from the congregation, D. R. Campbell, James Allison, William Fulton, W. R. Vincent, David Hughes and McNary Forsyth.

The Sabbath School was organized in the spring of 1829. Including all departments it has an enrollment at the present time of 235; superintendent, A. D. McCarrell.

Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church was organized by Rev. Dittmer, of Carnegie, Pa., during the summer of 1857. There were at first fifty communicant members, which number has since been increased to ninety. Services were held for a time in the old school building—McCarrells—in the vicinity of the church. The Sunday School has about forty members. The church edifice, which cost about \$1,200, is a neat frame structure, beautifully located two and a half miles west of Hickory, near McGugiu station of the Wabash Railroad. The parsonage, located a few rods from the church, is valued at about \$1,200. The present pastor is J. W. Born, who has served since July 4, 1897. Trustees—Fred Carl, Otto Carl, and William Kaste. Many Germans have located near this church and are substantially engaged in farming and dairying.

The first deep well in Washington County was drilled by the Magara Oil Co. (C. D. Robbins et al.), in 1880, two and a half miles southwest of Hickory. The gas ignited and burned for several years without control, making a favorite picnic resort and a light which assisted night travelers in parts of three states. This township has furnished untold millions of feet of gas to the heavy pipe lines leading to Pittsburg and the lines of lighter pressure leading to Stenbenville.

This township has not produced as much oil as several others nearby. Its first oil well was drilled in 1889. Upon the William Conner heirs' farm north of Hickory several others were drilled at that time. Fifteen years later some excitement was again created by some good

wells upon lands of John H. MacCalmont and others north of the Conner farm. The pool was not large. Some good wells have been operated near Primrose, the station on the Pan Handle Railroad in the northeastern corner of the township.

Four wells drilled for gas in 1890 near Gretua, along the southeastern line of the township, produced oil in the "Big Injun sand," at about 1,600 feet. The oil from one of these on the McDowell farm flowed over the derrick and ran across the adjoining farm into the stream. The oil was cased off by the gas company in order to get the gas which was afterward found and produced from the "fifth sand" at a depth of 2,500 to 2,600 feet, and from the "Gordon sand" at a lesser depth.

WESTLAND.

Westland is located in Mt. Pleasant Township, on the line of Chartiers Township, two miles southeast of Hickory. This place has grown up as a result of the coal mining operations. Midland mines No. 2 and No. 3 are operated at Westland. The coal operations began about 1901. These are drift mines with a vein of coal five feet thick. They are owned by the Midland Coal Co., but of late have been operated by the Pittsburg Coal Co. The mines have a capacity of about 1,300 tons and accommodations for about 400 men.

This place is reached by a branch of the Chartiers Valley Railroad, operated by the Pennsylvania lines. The Federal Supply Co. conducts a large general store, in addition to which there are several stores conducted by foreigners. There is at Westland a lodge of the I. O. O. F. and a mission sustained by Mt. Pleasant U. P. Church. Dr. W. J. Shidler is the local physician. Though Westland is the name by which the village is known, Midland is the name given the mines by the Midland Coal Co., which operates No. 1 Mine in the adjoining township of Chartiers.

The Carnegie Coal Co. operates what is known as the Cargenie mines at Mt. Pleasant Township, the capacity of which is about 600 tons a day. Robert Burgan is president of the company. This mine was opened up for operations about 1902. The coal is the Pittsburg vein, about five feet in thickness. There is a company store and several smaller stores at this place.

This Carnegie Coal Company is located in the northern end of the township, one mile west of Primrose Station, and operates coal purchased from the McCarty's, Georges, Campbells and S. Farrer.

The Pittsburg vein of coal does not crop out anywhere in this township except near Westland and near Primrose, a station on the P. C. C. & St. L. (or Pan Handle) R. R. The coal near Hickory, the center of this township, is considered excellent steam coal and in Novem-

ber, 1904, some farmers received \$275 per acre for a tract of several hundred acres. This coal was purchased by one of the largest coal companies in the world for an investment and is not being developed.

The Pittsburg Coal Company purchased the Pittsburg vein of coal underlying nearly all the farms in Mt. Pleasant Township, but there is yet some coal unsold lying along the railway line familiarly called "The Wabash."

There is on the McKnight farm, about three miles south from Hickory, a coal mine which was opened up by residents of Ohio about 1899. The mine has not been in operation for some time owing to the difficulty in controlling the water in the mine. More recently this property has been acquired by the Pittsburg Coal Co., and an entrance is being drilled from Midland No. 3 for the purpose of taking out the coal.

The W. H. McPeak mill at Hickory is the only mill in the township in operation. It has been the property of Mr. W. H. McPeak for thirty-five years. It was originally a sawmill, but Mr. McPeak has added a chop mill. The mill has been in operation about eighty-five years and was erected by Samuel Jordan. It is operated by steam power as there is no stream on the high ground at Hickory.

Mt. Pleasant Township has about one and one-fourth miles of Sprowls Road—from Hickory to Mount Prospect Church—and one-half mile paved with brick by the progressive township supervisors. W. H. McPeak was one of the earliest and strongest advocates of brick roads.

This township recently added 900 feet of brick road extending from the Sprowls road past the Mt. Prospect Church and parsonage. The roadbed is ten feet eight inches wide, of brick, including brick or tile curb nine by twelve inches set on end. Two feet of broken limestone is rolled in outside the curb. The road was laid under the direct supervision of J. W. Hervey, who acted at the urgent solicitation of the supervisors, D. C. Miller,

Samuel Farrer and Frank Miller. The roadbed was laid by making as little excavation and change of grade as possible. The pitch from center to sides is about two inches. As soon as the bed was smoothed cinders were laid, rolled, leveled and rerolled until grade was established and firm. Side trenches were dug, curb set and brick laid and rolled, with the usual loose sand top dressing.

The total cost was \$2.15 per running foot, which is at the rate of \$11,352 per mile for a brick road which promises to be much less expensive to maintain than the top dressing of fine limestone much-used recently in Washington County. It should be remarked that this roadbed required but little expense in grading because the ground was almost level. Mr. Hervey agrees that under economic management the township can build brick roads at less than \$2.15 per foot. The 7,500 feet of Sprowls road or State highway, built in this township in 1905, cost the same price per foot, and is fourteen to sixteen feet of stone with road graded twenty-four feet wide.

The township by vote adopted the all cash system of collecting road tax, and in 1908 levied three and three-fourths mills tax for roads, and collected \$13,121.47.

The valuation of real estate in Mt. Pleasant Township amounts to \$3,592,746; personal property, \$146,605; number of taxables, 719.

The population of this township in 1850 was 1,254; in 1860, 1,348; in 1890, 1,487; and in 1900, 1,551.

In 1850 the number of voters was 281, in 1904 they numbered 521, and in 1908, 625.

The Hickory National Bank organized August 25, 1904, was the first bank to occupy this township and supply a need. Its first officials were J. A. Ray, president; R. M. Wilson and W. F. Caldwell, vice-presidents; and Robert R. Hays, cashier. In four years, with a capital of \$25,000, it has increased its surplus almost 400% and raised its deposits from \$109,450 to \$133,790. Its loans are now almost \$141,000.

CHAPTER XXX.

History of North Franklin, North Strabane, Nottingham, Peters and Robinson Townships.

NORTH FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Franklin Township was established out of parts of Canton and Morris Townships, August 13, 1855. Originally it was included in Amwell. It was bounded on the north by Canton, Washington and South Strabane, on the east by Washington Borough, South Strabane and Amwell Townships, on the south by Morris, and on the west by East Finley and Buffalo Townships. The northern part of old Franklin was formerly in Canton and the southern part was formerly Morris. On February 8, 1892, Franklin Township was divided into two townships, which are called respectively North and South Franklin.

North Franklin Township is bounded by Canton Township and Washington Borough on the north; South Strabane and Amwell Townships on the east; South Franklin on the south, and Buffalo on the west.

North Franklin has five schools, and five teachers (males 1, females 4); average number of months taught, 8; average salary of teachers per month, males \$60.00, females \$50.00; cost of each pupil per month, \$2.35; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 3; estimated value of school property, \$5,000.

School directors: W. T. Ellwood, president; W. McK. Smith, secretary; R. S. Winters, treasurer (non-resident); John Gabby, Baker DeNormandie, Samuel, Hazlet, John T. McKennan.

This township has many nice homes and good farms though it is a small township. General farming and gardening chiefly occupy the attention of its citizens. There are several farmers with large flocks of sheep. The soil is underlaid with a vein of coal of an estimated thickness of from six to seven feet, which has not yet been developed to any commercial extent. Oil and gas explorations have been successfully conducted for the past twenty-four years. Oil was struck in this township in 1886. The first oil well was located on the William A. Gabby farm, in what was known as the shallow sand. The first production was in July, 1886, and about six months later oil was found in the Gordon sand.

There are no churches in this township, but there is a Sabbath School at Belleview, which is under the care of the Third Presbyterian Church of Washington.

On the top of Gallows Hill, at the southern edge of Washington Borough, is located the LeMoyne Crematory, which was the first crematory built in the United States, it being erected in 1876 at his own expense by Dr. F. Julius LeMoyne, as a lesson in sanitation. According to the terms of his will none save residents of Washington County can be cremated here. Up to the present time forty bodies have been cremated here.

This township has adopted the cash road tax system. There is about three-quarters of a mile of Flinn pike or county road, but no state highway, though a petition was filed for that purpose about three years ago. About three miles of the Prosperity Pike is in this township, this being the old plank road freed from toll.

Trinity Hall, a military school for boys was established in 1879 by W. W. Smith. It was discontinued in 1906, after his death. It is a most beautiful location at the southwestern side of Washington and none of the twenty or thirty boys who made their home on these grounds for a year or more during any part of the above period will ever forget their pleasant surroundings.

In 1904 there were thirteen miles of public roads in North Franklin Township. The cash road tax was accepted in 1908. The road tax in 1908 was two mills and \$2,500 was collected.

In this township is one of the best Flinn roads of the county, the Water Works Road. The Prosperity Pike is also in good condition in most places. The Water Works Road construction is about 3,700 feet in length, twelve feet in width of stone and twenty-four feet in width of grading. It was constructed in 1907-8 by N. C. Hunter, the cost for construction work being \$8,754.58 and for engineering \$457.73.

The real estate valuation of North Franklin Township amounts to \$834,012; personal property is \$32,785; number of taxables, 1,950. The population in 1900 was 880. The number of voters in the township in 1904 was 209, and in 1908 was 235.

Township officials (1909): Tax collector, Marshall Cox, Daniel Moser; road master, Ira Baldwin; supervisors, Julius LeMoynes, Marshall Cox, Howard Warne; justices of the peace, Grant Campbell, William McK. Smith.

The Washington and Waynesburg Railroad (narrow-gauge) runs along the eastern edge of this township and circles part way through it.

The Wahash Railroad has surveyed a line through the center of this township to Prosperity, paralleling the Prosperity plank road. The contractors brought machinery on the ground to begin excavations, but after waiting over winter shipped their property away.

The Washington Cemetery, lying wholly in this township has one of the grandest views and most appropriate locations of any cemetery in the State. Its outlook over the town of Washington, far below, and along historic Catfish and Chartiers Creek Valleys is one of great beauty. The cemetery company was incorporated in 1853 and began by purchasing twenty-five acres on top of the hill. In 1882 it had sixty-eight acres. Its location and good management has made necessary large additions to its land. William Crosby, a native of Scotland, has been the capable superintendent for many years. The present directors are Boyd Crumrine, Esq., Dr. W. R. Thompson, Hon. E. F. Acheson, Alexander M. Brown, Samuel M. Templeton, John W. Seaman and James K. Mitchell.

This township supplies the water for the town of Washington. The four large lakes of the Citizen's Water Company add much to the beauty of the scenery along the roads which this company has assisted in improving. The pump station which fills the reservoir is near the location of the old August County Court House of Virginia origin. The large reservoir from which the pressure is obtained is on one of the highest hills overlooking Washington.

Bradford's Mill, formerly owned by David Bradford, Esq., of Whiskey Insurrection fame, stood close to the pump station. It was last operated by Mr. Hugh Wilson, father of ex-Recorder, S. L. Wilson.

About 1790 two boats loaded with flour went down this creek from Canonsburg to the Ohio River near Pittsburg in twelve hours. Two years later the Legislature declared Chartier Creek, from its mouth to David Bradford's Mill (the present pump station of the Citizens' Water Company of Washington, Pa.) to be a public highway for boats and rafts, and all natural and artificial obstructions were required to be removed.

The hill called "Mount Wheeler" on the farm of William Coursin, near Point Lookout schoolhouse, in the southeast corner of the township is one of the highest points in the county. Upon its top is a stone station set by the U. S. Geological Surveyors, and from this

point is a most beautiful view of Washington, about four miles distant. Nearby, a little south of Mount Wheeler, but in the adjoining township, is Chambers dam, long looked upon as an ideal location for a quiet summer retreat.

NORTH STRABANE TOWNSHIP.

The twelfth of the original townships which were organized July 15, 1781, was called Strabane. It was bounded by Cecil and Peters Townships on the north; Nottingham and Fallowfield on the east; Bethlehem on the south, and Cecil on the west. It embraced a part of Canton Township. In September, 1785, there was filed with the court a petition by the citizens of the town of Washington, asking that it be set apart as a separate district from Strabane Township. The request was granted and confirmed in February, 1786, making the town a separate voting district for electing its own justice of the peace.

On October 7, 1831, the township was again divided into North and South Strabane Townships. Chartiers and Little Chartiers Creeks drained the Township. The town of Washington was originally in this township. Somerset Township took a part of Strabane lands in 1782 and Canton a part in 1791.

North Strabane Township is bounded on the north by Cecil and Peters Townships; on the east by Peters and Nottingham; on the south by Somerset and South Strabane, and on the west by Chartiers Township and Canonsburg and Huston Boroughs. South Canonsburg was struck off from North Strabane May 10, 1897. The greatest length of the township is six miles; breadth six and a half miles.

In this township resided Col. George Morgan, who died in 1810 on "Morganza Farm," two miles below Canonsburg. He was appointed in 1776 as Indian agent, with headquarters at Pittsburg. He enjoyed the full confidence of the Red Men, owing to his fair methods of dealing with them. He won renown as a soldier, being an officer in the U. S. army. He also received a gold medal from the Philadelphia Agricultural Society for promoting agriculture, which is said to have been the first premium of the kind ever awarded in America.

Chartiers Presbyterian Church is located one mile south of Canonsburg, and by a division of the township is in North Strabane. It is supposed that this church was organized by Dr. John McMillen soon after his ordination in 1776. He continued as pastor until April 21, 1830. His successors have been as follows: Rev. Lemuel F. Leake, 1831-1843; Rev. Alexander B. Brown, Rev. Robert White, and Rev. Joseph Wilson, from 1843-1851; Rev. William Ewing, released in 1870; Rev. Robert S. Morton (called in 1870 but declined the charge after holding same at his option six months, after

which the pulpit was vacant for three years); Rev. Matthew H. Bradley, 1874-1884; Rev. John F. Hill, D. D. 1884-January 1, 1907 (now resides in Canonsburg); Rev. Murray G. Reiter, ninth and present pastor, installed September 27, 1907.

The membership of the church is now about 200, twenty-four of this number having recently united with the church through the mission at Manifold, a nearby mining town. During the past year the old church building, some sixty years old, has been overhauled and changed very much in the interests of utility and beauty. The stoves in the isles have been removed and a coal heater placed in the basement. Gas lights have been installed in place of the oil lamps. The walls have been decorated with paper and the whole interior painted and grained in light oak. The old style wooden seats were not removed but were altered so that they are very much more comfortable. The work done on the interior of the building shows good taste, and while the building is very much beautified, yet that quaint appearance is still conserved to the historic old church. Friends of the church are glad to know that the building and the grounds are being so well kept by those who worship there today, for many sacred memories cluster about the historic Chartiers church.

A new parsonage has been erected just by the church, on a piece of ground donated by the Jones Brothers, of the Pittsburg-Buffalo Coal Co. The building is a plain, but handsome, modern structure of brick, with eight rooms. It is fitted up with all the conveniences—water, bath, heater, gas for lights, etc. The building cost about \$5,000. The Sabbath School membership is 150. The school is wide awake under the leadership of Mr. Robert L. Muncie and able helpers.

This township is occupied by many prosperous farmers and considerable attention is given to stock raising. The Berry family, to which county commissioner John A. Berry belongs has been prominently connected with the breeding of Black Top Spanish Merino sheep.

While the surface of the land is rolling, there is but little that is not suited to agricultural purposes. The township is underlaid with the Pittsburg vein of coal, and many operations are conducted in the vicinity of Canonsburg. The first oil well in this township was drilled in 1884.

The first gas marketed from this township was drilled in on the Linn Bros.' and the Templeton Bros.' farms. The villages are Wyland, Linden, Thomas, Gilkeson and Murray Hill.

WYLAND.

Wyland has two stores conducted by J. B. McClure & Son and J. H. Laird, respectively. This village is located on the B. & O. Railroad. A mill known as Pease

Mill formerly stood near the location of Wyland Station.

LINDEN.

Linden, formerly known as Beck's Mills, is located a little east of the center of North Strabane Township and has one store conducted by G. M. Lyon; also a splendid brick high school.

Paul Froman, who also has a mill at Parkinson's (now Monongahela City), owned a mill on the East Fork of Chartiers Creek, at or near the present site of Linden, and sold it with 400 acres to Dorsey Pentacost in 1777. This was the neighborhood which, extending over to Canon's, was known as the Chartiers, Chirtee and "Shirtee Settlement." From about this mill came the retainers who assisted Dr. John Counolly in trying to hold this region for Virginia in and following the year 1774, and who attempted the life of the Delaware sachem, Killbuck, on Killbuck Island in 1782. Dorsey Pentacost became one of them after his purchase and arrival in Washington County. They were known as "Pentacost's Banditti," by the Pennsylvania adherents.

Another saw and grist mill, run by Andrew Coe in 1796, was about two miles down the creek from Linden, at the crossing of the old Pittsburg drove road, and J. Struthers had at that time a fulling mill, saw and grist mills on the same road, two miles east of "McMillen's Presbyterian Meeting House," and three from Canonsburg.

A very ancient Indian mound, with flints, mussel shells, and other interesting relics, is on the Haines farm close to the Chartiers Presbyterian Church.

There are two practicing physicians in this township: Dr. W. W. Weygandt and Dr. D. A. Hootman.

The Pittsburg and Buffalo Coal Company, located near Canonsburg, operates in this township.

THOMAS.

The village of Thomas is located eleven miles north-east of Washington on the B. & O. R. R., near the corner of Nottingham and Peters Townships, and was laid out by J. M. Thomas in 1874. There is one general store which was conducted for thirty years by Mr. J. M. Thomas, and a number of beautiful homes in this village.

The cash road tax was accepted by North Strabane Township in the year 1906. The road tax in 1908 was 5 mills, and amounted to \$15,540.24.

A State highway from Canonsburg in the direction of Pittsburg has been constructed to a point beyond Morganza and Murray Hill. It is expected to be carried forward immediately to the Allegheny County line. Aside from this, little road construction has been done by the county or State in this township.

This was the first piece of brick road built in this county. Prisoners from the county jail worked on its construction, the first labor ever done in the county by prisoners away from the county buildings.

There are five and a half miles of State road in this township, constructed of stone and one and a half mile of road paved with brick. The B. & O. Railroad passes through the southeastern part of the township. The Chartiers Valley Railroad and the Washington & Pittsburg electric line along the northwest side. A railroad survey has recently been made from Van Eman Station and Eighty-four to Marianna. There is a log building standing on the farm now owned by Mr. O. C. C. Pollock, in which it is said the Rev. John McMillen preached. The building is of hewed logs and hewed rafters.

The following are the present township officials: Justices of the peace, J. B. McBride, J. D. Pease; assessor, David Templeton; collector, G. M. Lyons; supervisors, R. J. Mathers, J. H. Hixon, J. H. Fife; clerk, R. D. McClure; auditors, John White, J. G. Hanna, H. C. Mellvaine; constable, A. W. Bush.

North Strabane Township has a real estate valuation of \$3,074,365; the valuation of personal property is \$105,015; number of taxables is 459. The population of this township in 1850 was 1,210; in 1860 it was 1,213; in 1890, 1,492; and in 1900, 1,278. The township had 240 voters in 1850; 359 in 1904; and 447 in 1908.

There were in 1908 in this township, schools 10, teachers 12 (males 5, females 7); average number of months taught, 8; average salary of teachers per month, males \$66.00, females \$50.00; cost of each pupil per month, \$2.40; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 1½; estimated value of school property, \$14,500. The present school directors are R. J. Dunn, president; Dr. W. W. Weygandt, secretary; J. W. Donaldson, treasurer; T. B. Hixon, W. P. McConnell, J. C. Fulton.

Canonsburg United Presbyterian Church, known now also as the Greenside Avenue Church, worshipping in Canonsburg, met for organization in 1830 in a tent on the bluff overlooking the creek at the Washington and Pittsburg Turnpike crossing, just below and outside the Borough of Canonsburg. It then became the Speers Spring Associate Reformed Church, as organized by the Monongahela Presbytery. The long, low brick church stood on the bank to the right of the creek bridge from 1832 until the congregation moved into their new building in Canonsburg in 1886.

NOTTINGHAM TOWNSHIP.

This township was organized July 15, 1781. It was then bounded on the north by Peters Township; on the east by the Monongahela River; on the south by Fal-

lowfield Township; and on the west by Strabane Township. Its present boundaries are Peters on the north, Union and Carroll on the east, Fallowfield and Somerset on the south, and North Strabane on the west. It is centrally distant east from Washington Borough thirteen miles. The township is drained by Peters Creek on the north and Mingo and Little Mingo Creeks on the south. Its greatest length is six miles, breadth four miles. Dunningsville, a small village, is located in the township, on the head waters of Peters Creek.

There were in Nottingham Township in 1908: Schools, 8; teachers, 8 (males 3, females 5); average number of months taught, 8; average salary of teachers per month, males \$55.00, females \$55.00; cost of each pupil per month, \$2.12; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 2½; estimated value of school property, \$15,200.

School directors of Nottingham Township: Henry Johnson, president; W. H. McNarry, secretary; John McCombs, treasurer; A. M. Withrow, David Thomas, William Kammerer.

In 1904 Nottingham Township had 135 miles of public highway, ranking third among the townships of the county with respect to its road mileage. The cash road tax was accepted in 1907. In 1908 the township road tax was three and one-fourth mills and amounted to \$6,668.55. No State or county roads have yet been constructed in this township.

Fairview Presbyterian Church, located at Munn town, was organized February 24, 1860. It is an Old School Presbyterian Church. The first pastor was Rev. John Ewing. Rev. Alexander Brown has been pastor since 1894. The church has 160 members and a Sabbath School with a membership of ninety, A. C. Horner, superintendent. The present Board of Elders is composed of J. A. Crawford and Samuel Oller. There is a Ladies' Home Missionary Society and a Young People's Missionary Society. The present building, erected in 1860, is a frame structure, and the first house of worship erected by this congregation.

Mt. Prospect U. P. Church was organized near Munn town in 1860. At first the pulpit was filled by supplies, but since 1864 the church has had a number of pastors. In July, 1890, the present pastor, Rev. George Reed Murray, was installed. The congregation has a membership numbering 144. Chatham G. Matthews is superintendent of the Sabbath School; highest enrollment 107. There is a Ladies' Missionary Society and a Young People's Christian Union. The present house of worship is a frame structure and was the first erected.

Board of Elders: James Harvey McMurray, Chatham G. Matthews, James McNarry, John M. Watson (died June, 1909).

Edwards Chapel M. E. Church is an old congregation, organized at an early date in this township. The first house of worship was a brick structure. The present, which succeeded it, is a frame building. Rev. King is pastor.

Wrights M. E. Chapel—There is a M. E. Church at Venetia (a brick structure, Rev. King, pastor) in the northeastern part of the township. It was originally intended for a Baptist Church, but Enoch Wright, the builder, became a Methodist in 1835, because of the Baptists arguments about sects. The building and lot were devised by him to his only son, Rev. Joseph Wright, grandfather of Mrs. Joseph M. Shrigs, now of Washington, Pa. Rev. Joseph Wright devised this church property to the Methodist church for as long as it may be kept free from debt.

The citizens of this township are interested chiefly in agriculture, since coal oil and gas have not been developed here. The township, however, is underlaid with the Pittsburg vein of coal. There are many successful farmers in this township, as evidenced by the splendid homes, barns and other improvements. There is a considerable profit realized from sheep and other live stock.

Township officials: Justices of the peace, E. F. Hyde, Matthew Johnston; assessor, John Dornou; assistant assessor, William Stewart; collector, Hall Caesber; auditors, Wheeler McClure, John Lusk, Herbert Caesber; supervisors, John McDonald, David McClure, Curtis Myers.

Andrew McDonald, who preceded Rev. E. F. Hyde as justice of the peace, served twenty-five years.

Joseph Kammerer, general merchant at Kammerer, has served about fifty years as postmaster, and is said to be the oldest postmaster in Washington County. Kammerer, on the Monongahela (Williamsport) pike, was one of the best known points in the eastern end of this county from 1841, when it was known as "Dutch John's," until the present time. Kammerer's mill and distillery were kept up until recent years.

There is a general store in Nottingham Township near the line of Peters Township at Venetia, conducted by Lee McCormick.

The above are the only stores in Nottingham Township.

This township was a hot-bed of opposition to the excise tax on distilleries in 1793-4. The names of David Hamilton, Esq., Benjamin Barkinson and others were held up as heroes in the battle for freedom from unjust taxation—a battle led by the unseen "Tom, the Tinker."

Munntown is now known as Thomas. It is a prominent station on the B. & O. Railroad, which bounds Nottingham Township on the north. The station was named for James M. Thomas.

The real estate valuation of Nottingham Township amounts to \$2,023,639; personal property, \$52,765. There

are 232 taxables. In 1850 the population numbered 1,008; in 1860 it was 916; in 1890, 1,087; and in 1900, 1,179. The number of voters in this township in 1850 was 218. In 1904 there were 325 voters, and in 1908, 241.

PETERS TOWNSHIP.

Peters Township was the tenth of the thirteen original townships formed by the trustees authorized to divide the county into townships on or before July 1, 1781. Peters originally embraced the present township of Peters, the northern part of Union Township, and that part of Allegheny County south and west of the Monongahela River and east of Chartiers Creek. The original boundaries of Peters Township were the Monongahela River on the north and east, Nottingham on the south, and Cecil on the west.

In September, 1784, a petition was presented to the court asking a division of the township. It was confirmed by the Supreme Executive Council November 21, 1786. This division formed Diekinson Township, which was carved out off the northern part of Peters Township and continued as a part of Washington County until it was assigned to Allegheny County, when that county was erected in 1788.

In 1789 the territory of Peters Township was further reduced by the extension of Allegheny County southward to its present boundary between Chartiers Creek and the Monongahela River. In 1834 the township was reduced to its present boundaries by the formation of Union Township from Nottingham and Peters. The present boundaries of Peters Township are Allegheny County on the north, Union Township on the east, Nottingham and North Strabane Townships on the south, and North Strabane and Cecil Townships on the west.

It is drained on the west by Chartiers Creek and its tributaries, and on the south by Peters Creek and its tributaries. The Chartiers Valley Railroad and the B. & O. Railroad follow parts of the western and southern boundaries, respectively.

The real estate valuation of Peters Township amounts to \$2,256,248; value of personal property, \$76,590; number of taxables, 457. There was a population of 924 in this township in the year 1850; in 1860 it numbered 934; in 1890, 1,225; and in 1900, 1,596. The number of voters in 1850 was 209. In 1904 these had increased to 356, and in 1908 to 387.

Farming and dairying are carried on to a very considerable extent.

The Pittsburg vein of coal is exposed and mined in this township. The outcrop of the Pittsburg Coal follows both sides of Peters Creek below Venetia. On Peters Creek it can be developed by drifting. On Peters Creek the thickness of the lower division of the Pittsburg

coal is five and one-half to six feet and the upper division of coal seam, six to twelve inches. The clay averages a little less than a foot in thickness. The Red-stone coal lies from twenty to eighty feet above the Pittsburg seam. At several points in the vicinity of Hackett and Finleyville it has been opened in country banks and in one instance a thickness of forty inches was measured. This bank was directly above the Nottingham Mine. The interval to the Pittsburg seam here is seventy feet. This coal may possibly be the Sewickley, but the interval from the Sewickley to the Pittsburg is usually as much as from eleven to 150 feet, and is rarely known to be less than 100 feet.

In 1850 the registration of voters for Peters Township was 209, in 1903 it was 416, and in 1908 it was 387.

In 1900 the number of taxables was 451; in 1908 it was 457. In 1850 the population of Peters Township was 924; in 1860 it was 934; in 1890, 1,225, and in 1900, 1,596.

The total value of real estate of the township is \$2,256,248. It is interesting to note that Peters Township valuation in 1788 was 121 pounds, 15 shillings.

RAILROADS.

The Pittsburg Southern Railroad was constructed along the southern border of Peters Township in 1879. It was at this time a narrow gauge railroad. Afterward, on January 7, 1885, this company was sold to and came under the management of the B. & O. Railroad, and was connected with the branch of the B. & O. running from Washington to Wheeling, formerly known as the Old Hempfield Railroad.

The Chartiers Valley branch of the P. C. C. & St. L. Railroad follows the northwestern boundary of Peters Township. It was incorporated originally as the Chartiers Valley Railroad, and backed by local capital. The company became financially embarrassed and the unfinished railroad was sold to and completed by the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1871 and leased to the P. C. C. & St. L. Railway Company.

The Pittsburg and Washington trolley line, operated by the Pittsburg Railways Company, leaves the main Chartiers Valley beyond Murray Hill in North Strabane Township and traverses the northwestern part of Peters Township going through Thompsonville.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has made surveys for a branch from Hill's Station on the Chartiers Valley road up, Brush Run by way of Thompsonville to McMurray. The Oliver interests own a large coal field in Peters Township, which it is proposed to develop.

The West Side Belt Line has surveyed an extension of its road from a point near Snowden, in Allegheny County, up Peters Creek along the southern boundary

of Peters Township by way of Gastonville, Finleyville and Venetia, and thence south by Kammerer's, Bentleyville and Scenery Hill to Zollarsville. This line will tap the Johnetta coal field. The West Side Belt Line Company was purchased by Gould interests in 1904.

By referring to the early road dockets, we find that the following roads were indexed as wholly or partly in Peters Township: McKee's Ferry to Peters Creek Meeting House in 1783; Baley's Mill to Fort Pitt in 1782; Small's Mill to Bausman's Ferry 1884; near Baley's Mill to Devore's Ferry to McKee's Ferry 1788; Perry's Ferry and Washington Road to McDonald's Landing 1790; Joseph Beeler's to Walter Buchanan's Mill 1796.

ROADS.

In 1906 Peters Township passed the cash road tax to supply the place of the work road tax. For 1908 the road tax is 3 mills, and the total amount collected, \$6,694.19. At the end of the year 1903 Peters Township had fifty-five miles of public highway. There have been no county or State roads constructed in this township.

The towns of Bower Hill, McMurray and Thompsonville are located within the township. Crouch, Venetia, Anderson and Hackett are stations on the B. & O. Railroad.

THOMPSONVILLE.

Moses and John Thompson settled on the present site of Thompsonville in 1814. They opened a store and also carried on a considerable trade between New Orleans and Pittsburg. The first postoffice in the township was established about 1815 at Thompsonville, and Moses Thompson was appointed first postmaster. The Pittsburg Railways finished the construction of their trolley line from Pittsburg to Washington in February, 1909. Thompsonville is a station on this line. The village is composed of eight houses, store and blacksmith shop. The inhabitants have telephone communication by the McMurray Telephone Company with the surrounding farmers. Much of the milk once shipped from Hills is now shipped by trolley from Thompsonville.

M'MURRAY.

McMurray is a country village a mile south of Thompsonville. A postoffice was once located here. Harvey McMurray built a grist mill at this village in 1881 on the site of a flouring mill that had burnt down in 1866. This flouring mill was formerly a woolen mill and was built by James and William Hannah about 1830. In addition to the mill there are a blacksmith shop and four dwellings in the village.

The McMurray Telephone Company was organized here in 1902. The Bell Telephone instruments are used, although the line is conducted independently. This com-

pany operates among the farmers within a radius of seven miles from McMurray. The capital of the company is \$10,000; president, J. H. McMurray; secretary, J. Harvey McMurray; and treasurer, Dr. W. W. Weygandt.

BOWER HILL.

Bower Hill is a country village a mile and a half northwest of Venitia. The village is composed of a store, schoolhouse and eighteen houses. In 1870 there was a postoffice at Bower Hill. At one time Sandy Flaek ran a hotel at Bower Hill and sold whiskey. This village is connected with the surrounding country by the McMurray Telephone.

ANDERSON AND VENITIA.

Anderson is one of the original Pittsburg Southern (now Baltimore and Ohio) Railroad stations. The village at this station has always been called Venitia. The station was named after Hon. D. M. Anderson, M. D., who operated a coal mine at Venitia for many years. The postoffice here has always been called Venitia. The first house in Venitia was owned by Liverton Thomas and stood on the lot where now is the dwelling of T. Robb.

A saw and grist mill was built at Venitia fifty or more years ago. It was first operated by horse power, later by water power. The mill at present is run by steam power, the operator being Frank McConnoughey.

Venitia at present is composed of a postoffice, three stores, sixteen houses and a grist mill, and two black-smith shops. The village is furnished with the Bell and McMurray Telephone service. Gas is supplied by the Monongahela Natural Gas Company.

HACKETT.

Hackett is a mining town situated on the B. & O. Railroad at the intersection of the boundary lines of Peters, Nottingham and Union Township. The town was named for Thomas Hackett, late of Pittsburg, who operated the Hackett mine a short distance west of the railroad station. This mine was abandoned about 1900. The town is composed of a general store, grocery store, meat market, postoffice and forty-one houses. The town has communication by Bell Telephone and gas is supplied by the Monongahela Natural Gas Company.

Among the settlers of the part of the original Peters Township now included in Allegheny County were the following: Gen. John Neville, whose house was burned by the whiskey insurgents; General Edward Hand, commander of the expedition into the Indian territory during the Revolutionary War which was nick-named the squaw campaign; Rev. John Clark, who tried to dissuade the rioters on the morning of the destruction of Neville's house; Col. John Campbell, Col. David Phillips, Lieut. Col.

Stephen Bayard, William Fife Philip Ross, Maj. William Lee, David Steele, Aaron Work, John Watt. Those within the present limits of the township: James Mathews, 1774; Joshua and James Wright, 1765; Anthony Dunleavy, 1772; John Swearingen, 1790; John Brackenridge, 1779; Daniel Townsend, 1780; Col. Joseph Beelor, before 1780; John McLoney, before 1785; Robert Bell, 1795; Rev. David Phillips, 1780; Enoch Phillips, 1796; James Mitchell, 1791; Andrew Devore, John Moore.

Many years ago a pottery was located on Brush Run near the present residence of Harvey McMurray. The pottery was operated by one Bracken, the clay being obtained a short distance east of the pottery. About the year 1830 James and William Hannah built a woolen mill on Brush Run. In 1840 it was changed into a flouring mill. The mill was burnt by fire in 1866 and rebuilt by Harvey McMurray in 1881. On the David Weaver farm in early days a tavern was kept by Enoch Phillips where he sold red liquor, manufactured at a distillery on the Phillips farm.

Taverns then averaged almost one to every mile of road, and this region had a "still house" on almost every farm. In 1788 there were twenty-one stills in Peters Township with eighteen still owners; there were nineteen slaves and twenty-nine slave owners, one tanyard, one sawmill and one grist mill.

The still in 1788 was a very considerable part of a man's property, which, together with his slaves, often was of more value than his land. A distillery was worth from £5 to £30, and a slave from £15 to £45. In addition to this property a settler generally had a horse and a cow or two. A grist mill was assessed at from £35 to £75, and a sawmill at about £25. A tanyard was assessed at about £5.

From the early road docket we find the following mentioned: In 1827, James Speer's fulling mill; in 1830, Thomas Liverton's steam mill; in 1839, McConnell's steam mill; in 1840, Magner's mill dam; in 1843, Yorty's mill; in 1844, McPherson's mill; in 1846, Robert McNary's saw-mill, Moses' sugar camp; in 1843, William Boil's mill; in 1822, Hugh Thompson's tavern; and in 1843, Alexander Flaek's tavern.

Among the early physicians, Dr. Hugh Thompson, Dr. C. W. Townsend, and Dr. David M. Anderson were well known practitioners near the close of the eighteenth century.

The first school of which anything is known was a log cabin located on the Blackmore property in 1800. Soon afterwards other schools were started. One on the farm of Abram Ward was conducted by Ephraim Sayers. Another, on Brush Run, about a mile from Chartiers Creek, taught by Martha Reed. The public school law went into operation in 1835. Peters Township was the first in

the county to adopt the graded school system, which was done in 1876.

In 1835 only four schools were in existence in Peters Township, and were known as the Bowers House at Bower Hill; the Calahan House, the Dennison House, located a short distance east of Thompsonville, and the Townsend House.

These houses were all the township had until 1856, although at different times petitions seem to have been presented to the board for more and better houses, but in each case resolutions were passed stating that such improvements were deemed inexpedient at the present time. Things continued this way until 1856, when another move was made for new schools, and a year later two new houses were built. One was the Wright House, located at the mouth of Church Lane on the Georgetown and Monongahela City Road. This house has been remodeled several times, but is still used for school purposes. The other was the Thompsonville House and was located near the bridge below Thompsonville. It was used for a school until two years ago, when it was replaced by a modern brick building. These two houses took the place of the Dennison House, which was not used for school purposes after that time.

Two years later two more houses were rebuilt. One was the Townsend House, later known as Swaglers, and the other the Calahan, which also changed its name to Craighead. Each house was rebuilt on the old location. They were again rebuilt and relocated in 1892 and are now known as the Turkey Foot and Pleasant Valley schools respectively. Bower Hill House was built in 1862, and did service until 1908, when a new building took its place. No other houses were built until after 1870.

In 1840 the teachers' wages were to be not more than \$15 and board, or \$18 and board, except for male teachers; and \$9 per month and board or \$12 and board excepted. Two years later wages of male teachers were reduced to \$18 per month. No noticeable change was made in wages until 1864, when they began to advance, and in 1869 they were \$35 per month.

Ability to read and write was almost the only requirement of the teacher until 1848, when a committee consisting of Rev. Messrs. Brown and Wright were appointed to examine applicants. Later the applicants were examined in the presence of the board. Other persons named on the examining committee are Rev. James Herron, Rev. F. Calahan and J. B. Stillely.

The schools of Peters Township have always kept abreast of the times and are today in the front rank in regard to matters educational. There are eleven common schools and a high school having a three-year course.

There were in 1908, in Peters Township, schools, 12; teachers, 12 (males 5, females 7); average number of months taught, 8; average salary of teachers per month,

males \$65.00, females \$50.00; cost of each pupil per month, \$2.05; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 2; estimated value of school property, \$21,300; average attendance 271; total assessed value of school property (schoolhouses) \$14,300.00.

Peters Creek Baptist Church, of Library, Allegheny County, Pa., was constituted November 10, 1773. The first meeting house was a log building located in what was then Peters Township, but which is now Union Township. In 1788 a new church edifice was erected within the present limits of Peters Township adjoining the Bradford mill. Soon after 1794 this congregation consolidated with the Elizabethtown branch. Rev. David Phillips donated a lot about 1810 and a log meeting house was erected in what is now the limits of Library, Allegheny County. In 1832 a brick church building took its place costing \$1,250. A brick church replaced this building in 1884. A cemetery is connected with the church. The present membership is 192. J. T. Davis is the present pastor.

Peters Creek United Presbyterian Church (located one mile north of McMurray)—The congregation from which the Peters Creek United Presbyterian congregation developed was called the Mingo Creek Congregation. It was organized by the Associate Synod October 5, 1795, the name of the congregation being changed to Peters Creek. The membership at present is 147. Meetings at first were held in a tent. A log meeting house was built in 1809 and it was replaced by a brick building (now valued at \$1,200), in the year 1832. This building has been remodeled somewhat and remains to the present time.

Peters Creek Christian Church (located a mile and a half east of McMurray)—During the pastorate of William Shadrach of the Peters Creek Baptist Church (1829-1835) it was thought that some of the members of that church were embracing the heretical doctrines taught by Alexander Campbell. Articles of faith were drawn up and annexed to the church covenant and the members of the congregation were required to sign them. Many of the members, declining to do so, were suspended from the fellowship of the church. Some of these members later were reconciled with the church after the articles of faith had been withdrawn from the covenant.

David Newmyre was expelled from the church in 1835 and he with other former members of the congregation planted a congregation of Disciples of Christ in 1836. The early meetings were held at Edward Rigg's house. For the greatest part of its existence the church has been served by no settled pastors.

A brick church edifice was erected in 1839. Services were held here until 1858, when a frame meeting house was built. The present pastor is Rev. David Bluebach. The membership is about 43.

The Centre Presbyterian Church near Thompsonville was organized August 29, 1829. It was called Centre because it was nearly the same distance from Chartiers, Bethel, Bethany and Mingo churches. A brick church was soon built at the cost of \$1,200 on land donated by Daniel Bell. In 1851 a \$2,000 brick church edifice was erected a short distance south of the former building. The people of Centre completed a parsonage in 1907 at a cost of about \$5,000. It was built on a lot of ground donated for the purpose by Rev. W. F. Brown, D. D., who was reared near this church.

Rev. John H. Kennedy was pastor from 1830 to 1840. Some of its pastors have been professors in Jefferson College. M. M. McDivitt has served since 1907. The membership of the church at present is 171.

Finleyville Cemetery owns ten acres in Peters Township. The cemetery is located at Hackett. The company was incorporated in 1887. Land was bought from F. M. Finley in 1888 and from the Pittsburg Coal Company in 1906.

Turkey Foot Grange, No. 1164, was organized about 1897. A. F. Lusher is master and Mrs. J. H. Cheseman, lecturer.

In 1900 the Washington-Lake Erie Gas Coal Company owned 829 acres of land valued at \$20,725.

The Pittsburg Coal Company in 1900 owned coal land valued at \$43,271 in Peters Township with a tipple and 30 houses.

In 1909 the Pittsburg Coal Company owned 11,553 acres of coal in Peters Township. The coal lands of this company within the bounds of this township are assessed at \$1,454,500 for the year 1908.

Twelve houses of the Germania mine of the Pittsburg Coal Company are located in Peters Township. The mine is situated north of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad a half mile east of Hackettson, the line between Peters and Union Townships. During the year 1908, 21,945 tons of coal were shipped from this mine. Employment was given to 38 miners. The mine was formerly owned by Henry Floersheim and was sold to the Pennsylvania Mining (Pittsburg Coal) Company in 1903, by whom it is now owned and operated.

The tipple of the Nottingham mine of the Pittsburg Coal Company is in Peters Township, extending out from Nottingham Township over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks at the village of Hackett. In 1908, 229,064 tons of coal were shipped and 307 men employed at this mine. Henry Floersheim sold this mine to the Pennsylvania Mining Company at the same time he sold the Germania mine in 1903.

The Blanche mine of the Pittsburg Coal Company was located partly in Peters Township a half mile west of Venetia on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It was operated for several years until purchased by the Pittsburg Coal Company and abandoned about two years ago. The coal section in this mine is 7 feet 3 inches.

The Eclipse mine is located between Anderson and Hackett on the Joshua Wright farm. It was operated for many years, being later purchased by Asborne, Saeger & Co. Some time prior to 1903 the mine was bought by the Pennsylvania Mining (Pittsburg Coal) Company and by it abandoned a couple of years ago.

The Hackett mine was opened up about 25 years ago by Thomas Hackett. The mine was purchased by the Boyle Bros. Coal Company and was abandoned about ten years since, having been worked out. The Pennsylvania Mining (Pittsburg Coal) Company bought the mine in 1900. It is located at Hackett and connected with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad by a switch.

In 1881 the Anderson Mine No. 1 was in operation. This mine is two and a half miles west of Finleyville and was formerly owned and operated by Dr. David M. Anderson. It is a drift mine, employing on an average of 20 men. The railroad at present owned by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, was known as the Pittsburg Southern Railroad (narrow gauge) in early days. Coal from this mine was transported to Washington by this road, reshipped and transported to Wheeling by the Baltimore and Ohio (which then operated between Washington and Wheeling) at which latter place it was manufactured into gas.

The Pennsylvania Mining (Pittsburg Coal) Company purchased the Anderson mine in 1901. It had not been operated for several years previous to the sale. The Anderson No. 2 mine is operated south of Peters Creek in Nottingham Township.

ROBINSON TOWNSHIP.

Robinson was the eleventh of the 13 original townships to be formed on the 15th of July, 1781, by the trustees appointed for that purpose. It was then bounded by the Ohio River on the north, the Monongahela River on the east, Cecil Township on the south and Smith Township on the west. Later the township was reduced by the erection of Allegheny County in 1788 and by a slight change in 1836. It was further reduced in 1889 and 1903 by the organization of McDonald and Midway into boroughs. Robinson Township, as it exists at present, is bounded on the northeast by Allegheny County, on the southeast, south and southwest by McDonald Borough, Cecil Township, Mount Pleasant Township, Smith Township and Midway Borough and on the west by Hanover Township. Rae-

coon Creek marks the boundary line between Hanover and Robinson Townships. The east branch of Raccoon Creek rises in the center of the township and marks part of the boundary line between Smith and Robinson Townships. Robinson Run marks the boundary line between Robinson, Cecil, Mount Pleasant and part of Smith Townships. Robinson Township is located north of Washington Borough 20 miles. Its greatest length is ten miles; breadth, three miles.

In early days the name of stream and township was sometimes spelled Robison, Reobison or Robertson. About five miles of the old Pittsburg and Steubenville Pike runs through the northern end of this township from east to west.

The villages are Candor, one of the oldest in the county, and Cherry Valley, one of the youngest. Midway and McDonald, once villages in this township have been incorporated into boroughs.

NORTH STAR.

North Star was the name of a postoffice and district school formerly located on the Pittsburg and Steubenville Turnpike at the crossing of the Clinton and Mt. Pleasant State Road. This State road was laid out by act of Assembly passed April 13, 1844, in which "Hickory" is called Mt. Pleasant. Crawford's Inn then stood at this road crossing on land now owned by Thomas R. Donaldson, Esq., and was a well-known stopping place in early coaching days, but the postoffice was superseded by rural delivery and the hotel disappeared more than half a century ago.

CANDOR.

Candor was located in the center of this township, being a settlement near Beelor's (Bealors or Bielors) Fort and the Raccoon Presbyterian Church. Beelor's Fort was located near the southward from the corner of the cemetery connected with this church. The names Candor, Concord, Amity, Prosperity and other similar names were among those first given to villages in this county and are an index to the state of mind and desires of the people.

Candor is one mile north of Bulger and two miles northwest of Midway and saw its best days before the railroad passed it by. Raccoon Church, a store and a dozen or so dwellings remain. A steam saw-mill was located here for many years. An academy was conducted at Candor about the year 1860 by Alexander M. Jelley and Samuel G. McFarland.

Candor in 1870 had a population of 210, living in 40 houses. In 1900 its population was 85. Its inhabitants now enjoy the luxury of natural gas.

On the top of the hill half a mile east of Candor was "Green Tree Inn" on the old drove road. Christopher

Smith farmed and kept the drovers who passed toward Pittsburg along the limestone ridge with hundreds of sheep, hogs and cattle. His son, John Smith, was always known as Greentree Smith.

A saw and grist-mill was on the Joseph Dunlap farm half mile east of Midway and a tanyard on Thomas Bigger's farm two miles north of Bavington, but both became silent prior to the Civil War.

In Robinson Township the Pittsburg vein of coal is exposed. Considerable oil and gas underlie the township. Beside the large coal works, many private coal banks are supplying fuel. This township is well watered and fertile, much farming and dairying being carried on. The soil is limestone and clay.

The Pittsburg and Walnut Hill Coal Company—The Pittsburg and Walnut Hill Coal Company's tippie and main entry to the mine were situated at the west end of the present borough of Midway and were connected with the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. The coal works were started in 1869 by E. A. Wheeler and Rapalye & Gulick. T. B. Robbins and John Arnot in 1873 purchased the entire interest of the company. From 50 to 160 men are employed. They continued to run the works until the tippie burned down and litigation was started about the year 1890, when operations ceased and have never been resumed.

Midway Coal Company—The mines of the Midway Coal Company were situated at the east end of the present borough of Midway on land formerly of Samuel McFarland and were connected with the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. John and Thomas Taylor opened this mine in 1870. Later the mines were owned by Joseph Crawford. About 100 men were employed. The works ceased operation about 15 years ago.

A singular fact was discovered in operating one of these mines in the hill across Robinson's Run from the lower end of Midway. No better coal is found than that on the north side of this hill, but a narrow clay vein, not two inches thick in this hill, separates this good coal from a far inferior quality on the south side of the same hill. A great quantity of high quality coal has been shipped from this neighborhood.

The Black Diamond mine was situated one-half mile east of Midway on the Joseph Dunlap farm. This mine was opened about 1890 and ceased to operate in 1896 as the coal was worked out. The mine was owned by Thomas Taylor. About 90 men were employed and about 100 tons a day was dug. This was very excellent coal and sold to M. A. Hanna & Co. at a premium of 10 cents a ton.

Robbins Block Coal Company—This mine was opened up in 1874 and the greater part of the coal dug in Mount Pleasant Township. The delivery station was in Robinson Township, however, about a mile east of

Midway close to the present town of Primrose in Mount Pleasant Township. It was nicknamed the "Gum Boot" mine. The coal was worked out and the Carnegie Coal Company purchased the works opening and coal back of it. At present this mine is operated by the Carnegie Coal Company. During the year 1908 the output was 174,812 tons and 246 men were employed.

The Shaw mine of the Pittsburg Coal Company—The Shaw mine commenced operations about the year 1900. It is located two miles north of Midway on the Mathew Provines farm and is connected with the main lines of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. east of Midway by a switch. The coal is of the finest quality. During 1908, 186,769 tons of coal were mined and 237 men employed. This coal is found very near the surface and crops out in many places.

The McDonald oil district was one of the first districts to be developed in this county. It is situated in one of the richest sections of the great mineral belt of Western Pennsylvania. This district was opened by the John J. and N. K. McDonald well No. 1 in August, 1890. This is the largest white sand oil field in the world.

Gas is found near Candor in center of the township in shallow sand and some gas and light oil wells have been discovered near Raccoon Creek near Bavington and Murdocksville. The "Raccoon Branch" survey of the Panhandle Railroad extends along the northwestern side of this township. The coal crops out in that region and some of it has been sold at \$100 per acre with the intention of taking it out by way of Imperial in Allegheny County or down Raccoon Creek toward Beaver.

Robinson Township voted upon and adopted the cash road tax in 1906. The road tax for 1908 was 4 mills and the amount collected \$5,010.20. In 1905 the State constructed 9,740 feet of Sprouls Road on the Midway Road north. The construction cost was \$18,329.80; width of stone, 14-16 feet; width of grading, 22-24 feet; cost of engineering, \$836.48.

In 1904-5, 5,280 feet of county Flinn road was built between McDonald and Primrose at the construction cost of \$18,887.58; width of stone, 10 feet; width of grading, 23 feet; engineering cost, \$1,029.90. Since then repairs on this road have cost \$2,291.34 in the first two years after its construction.

The valuation of real estate in Robinson Township amounts to \$1,203,763. The personal property amounts to \$89,535. There are 523 taxables.

The population of Robinson Township in 1850 numbered 843; in 1860, 840; in 1890, 1,820, and in 1900, 2,087.

The number of voters in the township in 1850 was 196; in 1904, 354, and in 1908, 488.

John Elliott taught the first school in Robinson Township. The schoolhouse was constructed of logs about the year 1800 on the land owned by Richard Donaldson. Later other schools were started. When the school law was enacted in 1834 this township was divided into five districts. In 1908 there were in Robinson Township: Schools, 12; teachers, 12; average number of months taught, 8; average salary of teachers per month, male \$58, females \$50; cost of each pupil per month, \$1.75; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 4½; estimated value of school property, \$12,000.

Number of scholars enrolled, 283. Population of the township in 1860 was 840, of whom 23 were colored. In 1908 it was 2,087. Registration of voters, 488.

Capt. Samuel Beelor settled near the present village of Candor in 1774 and built a two-story log fort in which he and his son, Samuel, lived. This fort was frequently used as a refuge during Indian attacks. The following are the names of some of the early settlers and the approximate dates of their settlement in this township:

James Clark, 1789; Robert Shearer, Sr., Hugh Shearer, 1780; William McCandless, 1784; Mathew Bailey, 1784; Thomas Biggert (Bigger), 1778; Josiah Scott, 1784; William Aten, 1800; Samuel Polloek, 1786; John Donaldson, 1781; Peter, Alexander and William Kidd, 1781; John Witherspoon, James McBride, Alexander Bailey, 1778; Christopher Smith, James McBirney, John McDonald, 1776. The early permanent settlers were mostly of Scotch-Irish descent. A long list of them is given in Miss Sturgeon's History of Raccoon Graveyard, page 9-11.

There are two churches in Robinson Township, the Raccoon Presbyterian Church and the Robinson United Presbyterian Church.

Raccoon Presbyterian Church—Miss Margaret Sturgeon in her history of Raccoon graveyard says that a Presbyterian congregation was in existence in Robinson Township as early as 1778. Four different church buildings have been erected. The first house of worship built of unhewn logs and was completed in 1781, the year Washington County was erected. It was situated on Raccoon Creek near Beilor's (Beelor's) Fort and the name which was given to the church at that time is still used. The building was of hewn logs and cost \$400, a large sum of money for that day. This church contained two recesses of considerable size, one being used as the pulpit and the other being appropriated for

the use of a few colored slaves then owned in the neighborhood. Many members came for eight or ten miles on foot or horseback and remained for two long sermons even in the coldest weather. At first the church was not heated and the more conservative members manifested their displeasure when a stove was placed within those sacred walls, as they considered it a very unnecessary innovation. The ground upon which the church now stands was not bought until the year 1798. In 1830 a large, substantial brick church, almost square, with a seating capacity for 600, was erected on the same ground upon which the log church stood. In the spring of 1872 this church was taken down that a new edifice might stand upon the same sacred grounds occupied by its three predecessors. The new church was built of brick 81x60 feet, two stories, with a seating capacity for 500 in the audience room which occupies the second floor and a commodious Sunday School room on the first. The total cost was near to \$16,000. In 1888 a manse was built at a cost of \$2,500 and in 1895 the church was renovated, recarpeted and refrescoed at an expense of about \$1,200.

On April 21, 1789, this church, then called Upper Raccoon, to distinguish it from one further down the stream, called also Montour, now in Allegheny County, made a joint call for Rev. Joseph Patterson. He accepted and his yearly salary was 120 pounds. April 16, 1799, Rev. Mr. Patterson resigned the charge of Montour, devoting all his time to Raccoon, both churches having become sufficiently strong to require the exclusive services of a pastor. In 1800, during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Patterson, the church experienced a wonderful revival. A tent with logs for seats was used when the church building would not hold the multitude. After Mr. Patterson the church was served by Rev. Moses Allen, 1817-1838; Rev. Clement V. McKaig, 1841-1865, and Rev. Greer McIlvaine Kerr, 1871—to present time.

Few congregations have had such peace and so few changes in pastors. The present membership is 190.

Robinson United Presbyterian Church—In the year 1830 a number of families residing in the southwest part of the associate congregations of Montour's Run (Clinton) and northeast of Burgettstown congregation, taking into consideration the inconvenience of attending church at these remote points, held a meeting on the present site of Robinson Church and decided to build a church at that point. They applied to Chartiers Presbytery for leave to organize a congregation. Their petition was not granted until August 27, 1833. In the meantime they proceeded to erect a substantial brick church on land donated by Samuel Wallace, Mathew Bigger, (Biggert) Sr., and Alexander McBride. The first pastor was the Rev. William Wilson, who also

served the Montour's Run (Clinton) congregation. Rev. Thomas Atchison Gibson, the sixth pastor, has served the church since 1901.

A new church building was erected in 1875 at a cost of about \$16,000. At present there are 180 communicants.

Raccoon Graveyard—The oldest burial ground in this township is at Candor. The first person buried there as reported by Miss Margaret Sturgeon in her history of Raccoon Church (1899) was Mrs. Martha Bigger, who died May 20, 1780. Near her grave were soon afterward buried one or two of the sons of William McCandless and two Shearer brothers, who were scalped by the Indians during harvest. Another Shearer, (Sherrer or Sherrard) a son of Hugh Sherrard, was shot down and scalped several years before this date while clearing ground between where now stands Raccoon Church and Florence.

Hugh Sherrard, a sturdy old Scotchman, had settled between Miller's Run and Catfish as early as 1772. This son married in the spring of 1773, bought the right to a tract on the waters of Raccoon and when killed was clearing ground before which to settle with his young wife.

Two deaths by fire under peculiar circumstances came to two men of the same family in this township.

One evening soon after the close of the Civil War John Reed, a young unmarried man, was driving the horses while threshing grain on a farm in northern part of the township. He saw the flames burst out near the cylinder of the thresher in the barn, caused by a match in the straw or by overheating. He sprang through the circle of traveling horses, passed the feeder, and undertaking to go upon the machine, his feet both slipped into the teeth of the cylinder and within two minutes his friends were driven off by the flames, so quick was the destroyer that it was with difficulty the horses nearby were unbited and saved. His ashes were buried at Raccoon.

His brother, Martin Reed, was accused of poisoning Alexander Chappel by whiskey and arsenic during the Burgettstown Fair in 1893. He escaped from the old jail by cutting a hole in the wall in the rear and letting himself down about 20 feet. He ran down West Beau street about dusk and disappeared. He was afterward seen by W. B. McBride, the present deputy sheriff, and revolver shots were exchanged in a large woods near the line between Robinson Township and the Allegheny County. Some weeks afterward the report came to Sheriff W. P. Cherry that Reed was hiding at Nobles-town in a large abandoned slaughter-house or ice-house.

Deputy Sheriff Huey Coyle went inside to call upon the occupant of that building to surrender, but a bullet from the semi darkness of the room caused the almost instant death of the officer and showed the markmanship and desperation of the fugitive. The body of the officer was drawn out and the crowd became a mob. Flames were seen starting up from the outside of the building and the crowd waited with weapons drawn for the breaking forth of the prisoner. No one ever came out. Shots were heard in the inside amid the crackling of the burning building. A revolver and some charred bones were afterward found, but no one knows whether the occu-

pant of the building died by his own hand or by the hand of others.

There is an Indian mound, of which little is known, a mile or more north of McDonald on the farm of the late Richard Crooks, inherited from his father, Henry Crooks. Henry would not permit it to be opened. Andrew Crooks, his grandson, writes that he has seen it many times not far from the farm line of Joseph Robb and Vance's heirs—now Samuel McAdams heirs. There were three or four of these mounds according to his recollection, but he never saw anything said to have been taken from them except a tomahawk.

CHAPTER XXXI.

History of Smith, Somerset, South Franklin, South Strabane, Union, West Bethlehem, West Finley and West Pike Run Townships.

SMITH TOWNSHIP.

Smith Township is the thirteenth or last of the townships organized July 15, 1781, at the organization of Washington County, and was named for the Rev. Joseph Smith by James Edgar. The original boundaries were the Ohio River on the north; Robinson and Cecil Townships on the east; Hopewell on the south, and Virginia (now West Virginia) on the west.

Hanover Township was erected from Smith, March 11, 1786. On March 10, 1830, the land between Brush Run and the present northern boundary of Smith Township was taken from Smith and added to Hanover Township by order of the Court. In 1856 the boundary lines between Cross Creek and Smith were changed and confirmed. Its present boundaries are Hanover and Robinson Townships on the north; Robinson and Mount Pleasant Townships on the east; Cross Creek and Mount Pleasant Townships on the south, and Jefferson, Hanover and Cross Creek Townships on the west. Its greatest length is eight miles; breadth, six miles. It is centrally situated northwest from Washington Borough 16 miles. It is drained by Raccoon Creek and its tributaries.

The P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. passes through Smith Township from east to west.

Smith Township is hountifully underlaid with coal, oil and gas. Farming, dairying and coal mining are carried on extensively. Oil is produced in considerable quantities. Its population in 1860 was 1,417, of whom 24 were colored. In 1908, the registration of voters for the township is 667 and the total population 3,000, not including the horoughs of Burgettstown and Midway, which were not incorporated in 1860.

The towns are Burgettstown (horough), Bulger, Bavington, Dinsmore, Midway, (borough) Raccoon and Cherry Valley. All of which, with the exception of Bavington, are situated on the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R.

BAVINGTON.

Bavington lies on the northern boundary line of Smith Township between Smith and Hanover. John Bavington received a warrant for 404 acres of land on Feb-

ruary 22, 1786. It was called Mill Run on the survey made December 3, 1787. On this land on Raccoon Creek he built a saw and grist-mill. This mill passed through the hands of several owners and became the property of Edward Hindman, who put in the patent process of making flour. It was hurned down about 25 years and never rebuilt. William Moody was the first postmaster about the year 1820. Bavington had a population of 75 in the year 1900. It never recovered from the loss of travel on the Steuhenville Turnpike.

DINSMORE.

Dinsmore was named and made a railroad station on the old Pittsburg and Steuhenville Railroad, now the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R., when it was run through the township in 1865. John Dinsmore owned a farm near hy at that time. The first postmaster was John Pry, hut the postoffice was discontinued when rural delivery was introduced. At the present time quantities of milk from the surrounding country is shipped to Pittsburg from this station. The population in 1900 was 75. John Dinsmore spent his latter days in Pittsburg and was survived by a widow and one daughter. Ella, his daughter married Rev. John M. Stockton and died, leaving surviving, her husband and two sons, John and William.

BULGER.

Bulger is three miles east of Burgettstown. The town was laid out on the land of Lockhart and Frew about the time the railroad was projected through. In the year 1882 a cheese factory was in operation here hy the nearby farmers, but it was afterwards changed into a milk depot and conducted by Peter Hermes, of Pittsburg. In 1900 Bulger had a population of 103 persons. Its population and business have been much increased hy the coal operations of the two companies operating there at present.

There are about 30 houses in the town and four stores. Gas has lately been introduced into the dwellings.

When the Pittsburg and Steuhenville (P., C., C. & S. L.) Railroad was constructed in 1865 a tunnel was

excavated through the hill west of Bulger. In 1905 this tunnel was cut down and the railroad station at Bulger was removed westward about 1,000 feet. In 1906 the public road crossing was changed to an overhead bridge erected by the railroad company just west of the present station. Bulger has a postoffice with James M. Aiken, lumber dealer, as postmaster; three stores and a milk depot. The Verner Coal Company has a store a half mile distant.

RACCOON.

Raccoon is a milk shipping station on the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. about three miles west of Bulger. Since the coal companies have started to operate up Cherry Valley several stores and buildings have been erected near this station.

CHERRY VALLEY.

Cherry Valley is a mining village, most of the buildings being owned by the Pittsburg and Eastern Coal Company. It is located near the place where stood Leech's mill and old stone house. This village has about 900 inhabitants.

Over 50 years ago the ancient mills on this stream, the White mill on the John Farrer farm, Stevenson's mill on the John Key's farm and McFarland's mill below Raccoon Station, all tumbled down and were torn away. The steam mill at Burgettstown took the milling trade.

Smith Township adopted the cash road tax instead of the work tax in 1906.

In 1905 and 1906 Washington County built a "Flinn" road from Burgettstown in the direction of Florence. The cost of construction was \$21,806.84; length, 10,560 feet; width of stone, 10 feet; width of grading, 22 feet; engineering cost, \$1,427.40; repairs up to July, 1909, \$164.62.

The county also built another road from Burgettstown south towards Washington in 1908.

The cost of construction was \$14,188.22; length, 5,450 feet; width of stone, 12 feet; width of grading, 24 feet; engineering cost, \$729.41; no repairs. The millage of road tax for Smith Township in 1908 was 4 mills and the total amount collected \$8,446.75.

A survey has been made for a trolley line almost parallel to the Panhandle Railroad as far west as Burgettstown and thence by way of Florence.

The early coal operations in this township were by the Midway Block Coal Company near the eastern line of the township a quarter mile west of Midway, and the Whitestown Coal Works one-fourth mile of Raccoon Station. The former was operated by the pioneer in

the development of coal to any extent in this region, T. B. Robbins, father of Francis L. Robbins, well known in connection with the Pittsburg Coal Company. The tippie at the Whitestone Coal Works was burnt and the mine was abandoned. Several houses known as Whitestown Village stood on the Simpson farm near the tippie. All have disappeared. The mine at Midway was also abandoned when Mr. T. B. Robbins and son began operations at McDonald.

The Pittsburg vein of coal is operated by several large mining companies near Burgettstown on drift mines or shafts of only a few feet depth. Two veins below the Pittsburg vein at a depth of 385 feet and 550 feet below the surface are found in oil wells one mile northwest of Burgettstown. A half mile east of Burgettstown these veins are found at a lower depth. The driller on the well east of Burgettstown reported two veins of from 12 to 15 feet in thickness, between 500 and 700 feet below the land surface on the Fulton farm.

The P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. in 1902 passed resolutions adopting surveys for three branch lines of railroad to converge at Burgettstown; "Burgetts' Branch" to run through Burgettstown up Raccoon Creek toward Cross Creek four miles; "Hickory Branch" to extend four miles up Cherry Valley toward Hickory, and the "Raccoon Branch" to extend four miles down Raccoon to near Bavington.

A survey was also made and center stakes set and marked for a branch line toward Florence through the Samuel McFarland farm. Land was purchased from J. L. Patterson and others in the valley at Burgettstown for a system of switches and storage yards. Two of these surveyed lines are already in operation a part of the distance. Burgett's branch extends about a mile through the town and ends at the Pittsburg and Erie Coal Company, Armedi mine, close by the fair grounds. The mine has not been operating during 1908.

The Hickory branch extends about three miles up Cherry Valley to the land of Joseph Keys, where the Pittsburg and Eastern Coal Company No. 1 operates and has a town known as Cherry Valley. Mine No. 2 of this company is opened on the Finley Scott farm and No. 3 east of the iron bridge. Hon. Mark A. Hanna, of Ohio, was deeply interested in the opening of these mines. These mines run four or five days a week during 1908.

The Raccoon No. 1 mine, operated by the Jesse Sanford Coal Company, is on this branch nearer to Burgettstown on land purchased from heirs of Samuel Ghrist. It has many well erected miners' houses painted white which can be seen from the Panhandle main line and make quite a showing for a town. The output is about 400 tons a day and about 150 men are employed.

The Raccoon branch survey and the Florence branch

survey have not yet been built, and there are surveys by other companies down the Raccoon Creek.

In addition to these mines the Francis Coal Mine has been in operation by the Pittsburg Coal Company since 1903. It makes large shipments from its tippie on the main line of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. one mile west of Burgettstown. The land was purchased from Joseph R. McNary and others. The output for 1908 was 231,407 tons. The works employed 249 men.

The Verner Coal and Coke Company owns the Verner mine on the south side of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. about one-half mile east of Bulger. Its output for 1908 was 216,054 tons and 295 men were employed. This mine began shipping about 1903.

Bulger Block Coal Company—The Bulger Block Coal Company is situated on the north side of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. in Smith Township, on land purchased from D. W. Smith. This mine began shipping about the year 1903. The output for 1908 was 204,898 tons and 292 men were employed. Its surface lands are east of the public highway from Bulger to Candor and it owns a large block of solidly built miners' dwellings opposite the original location of the railroad station.

The first effort to explore for oil and gas was made during the Civil War. Oil had been struck across the river in Beaver County on land of the Economite Society in 1860. After much discouragement the third well unexpectedly struck oil at 100 feet and flowed steadily for six months. Wells were afterward found around Georgetown at from 100 to 575 feet depth. This induced some farmers to start a shaft on the small acreage of Thomas Ackleson two miles west of Candor. The excavation stopped at less than 100 feet for lack of faith or cash. Since then not only has the coal industry been of vast profit in that section, but the oil operations have enriched many of the farmers, as large quantities have been found in that field.

The pioneer oil and gas operator in this township was C. D. Robbins, who with his son, Harry, and his son-in-law, H. O. Patch, came from New York State, located at Burgettstown, and began leasing for oil and gas as early as December, 1879. They leased lands as the "Niagara Oil Company" and under private names. One of the first wells to strike gas near Burgettstown was drilled by them on the William Proudfit farm one-half mile east of Burgettstown. Wells were drilled on the lands of George M. Tenan, Esq., and James Tenan about the year 1892 a mile and a half northwest of Burgettstown by the Ohio Valley Gas Company. These have continued to produce up to the present time and although small have been generally regarded as good paying wells. A new field close by was opened on the Josiah Dornan farm about 1902. The wells were drilled

by the Hanover Oil and Gas Company. Some of them started with a production of 50 barrels per day. A fine pool of moderate sized wells was opened up by the Hanover Oil and Gas Company, extending under the adjoining farms of Robert McCullough, Daniel M. McConnell, Duncan brothers and others, and the oil is being conducted away at the present time by two pipe line companies, the "Valvoline" and the "Vacuum."

In 1902 a well was struck on the Acheson farm (south of Burgettstown). Then the developments drifted in a southeastwardly direction to the Scott heirs' farm, and the William Russell farm. Oil was found in paying quantities, many wells making 125 barrels per day. The Gillespie Oil Company and Kelly & Cooper and Hanover Oil Company were the principal operators in this field. One company has 115 wells in this field that flowed nearly 2,000 barrels in the year 1906. The development gradually passed over the hill eastward into Cherry Valley as far as the farm of S. C. and John Farrer, the former homestead of ex-Judge John Farrer.

The wells of this township being northwest, south and southeast of Burgettstown, have not been large gushers, but many of them are good paying investments. This territory is still being extended. During the year 1908 a new field has been opened up in the Burgettstown vicinity and several good wells are being developed. On the A. H. Kerr farm near the fair ground three wells have been drilled by the Lawrence Oil and Gas Company. The wells are making about 15 barrels per day. The R. G. Gillespie Company has secured a 20-barrel producer on the Harvey farm adjoining the Kerr and Joseph E. Donaldson and brothers have production on their farm adjoining. On the Clark farm near the Francis mines a ten-barrel producer has been found during the past few weeks. It can hardly be said that this is a new field as several years ago test wells were drilled and dry holes were the result. It is thought by some of the oil men that this is practically a new pool and active operations are looked for the coming year. Gas is found in the township in very considerable quantities.

There were several forts built in this township at an early date. Before Beeler's Fort was built (now Candor) one called Allen's Fort was standing near the boundary line between Smith and Robinson Townships. At an early date Arthur Campbell bought a tract of land from Andrew and Adam Poe, the famous Indian fighters, who had previously lived on the farm. They were living here when Phillip Jackson's son ran from near Florence to Cherry's Fort in Cherry Valley, arousing the frontiersmen to the rescue of his father.

Vance's Fort was close to the line between this township and Cross Creek Township. Some of the earliest



RESIDENCE OF J. R. STUDA, BURGETTSTOWN



RESIDENCE OF J. R. McNARY, SMITH TOWNSHIP

W. B. BERRY
BERRY
BERRY
BERRY

settlers located in Smith Township, and the original townships of Smith and Cross Creek were considered the frontier settlements as late as 1781 and 1782. The following are some of the early settlers of Smith Township and their names are accompanied with the approximate dates of their settlement:

Joseph Vance, 1774; William Crawford, 1776; Henry Houghland, 1776; Henry Raukin, 1778; Alexander McBride, 1778; James Leech, 1782; Abram Scott, 1784; John McKibben, 1791; Samuel McFarland, 1801; James Edgar, 1779; John Riddle, 1790; David Hayes, 1783; David Wilkin, 1786; Thomas Whittaker, 1786; Josiah Patterson, 1806; John Wishart, 1795; Mathew Welch, 1803; John Allen, 1784; John Ferguson, 1798; John Cook, 1788; Robert Rutherford, 1782; John Proudfit, 1806; William Kidd, 1787; James Stephenson, 1780.

David Bruce and Sally Hastings were residents of Smith Township and gained considerable renown by writing poems.

Mount Vernon Associate Reformed Church—On the old Washington and Georgetown Road in Smith Township on the ridge near the Mt. Pleasant line stands the old brick building once used by the Mt. Vernon Associate Reformed Church. It was built in 1832 for the accommodation of the said organization which had been formed in the year 1829. Rev. S. Taggart served the congregation until it became extinct because of the merged organization known as the United Presbyterian Church in 1858. The building was purchased by the late Joseph Leech and is today used for a bar.

The First U. P. Church of Burgettstown formerly had its place of worship erected on the top of the hill about half a mile east of the original town of Burgettstown. The burial place still remains to indicate the old location. About the year 1872 this location was abandoned for the new brick building now occupied by this congregation in Burgettstown. (See First U. P. Church under Burgettstown Borough.)

The Center U. P. Church was organized by Rev. J. C. Campbell in March, 1859. The original building was of frame, located on the edge of John Campbell's farm a half mile south of Midway. The name of the early pastor, Rev. D. S. Kennedy, will always be associated with that building which was used until the congregation built in Midway for convenience. (See Midway for further history.)

The first school in Smith Township was conducted by William Lowrie before the close of the Revolutionary War on a farm near the present mining town called "Cherry Valley." It was owned by Samuel McFarland at the beginning of the nineteenth century and sold by

the executor of his son, Thomas, to Maxwell Work, who now resides on it.

Probably the first school taught in Burgettstown was taught by George McKaig in the winter of 1798-99. Other early teachers are William Grant, James Lee, Henry Robinson and John Smith. Previous to the operation of the school law in 1834 schools had been conducted at some time or other in almost every school district in Smith Township. The free school system did not go into effect until the year 1837. The teachers were employed by special subscription and "boarded around" week by week with the families of their scholars. In 1837 eight free schools were put into operation. Only three months were taught. The report for 1837 was as follows: Teachers, 7 male and 1 female; salary of males, \$20 per month; scholars, male, 152; female, 136; cost of instruction, 54 cents. Receipts, district tax, \$459; State appropriation, \$732.97; county, \$355; \$462 spent for instruction.

In 1908 there were in Smith Township, schools, 15; teachers, 19 (males 3, females 16); average number of months taught, 7; average salary of teachers per month, males \$63, females \$50; cost of each pupil per month, \$1.71; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 2½; estimated value of school property, \$17,300; average number scholars enrolled, 403.

Union Agricultural Association (Burgettstown Fair)—In February, 1856, a meeting of agriculturists and stock raisers from the townships surrounding Burgettstown was held and the Union Agricultural Association organized. The first fair was held on the land of Mrs. Freegift Crawford, mother of Mrs. Rachel Bell, of Burgettstown, October 8 and 9, 1856. The fair continued to be held here annually until 1860, when the company leased 9½ acres of land from B. G. Burgett. Since then more land has been acquired. The title of Boston G. Burgett in the land passed to Samuel Morgan and after his death to his brother, Newton R. Morgan, of New Concord, Ohio, the present owner, from whom the land is now leased. During all this period of time the lease has been extended, fairs have been held annually on or about the first Wednesday of October each year, usually covering a period of four days, and have been well patronized. The wisdom of the first committee in selecting the date for holding the fair is shown by good weather at that time every year. It is a place of annual fall reunion, not only for farmers and others in the rural districts of Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, but for residents of Pittsburg, Steubenville, Beaver, Washington and other prominent places. Its interests as a social gathering as well as a promoter of agriculture and stock improvement could not be estimated in dollars and cents.

The organization is unique in that it is not an organi-

zation for profit and has never declared any dividends. Everyone who purchases a one dollar entrance ticket to the fair grounds becomes a member of the association and is entitled to have himself together with all female members of the family and male members under 12 admitted free during the three or four days of the fair and to vote at the next ensuing election. A nominal fee is charged for single admission. The amounts thus raised added to stock entrance fees and privilege of the grounds have been sufficient to carry on the work with the annual improvements and premiums. Sometimes there is a deficiency which is met by public spirited citizens, who are reimbursed out of the next annual revenues. Frequently a small surplus is carried over from year to year, but from time to time it is consumed in improvements and premiums. The first year \$340 was paid in premiums out of \$620.40 received. For the year 1908, \$4,381.35 was distributed in premiums and the gross receipts were \$6,414.44.

The real estate value in Smith Township is \$2,167,410; personal property, \$171,449; number of taxables, 1,140.

The population of this township in 1850 numbered 1,462; in 1860, 1,417; in 1890, 1,592, and in 1900, 1,484.

In 1850, the number of voters in Smith Township was 306; in 1904 there were 427 voters and in 1908, 667.

SOMERSET TOWNSHIP.

Somerset Township was erected from parts of Fallowfield, Nottingham, Strabane and Bethlehem Townships April 3, 1782. It is bounded by North Strabane and Nottingham Townships on the north; Fallowfield Township, Bentleyville and Ellsworth Boroughs and West Pike Run Township on the east; West Pike Run and West Bethlehem Townships on the south, and South Strabane Township on the west. It is centrally distant 12 miles from Washington, its greatest length being 10 miles and breadth 6 miles. The township is drained by Pigeon Creek with its branches and by Little Chartiers Creek. The population of Somerset Township in 1850 was 1,517; in 1860, 1,723; in 1890, 1,273, and in 1900, 1,130. The number of voters in 1850 was 279; in 1904, 254, and in 1909, 260. It increased somewhat in the last ten years owing to the influx of miners. The real estate of the township is assessed at \$2,875,733; the personal property at \$83,845. There are 258 taxables.

The land of Somerset Township is fertile and well adapted to cultivating large crops and to stock raising of all kinds.

A continuous group of gas wells occurs in Central Somerset Township, gas being obtained from the Eliz-

abeth sand. Small quantities of oil have been produced by a number of wells in the same region.

The most important mineral resource is coal, the township being richly underlaid with an excellent grade of the Pittsburg vein of coal. The Little Washington vein of coal is also found in the township.

As the valley of Pigeon Creek has gentle grades, it has been a simple matter to connect the mines with the Monongahela division of the Pennsylvania Railroad by a branch line running to Ellsworth and Zollarsville. Between the mines Nos. 3 and 4 and the crest of the Amity anticline is an area three miles broad along the south branch of Pigeon Creek, in which the dip is toward the southwest. This gives a large area in which the Pittsburg vein of coal can be advantageously mined by shafts sunk on the main branches of Pigeon Creek. Short switches will connect with the Ellsworth branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The West Side Belt Line (now owned by Gould interests) has surveyed a railroad line with the present terminus in Clarksville, Greene County, but which is intended to extend into the Connellsville coal and coke field. This proposed line traverses the extreme eastern part of the county and goes through Bentleyville, Ellsworth and Somerset Townships and crosses the National Pike one mile east of Scenery Hill at Taylor's Summit. The road would open up a great coal field and much of the coal is sold and will likely be operated within a few years. Several large blocks of coal along this proposed road are now under option at a big price and its sale depends in a great measure upon the decision of the railroad company to complete the road which has been constructed from Pittsburg to Clairton and Bruce Station, in Allegheny County, near the Washington County line.

The Pittsburg, Monongahela and Washington Street Railway Company expect to have a trolley line in operation between Washington and Monongahela City within two years, a part of which will pass through Somerset Township.

The first roads petitioned for in this township were between the various houses of worship as follows: A road from Pigeon Creek meeting-house to Chartiers meeting-house, in June, 1785; from Pigeon Creek meeting-house to Rev. McMillen's meeting-house, in 1792; from Henry Cotton's sawmill to Washington and Devore Ferry Road, 1792; from Pigeon Creek meeting-house to Stone meeting-house, in 1792; from Barnett's sawmill to Caleb Baldwin's, in 1793.

In 1904 Somerset Township had 97 miles of public highway, and since then it has increased to 102 miles. The township passed the cash road tax bill in 1907. The Washington and Williamsport Pike runs along the

northern part of Somerset Township and was constructed soon after 1831. It was legally condemned as a toll road and the grand jury has approved the repairing of this road by the county, but the contract had not been let during 1908. The road is 15 miles and 3,979 feet in length and the estimated cost is \$151,629.

The principal village of this township is Vanceville, Bentleysville, Ellsworth and Copeburg were in Somerset Township until the incorporation of the first into a borough May 22, 1882, of the second, August 20, 1900, and of the last September 17, 1906.

VANCEVILLE.

The village of Vanceville is situated near the center of Somerset Township on the Middle Branch of Pigeon Creek. A Virginia certificate for the tract of land on which the village now stands, afterwards surveyed as "Edge Hill," was received by Isaac Vance, December 3, 1779. About the same time his brother, John Vance, obtained land in the same region. In 1880 there were a store, blacksmith shop, steam sawmill, school building, postoffice, thirteen dwellings and two churches (Baptist and Disciple) in or near the village. There are at present a store, seven houses and the two churches. The Bell telephone is used.

Church of Christ at Vanceville—The congregation of the Disciples of Christ at Pigeon Creek was organized in 1832. Previously, in 1803, a Baptist church had been organized on Pigeon Creek. In 1832 the Baptists, being troubled by the Campbellites, added a new article of faith to their creed, which was intended to counteract the Campbellite heresy, as they termed the new doctrine. Part of the congregation would not subscribe to this article, and were disposed to allow greater freedom in the exercise of that "soul liberty" which they considered a glorious privilege of the Christian life. This body who refused the amended creed were called the "Gospel Church" and the old body the "Regular Baptist Church." The two congregations held services in the same house on alternate Sundays until 1859. The "Gospel Church" purchased land from David McDonough in 1858 and erected a church on Pigeon Creek, a half mile from Vanceville, in 1860. At this time the congregation was organized and is now known as the Church of Christ, or Christian Church of Vanceville. The church has been served by a number of ministers, but is now without a settled pastor. The membership is now twenty-five.

The following settlers were holding land in Somerset Township at the given dates:

William Colvin, 1786 (probably as early as 1777); Isaac Newkirk, 1786 (probably as early as 1777); George Gutner, 1780; Isaac Leonard, 1780; Daniel Swickard, 1788; James Wherry, 1783; George Myers, 1785; Adam

Wier, 1785; Sheshbazzar Bentley, 1777; Frederick Ault, 1785; Thomas Hall, 1788; William Wallace, 1786; Rudolf Huffman, 1787; John Stevenson (an Englishman), 1780; John Stevenson (an Irishman), 1781; William Jones, 1783; Robert Morrison, 1789; Michael Moyers (Myers), 1780; Robert McCombs, 1787; Nicholas Van Eman, prior to 1781; Greer and George McIlvaine, 1788; Henry McDonough, James Cochran.

Newkirk's grist mill was located close to the site of the present borough of Bentleyville. The mill was run by water power. A mill was operated on Pigeon Creek prior to the year 1787 by Sheshbazzar Bentley, Sr. Frederick Ault built a mill on the North Branch of Pigeon Creek in 1785. He operated it until 1837, and it was later owned by Hon. James Gordon.

About the beginning of the nineteenth century William Ramsey erected a flouring mill on the waters of Little Chartiers Creek. In 1788 there were twelve stills in the township, there having been eighteen in the year previous.

The following physicians have practiced in Somerset Township: Dr. Ephraim Estep, 1807-10; Dr. Crawford, Dr. Robert Mercer, Dr. Bishop, Dr. Boyd Emory, Dr. Boyd Emory, Jr., Dr. John Keyes, Dr. Jefferson Scott, Dr. Stephen E. Hill, Dr. Henry McDonough, Dr. Wheeler, Dr. Milton Allen, Dr. Joseph Shidder and Dr. Joseph Leatherman.

Schools were started in Somerset Township as early as 1801, and by the time the public school law was passed in 1834 there were many in operation. Some of them had a three months' term and were private enterprises.

The schools in general were supported by public subscription. The fees were often paid in rye, as that product could be easily turned into whisky by the schoolmaster and transported over the mountains eastward for sale. At first private dwellings were used for school buildings, but about 1803 the settlers commenced the erection of special school buildings. These were crude affairs, not much resembling the handsome and comfortable schoolhouses of the present day. They were generally constructed of logs and fitted with puncheon seats without backs. They were heated by large open fireplaces in one end, and lighted by openings about ten inches in width, covered with oiled paper. These schools were attended only by boys, as it was considered unnecessary for girls to be educated. The boys were taught the three Rs—Reading, (W)riting and 'Rithmetic.

One of the earliest schools of this township was taught by Samuel Lawrence during the year 1798 in a log cabin located on the present Mrs. Joseph Scott farm, then the Vance farm, on the Middle Branch of Pigeon Creek. This school was also taught afterwards by John K. McGee. Another school was soon started on the farm now owned by John D. McDonough, one-half mile east

of the Vance school, and was later taught by Leonard Blaine. In 1800 a school was in operation on the Thomas Richardson farm. David Johnson taught in 1804 in a school house on the South Branch of Pigeon Creek, near the Carey Mill. A school was operated from the year 1814 to after 1834 on the Greer McIlvaine farm. John McIlvaine, the first teacher, was followed by Jesse Woodruff. Mordecai Hoge taught school as early as 1814. From 1827 to 1833 he conducted a school at Hoge's Summit. For the next two years he taught a school near Pee's Mill. Then returning to Hoge's Summit he taught till about 1860. Soon after Prof. John Messenger built a small school building here and called it Hoge's Summit Academy. Many young men got an educational start and increased ambition from this teacher. He afterward was a member of the State Legislature.

The township erected ten school buildings in 1837, after the school law was passed. In 1850 there were eleven schools and 415 scholars.

In 1860 the township had nine schools, nine teachers, and 348 pupils enrolled; in 1873, only eight schools, eight teachers, and 220 pupils.

There were in Somerset Township in 1908: Schools, 8; teachers, 8 (males 1, females 7); enrollment, 192; average number of months taught, 7; average salary of teachers per month, males \$60.00, females \$58.56; cost of each pupil per month, \$2.81; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 1½; estimated value of school property, \$4,000.

The first high school for this township is being started at Vanceville this year in two rooms.

Pigeon Creek Presbyterian Church is located near the north branch of Pigeon Creek, three miles northwest of Vanceville. Rev. John McMillen preached the first sermon within the bounds of Pigeon Creek in the year 1775, and became the permanent pastor of the Pigeon Creek and Chartiers congregations in 1778. He thus remained until 1794, being succeeded by Rev. Boyd Mercer. Numerous pastors have since served this church, Rev. J. C. Loughlin occupying the pulpit at the present time. The membership of the church is 240.

This church has experienced not less than five separate revivals, as many as seventy-eight persons being added to the church on one communion day. In the early times during the summer, meetings were held in the open air, with a tent for the protection of the preacher.

The first meeting house was a log structure with a clapboard roof and door. During the first winter it was not heated. This building and the stone one that succeeded it were situated within the bounds of the present cemetery.

On one occasion while services were being held the floor gave away, carrying the audience down with it, but for-

unately no one was seriously injured. The families provided their own pews, and it is said the variety of style was almost as great as the number of pews. In 1829 the present brick building, seventy by fifty-six feet, with four doors, was erected on the hill north of the cemetery. In 1790 there was no fence about the church or cemetery and each grave was enclosed with a fence of poles or logs, or any material that could be easily procured. In 1871 a parsonage was built at a cost of \$4,000. The church at Fairview organized at Muntown, and the church of Mount Pleasant were organized with congregations, the members of which came largely from Pigeon Creek Church. Ten years ago the church was remodeled.

United Presbyterian Church of Pigeon Creek—The Horse Shoe Bottom Associate congregation was organized in 1816. The name was changed to Pigeon Creek in 1820, although the church is situated three miles from the waters of Pigeon Creek. Services during the year 1816 were held in the house of Thomas Hall. Afterwards "Hall's Tent," a roofed platform, was built for the use of the pastor and the services held outdoors. The first meeting house was a log structure built about 1819 on a site now included in the graveyard of the Pigeon Creek U. P. Church. This meeting house was replaced by a brick building sixty by fifty feet constructed at a cost of \$2,500. The present building was completed in 1871, at a cost of \$18,000, and a parsonage was built at a cost of \$4,000 in 1873. Rev. J. E. Springer has been pastor since 1905. The present membership is 150.

Pigeon Creek Baptist Church is one-half mile east of Vanceville. The congregation was organized August 27, 1803. Services were held at first in a tent on the land of Henry McDonough. In 1830 land was donated by Solomon Huffman. Later a brick church building was erected. It was torn down and the present brick building built in 1858, one hundred yards east of the old building. The old church stood within the bounds of the present cemetery. The present pastor of Pigeon Creek Baptist Church is Rev. J. F. Miller; membership, 104.

German Lutheran Church—In 1816 land in Somerset Township was warranted to Jacob Kintner, John Onstott and George Miller, trustees, on which the German Lutheran congregation soon built a log church which has since been replaced by a brick edifice. This church is in the eastern part of the township, six miles west of Monongahela City. The membership is small.

SOUTH FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

This township was formed by a division of Franklin Township into North and South Franklin Townships, February 8, 1892. South Franklin Township is bounded

by Buffalo and North Franklin on the north, Amwell on the east, Morris and Amwell on the south, Buffalo and Finley on the west.

Among the familiar early names in this township are Henry Dickerson, Abram Dill, Luther Axtell, Craecrafts, the Weirs, Days, Coopers and McCrackens.

There are five schools in South Franklin Township and six teachers (males 2, females 4); average number of mouths taught, 7; average salary paid teachers per month, males \$42.50, females \$45.75; cost of each pupil per month, \$2.07; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 1; estimated value of school property, \$4,000.

School directors: S. B. Dodd, president; W. A. Craecraft, secretary; J. M. Davis, treasurer; H. R. Post, W. R. Gunn, and L. H. Ramsey.

The total mileage of public roads in South Franklin Township in 1904 was fifteen miles. The work road tax is still retained in this township. The road tax was 1½ mills in 1908, and amounts to \$2,274.18.

The old plank road, constructed by the Upper Ten-Mile Plank Road Company, about 1851, passes through South Franklin Township, extending from Prosperity to Washington. Toll was collected upon this road until 1906, and it was kept in better condition than any road leading out of Washington. It was condemned by a petition to the court in 1906, damages being paid to the company.

Bethel Presbyterian Church, which was organized and existed as a Cumberland Presbyterian Church until the union in 1903, is located in South Franklin Township at Van Buren, on the Prosperity Plank Road. The congregation was organized in 1833. It was started by the majority party of the Upper Ten-Mile Presbyterian Church, which adopted Cumberland theology. The present, a splendid brick edifice, is the second house of worship erected by this congregation. There is a membership of about 200 at the present time. The first pastor was Rev. John Morgan. The Rev. Howard M. Evans has been the pastor since May, 1908.

In connection with the church are the Christian Endeavor Society, the Young Ladies' Missionary Circle, and the Women's Auxiliary Society. W. R. Gunn, H. M. Riggle, J. N. Andrews, J. J. Riggs and H. R. Post are the present elders.

The Sabbath School has for its superintendent, Hamilton Post.

Bethel was organized May 30, 1832, and this with Old Concord took so many members from Upper Ten-Mile Presbyterian congregation as to almost cause its complete dissolution.

A Presbyterian Church once stood across the old plank road from Bethel Church and about a mile southeast. It had been built eight years when the Cumberland church excitement began in that region. The time of the pastor at Lower Ten-Mile was divided between this location and Amity. The influence of the Cumberland adherents smothered this little congregation which had just started or was a mission of Lower Ten-Mile. Preaching ceased about 1870, and nothing remains to mark the spot but the small graveyard.

Liberty Chapel, built by the Methodists, is near Van-Kirk Station of the Washington and Waynesburg Railroad, which runs along the eastern side of this township.

This township is rich in coal, oil and gas and comprises a number of very successful and interesting farmers. The homes and farm improvements compare favorably with the best in Washington County. For more than twenty years there has been more or less activity in the oil and gas field of the township. The well on the A. O. Day farm was the first producing oil well here. The first gas well in the township was located on the farm of John G. Clark about 1888.

The first oil well on the farm of C. H. Trussell is pumping at the present time and has been producing for fourteen years. This well is located in what is known as the Fifty-foot sand. The Crude Oil Company has several wells, also the Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company has wells in this county on the Craecraft farm.

Grayson & Co. operate on the Anlt farm. The South Penn Oil Co. operates extensively in this township. This township is underlaid with a vein of coal being from six to seven feet in thickness, much of which has either been optioned or sold.

The Pittsburg and Freeport veins of coal are to be found in this township.

On the William and James Tucker farm, near Chamberlain dam, the diamond drill test hole record shows the depth of the valuable and continuous Pittsburg vein or seam as 641.67 feet; thickness of coal, 6.17 feet; sulphur, .79%; phosphorus, .01%.

Frank Sanders conducts a general store at Vanburen. James Mannon conducts a small grocery store five and a half miles from Washington on what is known as the Plank Road, now a pike. The few houses and toll gate formerly here were called "Toledo." This road is a pike from Washington running south through the township into Morris Township. There is a splendid telephone service throughout the township.

The survey made for the Wabash R. R. runs through the center of this township almost parallel with the pike.

Adam Weir, the present postmaster at Vanburen, was appointed to that office by President Grant, and has filled the office to the present time.

The township voted on and adopted the cash payment plan for collecting road tax; mills levied for roads in 1908, 1½. South Franklin has no county or Flinn Road and no State highway road; five miles of pike, formerly called the Prosperity Plank Road, was condemned and freed from toll in 1906.

Township officers (1909): Justices of the peace, W. C. Cracraft, Joshua Dickerson; tax assessor, James C. Price; tax collector, Lewis Elliott; supervisors, Frank McClain, Samuel Dodd, Adam Weir.

SOUTH STRABANE TOWNSHIP.

This township was formed May 3, 1831, by a division of Strabane Township. It is bounded on the north by North Strabane and Chartiers; on the east by Somerset and West Bethlehem; on the south by North Franklin and Amwell, and on the west by Washington, East Washington and Chartiers Township. Its greatest length is nine miles, breadth four and a half miles.

It contains the towns of Laboratory, sometimes known as Martinsburg, and Pancake, a small village southeast of Washington, and originally laid out as Williamsburg; and Manifold.

There were in South Strabane Township in 1908: Schools, 12; teachers 12 (males 3, females 9); average number of months taught, 8; average salary of teachers per month, males \$53.33, females \$50.00; cost of each pupil per month, \$1.86; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 2½; estimated value of school property, \$23,000. The school directors for 1898 were Seth H. Reynolds, president; Frank P. Keeney, secretary; Robert J. Henry, treasurer; W. J. Munce, Jr., J. C. Davis, and J. R. Taylor.

This township lies north and east of the Borough of Washington. In addition to being one of the best agricultural townships in Washington County, it is underlaid with a rich vein of coal from five to six feet in thickness. The field, for the past four and a half years, has been extensively operated. The Pittsburg Coal Co. began sinking a shaft at what is now Manifold, in October, 1903. It laid out the town on a spur of the C. V. R. R., and erected about 170 houses for employeés. The company, when operating at full capacity, employ about 500 men.

There are several stores at Manifold, also a postoffice, but the town depends for its chief support on the coal mine, which is a large and well equipped mine. There is also a Miners' Union at this place, and several stores in the township.

Davidson Chapel, a frame building beside the National Pike, five miles east of Washington, at the southeastern corner of this township, was built by the Methodists. Until the close of the Civil War this congregation was

located two miles further north, close to the eastern side of the township on a location now occupied by the Mount Pleasant Presbyterian congregation, of which Rev. Thomas R. Alexander, of Washington, is pastor.

The first oil well in the township was put down on the farm of Alvin Smith, about two miles north of Washington, in the spring of 1884. The second well was on the same farm during the same year and proved to be a gasser. Mr. Smith owns the farm at the present time and had purchased the same only a short time prior to the discovery of oil and gas. The farm was formerly the property of George Munce and known as the Munce farm. Both wells were put down by the Chartiers Oil Company. While the oil well was soon abandoned, though producing from eight to nine barrels a day, owing to the very low price at which oil was selling at that time. The gas well is still producing. One of the largest producing wells in the township was put down on what was known as the Martin Heiss farm by the McKeown Oil Company, and came in with a production of about 3,300 barrels a day.

One of the very largest oil wells was struck May 23, 1886 on George M. Cameron's farm in the center of this township. It produced an average the first year of over 2,000 barrels per day. One of the famous wells was drilled near the center of the township, and was well known in this region as the "Bunghole Well." It was drilled on a small, narrow lot leased by C. M. Reed and others from an aged colored woman. The land owner was made rich from this well and No. 2, which could scarcely be crowded upon the same lot.

The earliest coal works in this township was the Enterprise Coal Works opened by sinking a shaft in 1873 about two miles northeast of Washington to a depth of 150 feet. This mine and the Pittsburg Southern Railroad, upon a spur of which it was located, are both abandoned.

The railroad ran out of Washington upon the location of the present North avenue in East Washington, and passed under the Williamsburg or Monongahela pike near the present residence of Mrs. George Davis, nearly two miles east of, but in sight of, the court house.

The spur made a very large curve. Through the Taylor and Samuel Farley farms to drop down to the mine. The coal works opened by Walters & LeMoyné were afterwards owned and operated successively by V. Harding, J. V. Cook & Sons, and others. Later the owners opened a shaft to connect with the Chartiers Valley R. R. below Arden station. The shaft and new dwellings on this later location were abandoned.

There is one store and a brick yard at Vance Station, in this township.

LABORATORY.

Laboratory, on the National Turnpike, two miles east of Washington, is situated in a high, healthy location. T. B. Horn & Co., grocers, and J. A. Chambers, general store, are merchants here. There are also two blacksmith shops and a shoe shop, which, with Nazer's wholesale and retail butchering plant, constitute the business houses of this place. This village had, in 1900, a population of 105. It has a schoolhouse and contains some beautiful homes.

CLOKEYVILLE.

This is a small village with a population of fifty, located on the B. & O. R. R. It was of some importance years ago, because located on the Washington and Monongahela Turnpike.

The Washington and Williamsport Turnpike, known as the Washington and Monongahela Turnpike, runs through the middle of this township and the National Turnpike along the south line. The first has been taken over by the county as a county road, and the last by the State Highway Department, to be known as a State road.

The present township officials are: Justice of the peace, James A. Seaman; assessor, Mr. Harshman; collector, Mark Keeny; supervisors, W. J. Munce, Jr., Hiram Rankin and James Helm.

The township has not voted on or adopted the law requiring all road taxes to be paid in cash. The levy for road tax in 1908 was 3½ mills. There is in this township two miles of county or Flinn roads, from Washington to McLane's Bridge; five miles of State highway or Sprowls road, from Washington toward Manifold; five miles of the former Monongahela Pike and two miles of the former Pittsburg Pike.

The old work road tax is still used in South Strabane Township. In 1908 the road tax was 3½ mills. This township has several excellent roads, some of which are the Washington-McClain's Bridge Road, the Quail Road, the Meadowlands Road, and the old National Pike. The first mentioned is a county or Flinn road, and the second two are State or Sprowls roads. The Washington-McClain's Bridge Road is 11,200 feet in length and is twelve and twenty-four feet wide in stone and grading, respectively. It was completed in 1908 by the Hallam Construction Co., costing \$25,591.79 for construction, \$1,289.59 for engineering.

The Quail Road is 17,100 feet in length and was completed in 1908 by the Hallam Construction Co. The stone construction is fourteen to sixteen feet wide, and the grading twenty-six feet wide. The construction of the road cost \$37,330.52, and the engineering, etc., \$1,695.68.

The Meadowlands Road was built in 1907-8 by the

Hallam Construction Co. Its total length is 9,205 feet, and it is fourteen to sixteen feet wide in stone and twenty-six feet wide in grading. The total cost of this road was \$19,018.48.

Other good roads in this township are the Monongahela, or Washington and Williamsport Pike, which was formerly owned by a turnpike company, and the Pittsburg Pike.

The real estate valuation of South Strabane Township amounts to \$2,386,164; personal property, \$107,913. There are 550 taxables in the township.

In 1850 the population numbered 1,390; in 1860 it was 1,063; in 1890, 3,079; and in 1900, 1,333.

In 1850 South Strabane Township had 215 voters; in 1904 it had 344, and in 1908 it had 443.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Union Township was erected March 31, 1836 from Peters and Nottingham Townships. In 1862 the boundary line was changed slightly. The present boundaries of Union Township are Allegheny County on the north, Allegheny County and the Monongahela River on the east, Carroll and Nottingham Townships on the south, and Nottingham and Peters Townships on the west. Its greatest length is six miles, and breadth 3 miles. The Mingo Creek marks part of the southern boundary. The only other stream of any importance is Peters Creek, which runs through the northwestern corner of the township. Fertile bottom lands one-eighth to three-fourths of a mile in width lie along the Monongahela River. Back of these rise abrupt hills, from which uplands stretch back into the interior. The township is well adapted to farming and the Pittsburg vein of coal crops out in many places, especially along the river bluffs, where it is taken out by drift mines.

In this township was the hot-bed of the Western Insurrection in 1794, when its men were called "the Whiskey Boys." Its inhabitants have always since that date been among the most orderly and law abiding people of the county. This township has now four retail licensed saloons, a distillery at Elrama and a brewery at Courtney.

Below Mingo Creek in Union Township mining operations have been very active for a long time and still are continued in some of the large mines, but the Pittsburg coal near the river is almost exhausted and supplies have to be brought from new territory at a considerable distance back.

The Redstone coal near Coal Bluff shows about sixty feet above the floor of the Pittsburg coal, with a thickness of four feet six inches. In this region it usually occurs from fifty to sixty feet above the base of the Pittsburg coal and ranges from two to four feet in thick-

ness. In a general way the importance of the Redstone coal appears to increase toward the north. It is, however, frequently distributed by clay, horsebacks and veins, so that its value is not so great as would appear from some of its exposures. In this region the quality is usually good, and it makes very good fuel. The mines of this township are very old and many are worked out. The reader will find them fully described in the chapter on coal.

The B. & O. Railroad follows Peters Creek through the northwestern corner of the township. The stations on this road are Finleyville and Gastonville. The B. & O. Railroad Company bought the Pittsburg Southern Railroad (narrow gauge) in 1885 and standardized the gauge. The railroad was first constructed by the Pittsburg Southern Railroad Company in 1879, but its course after leaving Finleyville was through Castle Shannon, reaching Pittsburg by going down Sawmill Run.

The Monongahela Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad follows the west bank of the Monongahela throughout its length in Union Township. The following stations are located on this railroad: Elrama, Shire Oaks, Coal Bluffs, Houston Run, Courtney.

This railroad passed into the control and management of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1879. The railroad originally was built by and belonged to the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company. Its construction was completed in 1873.

The trolley line between Finleyville and Monongahela starts south from Finleyville and follows Mingo Creek through Union Township. This line is a part of the Pittsburg and Charleroi Street Railway, chartered in 1901. It is operated by the Pittsburg Railways Company.

A project has been proposed for constructing a street car line between Washington and Finleyville. The proposed line follows North avenue in Washington to the old excavations of the Pittsburg and Southern Railroad Company to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and thence it follows that line to Finleyville by way of Eighty-four, Wyland, Thomas and other smaller towns. The only place it leaves this line is in the vicinity of Wyland to Gilkeson station to avoid the great loop of the B. & O. Railroad.

From the road docket we find, among others, petitions filed in 1783 for a road from the Monongahela River opposite Perry's Mill to Pentecost's Mill; in 1785 from Perry's Ferry to Bausman's Ferry; in 1786 from Perry's Ferry to John Cox's to Nicholas Pees' Mill; in 1792 from the mouth of the Mingo to John Baldwin's Mill; in 1793 from the county line near Long's to Pigeon Creek Meeting House, and in 1794 from Mingo Meeting House to Chartiers Meeting House.

In 1906 Union Township passed the cash road tax to take the place of the work road tax. The millage of road tax for 1908 is five, and the total amount collected, \$9,073.28.

In 1903 there were ninety-three miles of public highway in the township. The county commissioners, acting under the Flinn road law, have built a road from Finleyville to Library, three miles and 1,274 feet long, at an estimated cost of \$40,332.34.

Library is in Allegheny County close to the county line.

The population of Union Township in 1850 was 1,192, and in 1900 it was 3,109. In 1850 the number of voters in Union Township was 276; in 1903 the registration of voters was 590, and in 1908 it was 578. The number of taxables in 1908 was 622, the real estate value, \$1,779,320, personal property value, \$17,870.

The first school building in the territory now embraced by Union Township was a small log structure standing in 1800 on the bank of Peters Creek about a half mile above the present borough of Finleyville. A frame school building stood below Finleyville. Several other schools were conducted before the passage of the school law.

In 1850 there were six schools and 320 scholars.

In 1908 Union Township had fourteen schools, fifteen teachers (three males and twelve females). Average number of months taught, 8; average salary of teachers per month, males \$65.67, females \$47.81; cost of each pupil per month, \$1.67; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 4; estimated value of school property, \$13,300; enrollment, 567.

The following schoolhouses are located in the township and assessed at the values given: Gastonville, \$1,000; Boggs School, \$700; Hilldale, \$2,000; Huston, \$2,000; Pleasant View, \$700; Mingo, \$350; Palack, \$350; Coal Bluff, \$700; Courtney, \$1,000.

This township being situated on the river was settled at an early date. The following are some of the early settlers who held land at the time stated: Gabriel Cox, 1773; John Campbell, 1779; Philip Dalley, 1780; Nathan Dalley, 1769; John Holeroft (prominent in Western Insurrection), prior to 1786; Robert and William James, 1793; Robert Lytle, 1776; Jacob Fegley, 1786; John Happer, 1787; Robert Estep, 1788; John Cox, prior to 1788; John Gaston, 1790; Col. Joseph Barr, 1803; Charles Bradford, prior to 1788; Joseph Bentley, 1788; Paul Froman, prior to 1786; John Wall, 1787; John Hindman, 1796; Thomas MeVey, 1799; John Pollock, 1799; William Patton, 1799; Jeremiah Ferree, 1800; Thomas Williams, prior to 1788; Charles Bradford, prior to 1788; James Logan, prior to 1788.

Early physicians—Dr. Johnston began to practice in

this section in 1815; Dr. Joseph Pollock as early as 1820; Dr. James Miller in 1831; Dr. William B. Lank in 1842; Dr. Thomas Storer in 1871; and Dr. L. B. Weleh soon after 1878. Dr. George M. Speck is at present practicing medicine at Coal Bluff, Dr. G. L. Howda at Houston Run, and Dr. C. W. Frantz, at Gastouville.

Charles Bradford ran a sawmill on Peters Creek prior to 1788, and continued its operation for many years. In 1807 the mill was leased to Samuel Gaston for a period of ninety-nine years. It was located on the farm of the last Isaac Lytle. Nothing now remains of it.

Joseph Bentley built a stone house on the tract called "Falling Tree Bottom." Soon after he built near the house a distillery which was in operation as late as 1862. The farm is owned at present by John Sumner.

Paul Froman, at an early date, built a grist mill on Froman's Run at the falls just below Happer's Road. He endeavored to build a high dam with an overshot wheel, but it was never completed. Henceforth it was called "Froman's Folly." Near this place, at that time, between the Mingo Church parsonage and the farm lately owned by John Kennedy, Esq., stood a distillery.

In the year 1842, George Bentley began to operate a steam grist and flouring mill known as the "Old White Mill," on the Monongahela River at what is now Shire Oaks. Ten years before, his brother Eli Bentley had built a sawmill at the same place. The Shire Oaks Brewing Company started in the "Old White Mill." The mill property is now owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The following towns are located in Union Township. Elrama, Shire Oaks, Coal Bluffs, Houston, and Courtney on the Monongahela River, on the Monongahela Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Gastonville in the center of the township on the B. & O. Railroad. Finleyville was incorporated into a borough from Union Township land, February 19, 1896.

ELRAMA.

Elrama is a railroad town with a floating population, it being inhabited mostly by railroad men. The Pennsylvania Railroad at this point has extensive yards. There are here about fifty dwellings, the Parry Hotel (moved from Shire Oaks), two stores, one drug store, a schoolhouse, roundhouse and the Sunnyside Distillery. The population in 1900 was 177, and 200 in 1904. It is related that Ella Ramsey lived formerly at this point and the two names were joined and the town called Elrama. Elrama was laid out by Fred W. Edwards in 1900.

The John F. Logan Lodge, No. 697, I. O. O. F. was instituted at Coal Bluff in 1870. The name was changed in 1872 to Advance Lodge, No. 697. Since that time

the lodge has been transferred to Shire Oaks and again to Elrama, where it now meets. The membership is seventy-eight.

SHIRE OAKS.

Shire Oaks was originally a mining town. The Pennsylvania Railroad transferred its yards from Monongahela City to Shire Oaks in December, 1907. As a result 150 men removed to Shire Oaks. Most of the houses have been torn down for railroad improvement. The Banner Mines of the Pittsburg Coal Company are in operation at Shire Oaks. The town is composed of twenty-four dwellings, Federal Supply Company Store No. 12, three stores, three hotels, school, the Shire Oaks Brewery and the sawmill of Martin Lytle. Shire Oaks had a population of 177 in 1900, and 500 in 1904.

COAL BLUFF.

The settlement which is now called Coal Bluff was originally included in Limetown. In 1870 Limetown was chiefly composed of miners, there being many large and extensive collieries in the immediate vicinity of the place. The town was considered as extending three miles along the river bank, the houses being built upon lots, on the narrow strip of land between the Monongahela River and the abrupt hills. It was often said (and with truth) that Limetown was three miles along the river and as far back into the country as one could see. There were in 1870 about 650 inhabitants and several extensive stores in Limetown.

The town of Coal Bluff derived its name from the fact that its growth was almost entirely due to the development of its coal. The conditions along the river are favorable for drift mining, as the coal crops out in the bluff in almost all places at the level of the bottom lands. There are good shipping facilities, as the coal can be shipped either by river or rail. A postoffice was established at Coal Bluff in 1850 with Mark Borland as first postmaster. The population of Coal Bluff in 1900 was 526. At present there are about forty houses. The Coal Bluff mines of the Monongahela River Coal and Coke Company are located at Coal Bluff.

Methodist Protestant Church at Coal Bluff—The Methodist Protestant Church at Coal Bluff was organized in the year 1871 by Rev. James Robinson. The same year a frame church was built on land donated by James K. Logan. The present membership is twelve. This church is on the Mt. Zion and Belle Bridge Circuit.

HOUSTON RUN.

Houston Run was the name of the landing at the mouth of Houston Run before the railroad was built. The Diamond Coal and Coke Company have built twenty houses and the Diamond Company store at this place

during the past year. The resident physician is Dr. G. L. Howda. There is a school house also at Houston Ruu. tonville in 1900 was 500 and at the present time is about 200.

COURTNEY.

Courtney is a mining town almost three miles below Monongahela City. The Valley Supply Company of the Star Coal Company is located here. The town is composed of four stores, one drug store, brick works, twenty-six dwellings, machine shop, school and vacant church and hotel. The Courtney Fire Brick Company manufacture brick and tile. The machine shop is owned by J. F. Kennedy. The Hotel Courtney is owned by J. S. Watson and ceased running when the license was taken away in the spring of 1909. Courtney had a population of 217 in 1900. John George opened up the Courtney mines in 1878. His wife's maiden name was Courtney, and it is said that the town was named in honor of her.

Courtney Presbyterian Church—A church was organized and built at Courtney about the year 1894. The church was built on land owned by the Anna George estate. The first pastor was Rev. J. F. Patterson. In 1907 the congregation ceased to hold meetings in the church, as they were not permitted to hold the land any longer. Though greatly reduced, the congregation still holds meetings in the schoolhouse and some of the former members attend the Mingo Creek Church.

GASTONVILLE.

The site of Gastonville was settled upon originally by John Cox. He had this tract warranted and patented under the title "Belmont." The tract soon passed into the hands of John Gaston. Later, in 1854, Joseph M. Curry, who at that time owned the land, laid the village out in lots. This town is situated on the B. & O. Railroad about half a mile east of Finleyville. The Gastonville coal mine is owned by the Pittsburg Company who ceased operations in this mine about 1900.

A sawmill and grist mill was once in operation at Gastonville. Maj. J. M. Gaston operated the mill for some time. He was succeeded by William L. Gaston, who sold it to Thomas McCombs. At this time it was operated by water power. Thomas McCombs tore it down and built a steam roller flouring mill in its place.

This last mill never paid and it was converted into a dwelling, and is still standing. Gastonville at present has a schoolhouse, a postoffice, three grocery stores, one drug store, and one blacksmith shop. The resident physician is Dr. C. W. Frantz. A Methodist Episcopal Church is in the course of erection. The Bethel Telephone Company have telephones in Gastonville, and their central at Library, Allegheny County. Gas is supplied by the Monongahela Natural Gas Company. The population of the town has decreased since the Gastonville mines have ceased operation. The population of Gas-

tonville in 1900 was 500 and at the present time is about 200. First Methodist Episcopal Church of Gastonville—At the beginning of the year 1909 a M. E. congregation had been organized and a \$3,000 building erected at Gastonville. The membership is small. This church at Gastonville and the James Stone Church are on the Peters Creek Circuit.

The Peters Creek Lodge, No. 248, I. O. O. F., of Gastonville, was instituted in the year 1847 in Finleyville. In 1885 this lodge erected a building costing \$1,800. The present membership is 107.

Mingo Presbyterian Church—The Mingo Presbyterian congregation was organized in August, 1786. Services at first were held in barns, groves, and in a tent. A log meeting house was built prior to 1794 on land of John Barr near the present church site, two miles south of Finleyville on a branch of Mingo Creek. This was the meeting place for the Mingo Creek Society at the time of the Whiskey Insurrection in 1794. The land was not purchased by the church until the year 1807. The present brick church building was built in 1832. Its value at the present time is \$1,000. It, together with the burial place, stand close by the trolley road from Finleyville to Monongahela. The pulpit of this church is at present supplied by B. D. Luther. The present membership is sixty-five. A prominent member of this congregation upon whom much responsibility was laid was elder John Happer, father of A. G. Happer, now of Washington, and brother of Rev. Andrew P. Happer, D. D., a well known missionary, who, for forty-four years, was a leader in the mission work in China.

Peters Creek M. E. Church—This church is often called James' Stone Church. It is located two and one-half miles east of Finleyville. The congregation was organized about a century ago. Meetings were held at first in the house of Robert James. A stone chapel was built in 1817 or '18 on land donated by Robert James with an acre included for a graveyard. Many of its members have gone to the First M. E. Church of Gastonville, and the membership is small.

A Methodist Episcopal congregation was organized at an early date by Rev. Charles Cook, who held meetings in schoolhouses, groves, private houses and in a mill on the river bank.

A church building was erected at Limetown in 1840, the congregation being aided greatly by Joseph Bentley. In 1872 a new \$3,000 building was erected on land donated by George Bentley. This congregation was disbanded five or six years ago when the Pennsylvania Railroad Company bought the property and tore down the church building.

A Seceders' Society was organized and a frame church built on land donated by Col. Joseph Barr about 1832.

This congregation ceased to hold meetings after Col. Barr's death. The church building stood opposite the Dr. John Lank residence.

The Peters Creek Baptist Church was located at first in Union Township, then removed to Peters Township, and again to Library, Allegheny County, Pa. (See Peters Creek Baptist Church under Peters Township.)

Union Township has a real estate valuation of \$1,712,-655, and a valuation in personal property of \$74,505. The number of taxables is 572. It had a population in 1850 of 1,192; in 1860 of 1,452; in 1890 of 3,621; and in 1900 of 3,109.

The number of voters in the township in 1850 was 276; in 1904 was 590; and in 1908 was 578.

WEST BETHLEHEM TOWNSHIP.

West Bethlehem Township is one of the largest townships of Washington County. It is bounded on the north by Somerset Township, on the east by Somerset Township and Deemston Borough, on the south by Greene County, and on the west by Amwell and South Strabane Townships. Its length is ten miles and breadth six miles. The territory embraced by West Bethlehem, together with that of East Bethlehem, was included in the original township of Bethlehem from its formation in 1781 until 1790, when Bethlehem was divided.

The real estate valuation of West Bethlehem Township is \$4,113,453; personal property valuation, \$130,-107; number of taxables is 628.

The population in 1850 was 2,114 with 362 voters. In 1890 there were 1,890 inhabitants and in 1900, 1,794. The registration of voters for 1904 was 558, and for 1908, 638. The population has increased very considerably during the last ten years on account of the opening up of the coal mines.

The Ellsworth Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad system was extended from Cokeburg, above Ellsworth, to the mines at Zollarsville in 1906-7, and the first train reaching Zollarsville June 10, 1908, and Marianna scarcely more than a month later.

There can be found no better illustration of the rapidity and thoroughness with which modern engineering methods effect changes in the face of the country, than the work lately carried on by the Pennsylvania Railroad on the extension of their lines from Ellsworth to West Zollarsville. Beginning about one mile north of the National Pike, a series of cuts, fills and embankments—some of them notable examples of the railroad builders' skill—extend for four or five miles south, along one of the tributary creeks to Big Daniel's Run, down to the waters of Ten-Mile.

The line had been projected for some years past, but the impetus to actual construction was given by the

locating near Zollarsville of the three new coal shafts of the Pittsburg-Buffalo Coal Company.

With the usual disregard of expense of a great railroad in carrying forward its enterprises, the Pennsylvania, finding that Ten-Mile Creek, above Zollarsville, could be straightened out with advantage, immediately set about changing the channel, so that the visitor at this point will find the stream flowing in a course as straight as an arrow for a quarter of a mile or more. In addition, near here, a dump more than half a mile in length has been constructed, and above the big cutting there have been erected four fine concrete abutments, two for the channel of the creek and two for the purpose of giving a roadway through the dump.

Unlike the cut at Scenery Hill, which was opened to give passage through a ridge, the cut at Zollarsville was driven across the point of a hill, which juts out directly in the path of the new road. The inner face of the West Zollarsville excavation is ninety feet in depth. Owing to the fact that the earth along the route has nowhere been of such a character as would permit tunneling, these great cuttings have been made necessary, though involving a greatly increased expenditure.

In order to further develop the coal in the southern half of West Bethlehem Township other roads will be built into the valley of Ten-Mile Creek. The Pennsylvania, Monongahela and Southern Railroad operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been built in the last few years from West Brownsville to Rices' Landing in Greene County, and a branch has been run up Ten-Mile Creek one and one-half miles to the Bessemer Coal and Coke Company's works at Besco in East Bethlehem Township. A branch road will likely be run from Besco on up the Ten-Mile Creek to the region of Zollarsville. Other surveys have been made for railroads and trolley lines to cut through this large township. Surveys have been made as mentioned elsewhere to connect Marianna and Zollarsville with Washington by going up Little Daniels Run and by way of Lone Pine.

The earliest road petitions in this township were for a road from Thomas Hill's to Washington Road, in 1790; from Valentino Kinder's Mill to Wise's Landing, in 1791; from William Wallace's Mill to John Heaton's Mill, in 1793; and from Iam's Mill to Gantz's Mill, in 1802.

The old National Pike runs through the northern part of West Bethlehem Township. This road was built from Washington, D. C., to Wheeling and finished in 1820. The heavy traffic over it ceased about 1852.

The township of West Bethlehem, one of the largest in the county, has 120 miles of public highway. The township passed the cash road tax in 1906. The road tax for 1908 was 3½ mills, and \$13,387.93 was collected.

The Flinn road from Zollarsville to Lone Pine was

built by the county in 1904 and '05. The construction was done by N. C. Hunter, contractor. This road is 15,840 feet long, nine feet in width of stone and nineteen feet in width of grading. The engineering cost was \$1,668.26, and construction cost, \$33,165.10. Since the road was built \$8,476.55 has been spent for repairs.

West Bethlehem Township is drained in the south by Ten-Mile Creek. The North Branch of Ten-Mile Creek flows along the western boundary, and the central part of the township is drained by the Little Daniels Run and Big Daniels Run, the former lying east of the latter and the two joining and flowing into Ten-Mile Creek.

The land of the township is hilly, but excellent for agriculture and grazing. It is underlaid with a rich grade of Pittsburg Coal. Oil has been struck in a few wells. The Zollarsville gas field is the largest producing gas field in this part of the county.

West Bethlehem Township is underlaid with an exceptionally fine vein of the Pittsburg coal. It lies in a territory which has been opened up within the last few years. In the northern part of the township the Ellsworth Coal Company has two shafts, Nos. 3 and 4, at Cokeburg, near Scenery Hill, which have given an impetus to business there, and the Pittsburg-Buffalo Company have started extensive operations in the southern part. It is estimated that 12,000 acres of coal lands passed from the hands of the farmers to the ownership of coal companies or their representatives at an average price of \$150 per acre, during 1905. Thus, \$1,800,000 came into the hands of the people of this township.

In the valley of Ten-Mile Creek and its tributaries many favorable points for shafts have been found for mining coal. The axis of the Waneshurg syncline crosses Daniels Run one and one-half miles from its mouth, and Ten-Mile Creek three-fourths of a mile below Bissell. Shafts at these points ought to reach the coal at about 380 and 470 feet, respectively. The Pittsburg vein of coal in this township is of uniform thickness and slightly over seven feet, and is high in steam and gas producing qualities. The Little Washington and Sewiekley veins are found in West Bethlehem, the latter being from ten to twenty-two inches in thickness along Ten-Mile Creek. The Washington Coal in West Bethlehem Township, one and one-half miles above Zollarsville, measures three feet three inches, but eleven inches of this is clay. The Jollytown and Ten-Mile coal have also been noted in West Bethlehem Township.

A coal vein was found in this township below the Pittsburg vein 384 feet in the Luse well, near Beallsville, 410 feet in the Joseph B. Wise well No. 1, and 445 feet in the Isaac Horn No. 1 well. This find indicates this vein as from 139 to 200 feet above the Upper Freeport coal vein (sometimes called Connellsville),

which is so frequently located through this county.

The Zollarsville gas field is a name given to a line of wells which cross the Washington and Greene County line near the village of that name. The Pittsburg coal is about 550 feet above sea level in these wells or 150 feet lower than at Clarksville which lies just over in Greene County. This field is on the flank of the Bellevernon anticline. A great many wells near Zollarsville penetrate the Bayard sand 50 to 150 feet below the top of the Fifth sand. This sand is below the Pittsburg coal an average of 2,404 feet. Many wells near here draw gas from the Elizabeth sand some 2,500 feet below the coal vein.

PITTSBURG-BUFFALO COAL COMPANY.

One of the largest and most important industrial enterprises of late in Washington County is undoubtedly the opening by the Pittsburg-Buffalo Coal Company of a 13,000 acre block in what is called the Ten-Mile field. Included in the holdings of this company at that place are 900 acres of surface land, located at the most advantageous points for their purposes.

The Pittsburg-Buffalo Company is the largest independent coal producing company in the Pittsburg district, and is unquestionably controlled by some of the most skilled and successful men in the industry. The Ten-Mile field is accessible to the Pittsburg & Lake Erie and the Monongahela division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and is also to be connected with the Ellsworth branch of the latter road, which affords eight locations for operating the holdings of the Pittsburg-Buffalo Company.

The company has planned to sink eight mines in the Ten-Mile field. Of these three have been opened up. On the 7th of May, 1906, the Pittsburg-Buffalo Coal Company let contracts for the sinking of two shafts on the Shidler and Fulton farms south of the present town of Marianna. In 1908 the Marianna Mine was opened up north of the other two mines and a short distance south of Zollarsville. This is said to be the most modern mine in the world and has a capacity of 1,000,000 tons of coal per year.

These shafts are twenty-two feet by thirty-two feet in dimension, and have attained a depth of over 500 feet. The mines are equipped with the most modern machinery—steel tipples, double hoisting cages, etc., while the power-houses are built of brick and hollow blocks made at the company's Johnetta works, where the cars, switches, tracks and other materials are also turned out. These mines are expected to have a combination product of many hundred tons of coal a day. This company is assessed with 6,506 acres of coal in West Bethlehem Township in 1908, valued at \$716,800.

Westmoreland Coal Company—The Westmoreland Coal

Company acquired a large acreage of West Bethlehem coal during the year 1905, and contemplate its development. The quality of coal in this part of Washington County is said to be fine coking coal, and coke ovens will in the near futuer be built where the mines are opened. Many predict that this entire section of Washington County will, within a very few years, be an important coke field destined to out-rival in years to come the Connellsville coking field, which is rapidly being exhausted.

The Pittsburg and Westmoreland Coal Company, in 1908, was assessed with 4,454 acres of coal land in West Bethlehem Township valued at \$414,770.

The Vesta Coal Company owns 5,906 acres valued at \$549,740. Among the other smaller coal land owners are Leonard Sapper, J. G. Patterson, Thompson and Collier, W. V. Humphreys, and I. W. and T. B. Seaman.

The Ellsworth Collieries Company owns 1,638 acres valued at \$342,140. The same company owns 6,001 acres of coal in Somerset Township valued at \$751,170.

The Mingo Coal Company owns 5,431 acres valued at \$599,410.

The Pittsburg Coal Company owns 1,040 acres of land valued at \$131,910.

Mary A. Leyda owns coal lands valued at \$16,700; Lanis S. Miller and Ellis M. Lilley, \$40,400; Pittsburg and Westmoreland Coal Company, \$38,790, and I. W. and T. B. Seaman, of Uniontown, \$68,100.

The principal and only large gas field in this corner of the county is the Zollarsville field, which contains about 70 wells, located mostly in West Bethlehem Township and the borough of Deemston, between Beallsville, Zollarsville and Deemston. It has the length of five miles and breadth of about two miles. A small group of gas wells is encountered west of Odell in West Bethlehem Township (Ross field). The Zollarsville field cannot be said to hold any definite structural position. Instead of occurring high up on the anticline, southeast of Deemston, as might be expected, it lies on the west flank of the anticline and stretches over nearly the entire synclinal slope between Beallsville and Zollarsville, a few wells occurring nearly to center of the basin. The apparent disregard of structure here may perhaps be due to the nonparallelism of the oil sands and the Pittsburg coal.

The Zollarsville gas field has had a large production for the last few years. The yield is principally from the Elizabeth and Bayard sands, though small quantities are found at all the important sand horizons.

From the best information available, it appears that the same phenomenon found in other fields of South-western Pennsylvania holds good in this area, namely, that the deeper the sand the greater the closed pressure.

In the T. J. John Well No. 1, drilled in 1906 or 1907, on Ten-Mile Creek, two miles west of Zollarsville, a small amount of gas was found in the Elizabeth sand which showed a closed pressure of 600 ponnds, and a minute pressure of 75 pounds in a 6 5-8-inch hole. The gas in this well blew out in 24 hours, so that the data furnished by it cannot be considered entirely trustworthy. This well is also located almost squarely on the axis of the Waynesburg syncline, at which point the Elizabeth sand is about 150 feet lower than it is at Zollarsville. From iuecomplete records the Elizabeth sand appears to have a rock pressure of between 500 and 600 pounds.

On the extreme western edge of the field several small oil wells were tapped in 1904. One of these on the Margaret Hill farm, flowed 65 to 75 barrels per day. The Zollarsville field is being operated by the Monongahela Natural Gas Company, the Philadelphia Company, the Carnegie Natural Gas Company, the Greensboro Natural Gas Company and the Manufactnrers Light and Heat Company.

The Manufacturers' Gas Company and the Fort Pitt Gas Company carry gas past Zollarsville and through East Bethlehem from the southern part of Greene County to Pittsburg. The first uses a 16-inch line and the second a 12-inch line.

The Upper Washington limestone is well known rock among geologists, and they report a strong outcrop of 15 feet 6 inches thick, white on the weathered surface and mottled grey inside. It is seen in West Bethlehem Township just north of the divide at the head of Crayue's Run near a small stream. In Washington County there is a bituminous shale immediately above this limestone slightly resembling cannel coal and sometimes a little coal a few feet above this shale. This shale is frequently rich in impressions of leaves and stems.

The towns of West Bethlehem Township are Scenery Hill (formerly Hillsborough), Zollarsville and Marianna.

SCENERY HILL.

The town of Scenery Hill was originally called Hillsborough, but the name of the postoffice has always been Scenery Hill and thus the name of the place has gradually changed to Scenery Hill. It is situated on the National Pike half way between Washington and Brownsville, the distance being a little over 11 miles from each place. The tract of land now occupied by Scenery Hill was surveyed as "Springtown," February 23, 1785, to Isaac Bush. George Hill purchased it in 1796 and the land passed from him to Stephen Hill, his son, and Thomas McGiffin.

The town was laid out in lots in 1819 and advertised as Hillsborough, deriving its name from the part owner, Stephen Hill. At the time of the laying out of the town a postoffice was established called Scenery Hill with Samuel Stanley, postmaster.

As early as 1794 a tavern was kept by Thomas Hill and called "Hill's Stone Tavern." About the same time it was also kept by Stephen Hill. The tavern keepers or owners following these first two were Samuel Youman, John Hampson, John Gibson, William Dawson, Oliver Lacock, John Lacock, Mrs. P. M. Tombaugh and Jacob Gherlin, the latter conducting the hotel at the present time. The hotel is now known as the Central Hotel.

During the year 1827 James Beck kept a tavern in Hillsborough. He was succeeded as tavern keeper by George Ringland, David Raily, John Noble, John Taylor, Henry Taylor, Jesse Core and William Robinson. Near the center of the town on the south side of the road a tavern was started by John Wilson and afterwards kept by Stephen Phelps and David Powell. These taverns were important hostleries on the old pike and were well patronized.

The following physicians settled at Scenery Hill at early dates: Drs. McGougan, Henry Halleck, T. R. Storer, C. T. Dodd. The present physicians are Drs. H. B. Larimer, W. A. McCall and F. F. Cobb.

In 1870 the town contained 38 dwellings, three preachers, five physicians, three shoe shops, two saddle and harness shops, one hotel, one blacksmith shop, one wagon-maker shop, one cabinet maker, two carpenters, four stores, a Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal Church. The town has a very great altitude. It is elevated 1,750 feet above sea level, 917 feet above the Monongahela River at Brownsville and 1,002 feet above the Ohio River at Wheeling. Population in 1900 was 178.

During the last ten years the town of Scenery Hill has had a wonderful growth, its prosperity being accounted for entirely by the opening up of the coal mines in its vicinity, and a result of the opening up of these mines is the construction of the Ellsworth branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Ellsworth and later the extension to Zollarsville and Marianna.

Starting at Ellsworth, the extension crosses the National Pike one mile beyond Scenery Hill, by means of a tremendous cutting, 92 feet deep and several hundred feet in length. Deep railroad cuttings are numerous in Washington County, but no such monumental excavation is to be found as this opening near Scenery Hill. A fine concrete bridge spans the cut, giving passage to travelers.

The postoffice at Scenery Hill is a presidential office, the receipts for 1908 being \$2,227.33. The postmaster

is George E. Renshaw. There are at Scenery Hill at the present writing 47 dwellings, five stores, two livery stables, the Central House conducted by Jacob Ghelein, a German Lutheran Church, a M. E. Church, a bank, a school and a blacksmith shop. The town has 200 inhabitants. It is served by the Bell and Home Mutual Telephone Companies and the Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company. Gas for light and heat and telephones are familiarly used in many of the dwellings of this great township of which Scenery Hill is a part.

First National Bank of Scenery Hill—A bank which draws its business from a district with a prosperous future seemingly assured, is the First National Bank of Scenery Hill. This institution was organized in June of 1904 with a capitalization of \$25,000. The institution is well managed and boasts a strong clientele in its district. As Scenery Hill is situated on the extension of the Pennsylvania Railroad from Ellsworth to Zollarsville, it is certain to become a point of importance, and prosperity should continue to favor the bank of that place.

From shafts 3 and 4 (known as Cokeburg) of the Ellsworth Company's works many of the foreigners have found it convenient to deposit at the Scenery Hill bank which has also helped in increasing the resources of the institution. It has more than kept pace with the development of that section of Washington County where it is located. Perhaps no other part of the county has developed more rapidly than the West Bethlehem section. The bank had, at the close of business, December 31, 1906, total resources of \$320,109, as against \$223,249.04 one year before. The surplus and undivided profit account increased that year over \$6,000, or earned over 25 per cent. The book value of its bank stock, par value \$100, was \$142.80, while its deposits increased during that year over 50 per cent, or from \$173,211.87 to \$264,409. It increased in loans and investments from \$150,000 to \$230,600.

At the end of the year 1908 the surplus and profits were \$16,715.89; deposits, \$250,745.12; increased over 1907, \$15,295.42; resources, \$312,461.01; loans and investments, \$219,667.24. The book value of the stock was \$166.86.

Mount Calvary Lutheran Church of Scenery Hill—The Lutheran Congregation at Scenery Hill built their church in 1850. It was at first used by the Presbyterians also. The present frame church was built about 15 years ago. The Lutheran Church of Scenery Hill has had the same pastors as the Bethlehem Lutheran and Horn's Lutheran Churches. (See Bethlehem Lutheran Church.) The membership at present is 82 and the pastor, Rev. A. H. Keck.

Methodist Episcopal Church of Scenery Hill—Hiram Winnett built the Methodist Church of Scenery Hill in

1852. The present brick church was built in 1878. Rev. G. A. Allison is pastor.

Scenery Hill Grange No. 1345 was organized on March 12, 1907, and by May had a membership of 57 farmers. Jacob Gayman is master and Mrs. Ara Crumrine, lecturer.

ZOLLARVILLE.

In early times Daniel Zollar located on the north branch of Ten-Mile Creek, 16 miles from Washington, and built a house at what is now Zollarsville. Stephen Utery laid out the town in lots in the year 1856. The village grew up around this house. In 1835 Jacob Utery built a grist-mill operated by water power at Zollarsville. It was later owned by Stephen Utery, who operated it by steam. It is now owned by W. M. Pollock. W. H. Utery conducts the hotel at this place. At present there are a schoolhouse, two churches, a hotel, mill, store, wagon-making establishment, blacksmith shop, undertaker and 15 dwelling houses in old Zollarsville.

The country surrounding the old village of Zollarsville has experienced a wonderful change in the last three years. Since the Pittsburg-Buffalo mines were opened up the place has built up rapidly. A successful lot sale was held at Zollarsville on July 27, 1907.

The principal growth has been at West Zollarsville, where many places of business have been started and houses erected.

Dr. James Braden was the first physician in Zollarsville. He practiced at this place from 1850 to 1865. Dr. John A. Patterson practiced here at a later date.

West Zollarsville lies directly across Daniel's Run east of Marianna, but a half mile distant from the mines. It was laid out by Hawkins & Hoskinson, of Waynesburg, in 1906 on land bought from Samuel Gayman. In that plan about 300 to 400 lots have been sold and about 75 houses erected. From its situation as the terminus of the Pennsylvania lines, and the fact that it is bound to become the shipping and traffic point of the country to the south, West Zollarsville and Zollarsville will prosper from the start.

In the Fairfield plan, 50 lots have been sold and 20 houses erected; 20 lots have been sold in the Barnard plan and a new \$5,000 brick schoolhouse erected on the plot. The Donora Land Company have a plan laid out on the James Gayman farm, where 50 lots have been sold and 10 dwellings built.

Zollarsville will soon be connected with Monongahela City, Washington and the intervening towns by the trolley line of the Pittsburg, Monongahela and Washington Railways Company.

A bank will shortly be opened in Zollarsville to meet the business demands of the growing community, and

some of the leading citizens have subscribed for stock and have been chosen directors in the bank. Although the National Bank of Zollarsville received its charter October 3, 1906, it did not open during 1908.

Horn's Lutheran Church is near Zollarsville. The first house of worship was an old log building which stood near Adam Horn's house and which his father had helped to build at a very early date. Rev. Paul Henkle preached there and at many other places in the "wilderness." Ginger Hill, Washington and Morgantown were parts of his field of labor. Rev. John Stough, one of Rev. Mr. Henkle's students, took charge of the Horn's Church and served from 1791 to 1806. Since that time the church has been served by the same pastors as the Bethlehem Lutheran and Mount Calvary Lutheran until ten years ago, when it was separated from that charge. Rev. W. S. Ulrick held services occasionally after the separation. Services have almost ceased to be held in the church by the Lutherans now. The log building was followed by a low frame and it in turn by the present church in 1869. This last one was named Trinity Church, but it continued to be familiarly called Horn's Church. Rev. W. O. Wilson was one of the most energetic of the pastors.

Methodist Episcopal Church of Zollarsville—A society was formed and meetings held about the year 1840 in the log meeting-house of the Horn's Lutheran Church. In the year 1842 Stephen Utery built the present brick church at a cost of \$3,000 for this Methodist Episcopal Society at Zollarsville. The church is often called the Ten-Mile M. E. and Utery M. E. Church. Meetings were conducted before the building was built by John Gregg and Hiram Winnett. John Coyle and Mr. Ruter were first appointed to the charge. The building was repaired in 1908 at an approximate cost of \$1,000. The membership is 65 and the pastor Rev. J. E. Lewis.

MARIANNA.

The ideal mining town of Marianna is located just below and west of West Zollarsville. Eight days after the railroad reached the town an application for a charter for the Farmers and Miners National Bank at Marianna with a capital of \$50,000 was sent in. The town literally sprang up in a few months.

The inhabitants of Marianna have petitioned that the town be incorporated. The petition sets forth that the proposed borough contains about 2,000 inhabitants. It is desired to incorporate the town under the name of the "Borough of Marianna." The proposed borough contains 993 acres, more or less. The plot includes the present village of Marianna and formerly the A. J. Rice, J. L. Fulton farms, the former Horn beirs farm, the former J. W. Shidler farm and a portion of the W. H. Hays farm. The borough lines are very irregular.

The three shafts of the coal company are included in the plot.

A fine three-story brick hotel has been built and a bank building. The Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company maintain a station at this point. The Marianna Water Company will supply water.

On November 28, 1908, the most terrible disaster in the history of the county occurred here, when 150 lives were blotted out in an explosion that wrecked the mine of the Pittsburg-Buffalo Coal Company at Marianna. Since then it has been repaired and is commencing to ship.

M. E. Church of Marianna—The Rev. John C. McMinn, of Jefferson, who was appointed in charge of mission work at Marianna by the Pittsburg conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church during 1909 organized a church at Marianna with 72 members.

The trustees named were J. P. Reifmiller, W. C. Duve and Charles Connor. A board of stewards were also named and a committee appointed to solicit funds for the erection of a church.

Christian Church of Marianna—A few months ago a Christian Church was organized at Marianna through record work, Rev. H. C. Boblett, pastor of the Charlevoix Christian Church, being one of the organizers.

A school was in operation in West Bethlehem Township as early as 1788, in a log schoolhouse used also as a church, by the Bethlehem Lutheran Congregation. Among the earliest teachers of which anything is known are Walter Thompson, Peter R. Hopkins, John Donahoo, Robert Jones, Jonathan Warner and Peter Nonnasmith. These men taught school about the year 1800 or soon after. The majority of the early settlers of this township were Germans and the schools were all taught in the German language until about 1809.

The early school building was constructed of logs with a clapboard roof and windows covered with greased paper. The schools increased until not long before the school law was enacted in 1834 there were log schools on the David Coonrod, Joseph Grable, John Friend, (taught by William McCleary) Jonathan Garben, (taught by Jacob Ragan) Amos Walton and Spindler farms. In 1850 there were 14 schools and 649 scholars. In 1860 13 schools with 652 scholars and cost of tuition per month \$.98. In 1873 there were 15 schools and 534 pupils enrolled. In 1880 there were 16 schools, 18 teachers and 600 pupils enrolled.

There were in 1908 in West Bethlehem Township 16 schools with 16 teachers (males 5, females 11); average number of months taught, 7; enrollment, 377; average salary of teachers per month, males \$47.00, females \$49.09; cost of each pupil per month, \$2.66; number

of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 2; estimated value of school property, \$13,500.

Settlers—Joseph Hill was holding land now embraced in West Bethlehem Township in 1774, David Enoch in 1775, John James in 1784, Richard Hawkins in 1786, John and Henry Conkle in 1784, Col. Thomas Crooks in 1785, John, Adam and Peter Weaver in 1789, Peter Drake in 1785, Andrew Wise in 1785, Eleazer Jenkins in 1789, George and Mathias Tombaugh in 1781, Christopher Sunedecker in 1801, John Crumrine in 1801, Peter Eller in 1801, Christopher Clouse in 1802, Valentine Kinder in 1785, Neal Gillespie in 1785, Thomas Lackey in 1785, Myles Hayden in 1788, Adam Simon in 1797, and Daniel Letherman in 1785.

Other early settlers were Peter Mowl, George and John Somers, Joseph Lawrence, Erasmus Nichols, John Sarjeant and Dickinson Roberts.

Early Industries—Shortly before 1785 Peter Wise built a mill on the North Fork of Ten-Mile Creek.

In 1836 Ullery Mill was built about a mile above the Wise Mill. These two mills did a large business, they being the only ones at that time within a large radius.

On the boundary line between West Bethlehem and Anwell Townships a mill was built at an early date by John James. The place was owned until 1908 by the late Morgan Martin and the village has long been known as "Martin's Mills." The postoffice here is called Bissell. There are two dwellings and a general store in this village.

Mr. Kelley owned two fulling-mills, one on Ten-Mile Creek and the other on Pigeon Creek. He gave the one on Pigeon Creek to Lemuel Cooper and the one on Ten-Mile Creek to Moses Cooper.

The business of preparing wool products by local mills throughout the county ceased about the middle of the last century.

Isaiah Ball opened a tavern in West Bethlehem Township in 1782. John Meeks started an inn in the year 1794. He was followed as tavern keeper by William Meeks in 1801 and Absolom Hawkins in 1803. This last-mentioned inn stands near Seenery Hill and is owned by Charles S. Van Voorhis. The traveling multitudes over the National Pike required many wayside inns.

The 1792 assessment report for West Bethlehem Township shows that Andrew Boggs was the only slave owner in the township, while at that time slaves were owned on almost every other farm in the townships northeast of it. This may possibly be accounted for by the fact that the great majority of the population were Germans.

The following churches are in West Bethlehem Township: Bethlehem Lutheran, Mount Calvary Lutheran of

Scenery Hill, Horn's Calvary Lutheran of Zollarsville, Scenery Hill M. E., Zollarsville M. E., Winnett M. E., Pigeon Creek Dunkard, Ten-Mile Dunkard and Highland United Brethren. The following cemeteries are also in the township: Scenery Hill Cemetery, Hill's Cemetery, Bethlehem Cemetery, Horn's Cemetery, Pigeon Creek Dunkard Cemetery and Zollarsville Cemetery. There are several private family burying grounds in East and West Bethlehem Townships.

Bethlehem Lutheran Church is about five miles west of Scenery Hill. This Lutheran congregation dates back to 1788. During the first few years there were really two denominations, the Dutch Reform Congregation and the Lutheran Congregation, both worshipping in the same building, but soon the Dutch died out and left the congregation entirely Lutheran. Meetings were first held in a log schoolhouse. A log church was built in 1791, the place being now marked by a flat stone in the middle of the present cemetery.

Inside the church was a large open fireplace and the church at evening services was lighted by caudles. In 1846 a brick church was built which was remodeled in 1880. In 1906 a beautiful new brick edifice was erected at a cost of \$16,000. It has a seating capacity in the auditorium of 400.

The congregation has had 14 pastors. Rev. A. H. Keck has occupied the pulpit since 1907. The membership of the congregation is 145.

Ten-Mile Dunkard Church—The Ten-Mile Dunkard was also called a German Baptist. The church is three miles northwest of Zollarsville. The frame building was built about 1858.

The Highland U. B. Church is a branch of this church, it being formed from the Ten-Mile Lutheran Congregation about 1883. The Ten-Mile Congregation has had the same ministers as the Pigeon Creek Dunkard Congregation. The membership is quite small.

The Pigeon Creek Dunkard Church was formerly known as the Pigeon Creek German Baptist Church. It is located a mile and a half northwest of Scenery Hill. The congregation was organized about 1800. The first meeting-house was a brick edifice on Ten-Mile Creek. A frame church was built on Pigeon Creek about the year 1861. The first pastor was Rev. Mr. Bruist, who was followed at some time prior to 1838 by Rev. Mr. Helft. Rev. R. T. Idleman is the present pastor. The church has 40 members.

Highland United Brethren Church—This congregation was formed from a part of the Ten-Mile Dunkard Congregation about 26 years ago. The Dunkards had the custom of letting the hair grow on their faces, wearing broad-brimmed hats and other peculiar articles of dress. The younger people or progressive branch in the congregation were dissatisfied with these church rules

and separated from the main church or conservative branch chiefly under the instigation of Rev. Henry Holsinger, and called themselves the Highland United Brethren Congregation. A church was built about a mile west of the Ten-Mile Dunkard Church. Among the pastors of this congregation were Henry Wise and Stephen Hildebrand. The present pastor is Jacob Murray and the membership is about 50.

Winnett Methodist Episcopal Church—Winnett Chapel is often called Patterson's Run M. E. Church. It is located about four miles south of Zollarsville. The church was built during the pastorate of Rev. Hiram Winnett. It was burned down in 1864 and another church built in 1866.

Fairview Methodist Episcopal Church was organized and a church building erected on land donated by William Sargent in 1876 midway between Scenery Hill and Beallsville and two and a half miles south of the National Pike. This frame building was burned five or six years ago and the congregation now attend church at Scenery Hill.

Redstone Church—Land was purchased from Thomas Crooks for the consideration of five shillings in the year 1797. On this was soon erected the Redstone Church, under the supervision of Rev. Joseph Doddridge. The congregation is believed to have been Episcopal. This church was located a mile east of the place where Scenery Hill now is, on the Redstone Road. A graveyard was connected with the church, but it, together with the church, which has long ago been abandoned, has fallen into ruins.

Pawne Grange No. 1375 has recently been organized. R. E. Weir is master and E. H. Hildebrand, lecturer.

WEST FINLEY TOWNSHIP.

West Finley Township is situated in the southwestern corner of Washington County. It is bounded on the north by Donegal Township, on the east by East Finley Township, on the south by Greeno County and on the west by the State of West Virginia. The township of West Finley is drained by the branches of Wheeling Creek and their tributaries.

West Finley Township was formed from Finley Township when the latter was divided December 24, 1828. Finley was originally in Donegal. (See East Finley Township.)

The chief pursuits of the inhabitants of West Finley Township are farming and sheep and stock raising. Much of the land is hilly, especially toward the south near Wheeling Creek.

The most of the coal of West Finley Township is principally owned by large holders. J. V. Thompson is assessed at \$313,560, David E. Mitchell (in trust for

Allen Carson et al) assessed at \$164,720, and Pittsburg and New York Coal Company assessed at \$109,960. The township is abundantly underlaid with minerals which are discussed more fully in connection with East Finley Township.

The population of West Finley Township in 1850 was 1,273 and in 1860, 1,453. In 1890 there were 1,525 inhabitants and in 1900, 1,352.

The number of voters in 1850 was 250; in 1904, 371, and in 1908, 360. Many families moved from this township to the county seat during the building boom there at the beginning of this century, and for a time farm tenants and laborers were scarce.

The real estate value of West Finley Township is \$1,632,482; the personal property value, \$82,960; number of taxables, 390.

West Finley Township has 112½ miles of public highway. In 1906 the township accepted the cash road tax in the stead of the work road tax. The road tax for 1908 was 4 mills and \$6,242.27 was collected.

The Wheeling, Waynesburg and Eastern, a railroad projected from Wheeling to the Fayette County coke fields, touches West Finley Township and some work has been done on the line in West Virginia.

The Wheeling, Waynesburg and Connellsville Company has made a survey up Wheeling Creek and down Ten-Mile to Millsboro.

[For early settlers see East Finley Township.]

Among the early schools of West Finley Township were McCoy's, Chase's, Frazier's, Bimmen's and Power's. Some of the early school masters were John McDowell, David Frazier, David Coventry, William Alms, Alexander Burns and Jonathan Parkinson. The early schoolhouses were built of logs and were private enterprises or were paid by subscription.

In 1850 West Finley had nine schools and 299 scholars; in 1860, 10 schools and 468 scholars; in 1873, 11 schools and 419 scholars, and in 1880, 11 schools and 379 scholars.

In 1908 there were 12 schools and 12 teachers; 317 pupils were enrolled and the average number of months taught was 7. The average salaries of the teachers were, males \$45 and females \$43. Each pupil cost the township \$2.44 per month and the school tax was 3 mills on the dollar. Thirty thousand dollars is the estimated value of the school property.

In West Finley Township the postoffices of Elvilla, Good Intent and Businessburg have been discontinued and are now served by rural delivery. West Finley postoffice at the village of Burnsville is the only postoffice in the township.

BURNSVILLE.

Burnsville is situated somewhat south of the center of the township. The village was named after John Burns, who plotted it. He obtained the land from his father, Alexander Burns, the early settler. Alexander had been held captive by the Indians for several years and during this time Philip Sommers settled on the land, not knowing of its previous owner. The West Finley postoffice was established at Burnsville in 1832 with William C. Burns postmaster. The village at present is made up of a schoolhouse, postoffice, hotel, a physician, two general stores, two cobbler shops, wagon shop, carriage and harness warehouse, blacksmith shop, a church at each end of the village and 40 dwellings. The number of inhabitants is near 200.

Christian Church of Burnsville—This congregation had its origin about 1835. Meetings were held at different places and often at the Liberty schoolhouse. In 1851 a small frame church was built. The most energetic worker in the early days was Rev. John Henderson. The congregation weakened on account of deaths and removals and was disbanded about 20 years ago. The church has been torn down.

Windy Gap Presbyterian Church—On March 29, 1850, the Windy Gap Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized near Brownsville, with 37 charter members, most of whom were dismissed for the purpose from the old Concord Cumberland Presbyterian Congregation. The first elders were Alexander Sprowls, John Chase, Samuel Rockey and Solomon Nickison. Prior to the time of organization services had been held since 1833. Land was purchased about three-fourths of a mile northeast of Burnsville and the present frame church building erected in 1858. The early pastors of this congregation were Revs. E. P. Henderson, P. Axtell, A. W. White, J. D. Foster, J. N. Cary, J. R. Morris. The congregation is supplied at present by Rev. G. W. Hawley.

The church was changed from a Cumberland Presbyterian to Presbyterian in the summer of 1907 when all the Cumberland Presbyterian congregations of Pennsylvania joined the Presbyterian Church. The membership at present is 163.

GOOD INTENT.

The tract of land on which now stands the village of Good Intent, situated in the eastern part of West Finley Township, was settled on by Peter Wolf, who built a mill here, and another some distance up Wheeling Creek. The postoffice was established in 1837. Charles Chase started the tanyard. Thomas Frazier opened the first store. The mill was afterward operated by Emanuel Brown, Henry Blaney and George Sutherland. It ceased

operation about 25 years ago. The village is composed of a store and half a dozen houses.

BEHAM.

Beham is on the western boundary. The postoffice before its removal was known as Businessburg. The village is made up of a church, a store, a blacksmith shop and about ten dwellings.

ELVILLA.

At the location of the former postoffice of Elvilla in the northeastern part of the township there is now nothing except a farm house.

Beham Christian Church—The Christian Congregation at Beham was organized about seven years ago. Among those instrumental in its organization were Joseph Robison and John Carl. It has always been supplied in the pulpit by students from Bethany College.

Salem Methodist Episcopal Church is near the southwestern corner of West Finley Township. The congregation was organized about the year 1830 and the present frame church was erected 20 years later. The membership of the congregation is almost 200.

North Wheeling Baptist Church—This congregation was organized in 1850. Soon after the church was erected in the western part of West Finley Township, a mile and a half south of Beham. Revs. William Scott, J. Y. Burwell and John A. Simpson were among the early pastors of this congregation. The congregation has ceased to hold meetings.

WEST PIKE RUN TOWNSHIP.

The territory now included within the bounds of West Pike Run Township was embraced in Fallowfield Township from the erection of that township in 1781 until the formation from part of Fallowfield of Pike Run Township in 1792, and in the latter until its division into East and West Pike Run Townships in 1853. In 1858 the township lines between West Pike Run and Fallowfield Township were altered and confirmed by court. West Pike Run Township is bounded on the north by Bentleyville Borough and Fallowfield Township, on the east by East Pike Run Township, on the south by Centerville and Beallsville Boroughs and on the west by Somerset Township. Pike Run flows through the township from west to east. The northern part of the township is drained by Little Pike Run, a branch of Pike Run.

The population of West Pike Run Township in 1850 was 1,166, in 1890 it was 898, and in 1900, 860. The number of voters in 1850 was 163, in 1904 it was 223 and in 1908, 206.

The number of taxables in West Pike Run Township is 248; value of real estate, \$2,583,037; value of personal property, \$38,057.

The National Pike, known as Cumberland Road, follows the southern border of West Pike Run Township. The road was completed in 1820.

In 1904 there were 56 miles of public highway in West Pike Run Township. In 1906 this township accepted the cash road tax. The road tax for 1908 was 3 mills, \$7,684.72 was collected and \$8,404.72 was expended. In 1904 the county built the Beallsville Flinn Road. The contract was awarded to N. C. Hunter. This road is 9,700 feet in length, 10 feet in width of stone, 23 feet in width of grading, \$20,794.63 in cost of construction; engineering cost, \$1,059.73; repairs, \$5,292.72; total cost to end of year 1908, \$27,147.08.

The grand jury has approved the building by the county of two miles and 5,271 feet of the Charleoi-Beallsville Road. The cost is estimated at \$29,377.62. Part of this road runs through West Pike Run Township.

Surveys were made by C. Jutte & Co. (now Hector Coke Company) for a new railway from Coal Center to their immense coal field east of Beallsville in East and West Pike Run Townships. The entire holdings of this company have been transferred to the Hector Coal Company.

Jonathan Knight, one of the most eminent civil engineers of the United States in his day, was a resident of West Pike Run Township and a self-made man. He was born in Bucks County November 22, 1787, moved with his parents to Eastern Washington County in 1801, married Ann Heston "in the meeting of the religious Society of Friends in accordance with their good order" in 1809, and continued on the farm, gaining his education almost entirely from his own efforts in reading and studying at home—mostly by night. He became a teacher in the schools and with his hard-earned mathematical learning, was called frequently to survey lands and roads. About the year 1816 he was appointed to make and report a map of Washington County, which duty required "much field labor—the instrumental survey requiring 100 days work in the performance" and which duty he says was "satisfactorily performed." The proof of his words is shown by referring to his map of the county dated February 19, 1817. He located the Washington and Williamsport Turnpike by survey. After three years' service as county commissioner he was employed in the preliminary survey for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and in the National of Cumberland Road between Cumberland and Wheeling. In 1825 the Federal government commissioned him to extend the road from Wheeling through Ohio and Indiana to the

eastern line of Illinois. He was elected and served six years in the House of Representatives and Senate of Pennsylvania, beginning with the year 1822. He resigned his seat in the Senate in 1828, being called into the service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, was sent to England by the company to acquire knowledge of railroad engineering and was appointed chief engineer for that road, serving from 1830 to 1842. In 1854 he was elected to the Thirty-fourth Congress, representing Fayette, Greene and Washington Counties and served through its three sessions.

Failing of re-election in 1856 he enjoyed a quiet life on his farm near the village of Centerville until his death on his 71st birthday.

The following were among those holding land at the dates given: Dr. Charles Wheeler, 1774; Benjamin White, 1786; John Griffith, 1790; Joseph Jeffreys, 1795. Edward West, Sr., Seaborn Crawford, James Moffit, John Baker and William Almond were also early settlers.

In 1857 Henry Hornhake built a mill on Pike Run on the site of one which had been burned a year or so previous. One of the early mills in this region was Benjamin Vore's Mill.

CLOVER HILL.

The postoffice at Clover Hill was called Garwood, but it has been removed and the neighborhood served by rural free delivery. The village is about three miles south-east of Bentleyville and is composed of a store, a church and a schoolhouse.

One of the early schools of the township was taught by Alexander Walker in the Quaker Church at Clover Hill in 1814. In 1850 West Pike Run Township had six schools and 281 scholars, in 1863 it had seven schools with 347 scholars. In 1873 there were six schools and 274 pupils; in 1880, six schools, 249 pupils enrolled, and West Pike Run in 1908 had—Schools, 7; teachers 7 (males 4, females 3); enrollment of pupils, 206; number of months taught, 7; average salary of teachers per month, males \$50, females \$50; cost of each pupil per month, \$2.42; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 2; estimated value of school property, \$10,200.

Taylor's M. E. Church stands on the north side of the National Pike, a mile east of the village of Centerville—a beautiful location held by a very ancient organization. The church was formerly known as Hawkins' Meeting-house and is probably the oldest M. E. Church in Washington County. Most of the following facts are from Taylor's Church, history and centennial exercises (1905) compiled by Rev. D. C. Dorechester, Lewis Baker, J. H. Knight and others. Early records cannot be found. The first preaching at the Hawkins'

(spelled in the old records 'Hockins') Meeting-house was probably by Eli Shickle. He came from Ann Arundel County, Maryland, in the summer of 1792 with Bezin Pumphrey. Pumphrey took up a "Tomahawk Right" on the headwaters of the Chartiers, near Catfish. Shickles preached at first at Pumphreys's settlement and later extended his labors to all the settlements in the "Redstone Country."

The first church building, a log structure, was built and the society organized some time between 1772 and 1784. In 1781 Robert Wooster preached in the church and made many converts. In 1784 the first itinerant preachers, John Cooper and Solomon Breeze, were sent to the "Redstone Circuit" and preached at the Hawkins' Meeting-house and found there a log church and congregation. The first General Conference was held that year. The earlier Methodists in the neighborhood were William and Thomas Hawkins (or Hockins) and Joseph Woodfil. They were all local exhorters. The Peter Taylor family emigrated to the neighborhood from Ireland in 1789. William was the oldest of the Taylor children and afterward came to be owner of the farm on which the Hawkins' Meeting-house was located. It therefore came to be called the Taylor's Meeting-house. The log church in course of time became dilapidated and in 1801 it was superceded by a more commodious stone building. This stone church was torn down in 1851 and a neat brick edifice erected in its place. In 1872 the brick edifice was destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt at once. The church was remodeled in 1903-1904. The pastor of the congregation is Rev. O. B. Patterson and membership 100.

Clover Hill Methodist Episcopal Church—This church about 60 years ago built a church near the sites of the old Westland and Hicksite Quaker Meeting-houses at the postoffice formerly known as Garwood. The membership is 100. The church is on the Bentleyville charge and has Rev. J. S. Allison as pastor.

Little Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church, (colored) was organized in 1844 with the first minister, Rev. Augustus R. Green. The meetings were held for the first six years in the house of Abraham Lowdrake. In 1850 a small log meeting-house was built. The congregation grew until this became too small, and services were held in a school building until 1881, when a frame church was built several miles northeast of Centerville village in which meetings are still held.

St. Thomas' Episcopal Church—The St. Thomas Congregation was called oftentimes the West's Church. The congregation was in existence as early as 1777. A log meeting-house was built on the Brownsville and Pittsburg Road seven miles from Brownsville in 1791, the land being purchased from Edward West. The church was about on the line between East and West Pike Run

Townships. Several other denominations at times worshiped in this church. The first minister of the congregation was Rev. Robert Ayers. The church was remodeled about the year 1821, but it, together with the burial place, has long ago fallen into ruins, the membership having died out.

Pike Run Quaker Meeting-house—In 1797 John Samms sold $4\frac{1}{4}$ acres of land to the Quakers or Friends about seven miles west of Brownsville and near the present National Pike, upon which was soon built a frame church, if indeed the meeting-house had not been there before. The first preachers were David and Ruth Graves. The Quaker Church later separated on account of dissension, into the Hicksite and Orthodox Quakers. The latter branch continued to hold services in the old church while the Hicksites built a new church for themselves a short distance from the other building. A graveyard was used jointly by the congregations. The Quakers prohibited the use of tombstones and the earliest occupants of the graves are now unnamd and unknown.

On May 7, 1858, both branches of the church having

ceased as an organization, the Pike Run Meeting-house and lot with its appurtenances was sold to Samuel D. Price by Jesse Kenworthy, Jonathan Knight and Joseph H. Miller, trustees specially appointed by the Orthodox branch of Quakers. As the deed to Price did not appear to be authorized by the Hicksite branch of the Quakers an act of the Legislature was passed April 1, 1863, authorizing Peter Cleaver, Ellis Lilly, Josiah Johns, Eli R. Griffith and Joseph H. Miller "the representatives of the two divisions of the Society of Friends" to sell and convey the West Pike Run Meeting-house lot. These trustees conveyed the lot, etc., to Price in 1863. The building was occupied for a time as a dwelling by Mrs. Aun Gregg. It was torn down many years ago.

One of the most striking sights in this vicinity is an obelisk of about 60 feet in height in the Taylor Cemetery, erected according to the will of James S. McCutcheon in 1905 at a cost of \$20,000. This exhibition of vanity or display is in great contrast with the unmarked graves of the many Quakers in this township not far distant.

CHAPTER XXXII.

BOROUGHS.

History of Beallsville, Bentleyville and Burgettstown Boroughs.

BEALLSVILLE.

The site of the present borough of Beallsville was settled upon originally by Robert Thornton in the year 1774. The tract of land was sold to Zephaniah Beall and surveyed for him in 1785 under the title "Clear Drinking." Parts of the land were afterward conveyed to Zeph H. Beall, his son, Christian Kreider and George Jackson. These four proprietors had the town laid out by the celebrated surveyor, Jonathan Knight, in 1819 and held a lot sale. Beallsville was incorporated into a borough February 16, 1852.

Beallsville is situated on the National Pike 15 miles southeast of Washington and nine miles northwest of Brownsville, between West Pike Run Township and Deemston Borough. The borough includes a considerable area of the farming land surrounding the village. This land is underlaid richly with gas and coal, and the prices now asked and those obtained at recent sales of coal would have been scoffed at ten years ago as wildly unreasonable.

The population of Beallsville in 1870 was 410. The census of 1890 gave it as 360 and of 1900 at 388. In 1905 it was estimated at 590. In 1855 the number of voters in Beallsville was 69; in 1904, 119, and in 1908, 121.

The number of taxables at present is 141; the real estate value, \$582,165; personal property value, \$19,835. The borough tax for 1908 was 2 mills.

The largest producing gas field in the southeastern part of Washington County is the Zollarsville gas field between Beallsville, Zollarsville and Deemston. Gas is found in the Elizabeth, Bayard and Gantz sands. The field is operated by the Monongahela Natural Gas Company, the Philadelphia Company, the Carnegie Natural Gas Company, the Greensboro Natural Gas Company and the Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company. Oil has been struck in several wells southwest of Beallsville.

The most of the coal in the borough is owned by the Vesta Coal Company.

Beallsville is connected with Bentleyville by a fine Flinn Road constructed by the county in 1904.

The Beallsville Road constructed by the State in 1907 was contracted for by N. C. Hunter. The length is 8,359 feet, width of stone 14 to 16 feet, width of grading 26 feet, engineering cost \$966.40, construction cost \$17,453.91.

Beallsville is situated on what was once the greatest thoroughfare of the country. At present it is not reached by any railroad or trolley, but the coal firm, C. Jutte & Co., lately bought out by the Hector Coke Company, have made surveys of a new route from Coal Center on the river to their immense coal field east of Beallsville.

A street car line has been considered to connect Washington with Brownsville, the route following the National Pike through Beallsville.

At the time the town was laid out, in 1819, a tavern was conducted by one of the proprietors, Christian Kreider. In 1821 Thomas Stewart kept tavern in a log house. In the same year Thomas G. Norfolk kept an inn called the "Beallsville Sun," in a brick house, the first brick building in the village, erected by Joseph Mills. Previous to 1840 there was a tavern on the north side of the east end of Beallsville kept by Andrew Keys. After this date the inn keepers at this hostelry were Thomas Keys, Robert Cluggage, James Dennison, Moses Bennington and Charles Guttery.

In the center of Beallsville on the south or west side of the road William Greenfield kept a famous tavern.

In 1830 Charley Miller opened a tavern in a brick house on the corner opposite Greenfield's. It was afterward kept by Mrs. Chambers, Benjamin Demon, Moses Bennington, and in 1855 it was known as M. Mitchell's tavern and later as Charles Guttery's.

Two years after the laying out of the town or in the year 1821 the village of Beallsville contained a tavern, four dwellings, a store and a blacksmith shop.

In 1870 there were two hotels, four stores, two gro-

ceries, two tailors, a saddle and harness-maker's shop, blacksmith shop, wagon-maker shop, marble factory, a shoemaker, M. E. Church, Masonic Hall and a school-house.

The present town of Beallsville had a population of about 600 persons. It is the largest rural town in the eastern end of the county, it being larger than either of the villages of Scenery Hill or Centerville.

The Home Mutual and Bell Telephone, Western Union Telegraph and the Manufacturers' Light and Heat Companies operate at Beallsville. The National Hotel is owned by George Houtou. J. Madison Miller, Esq., has conducted a private banking business here under his own immediate supervision for 37 years.

Dr. James Mitchell opened a medical shop near the site of Beallsville in 1809. Dr. Thomas H. Fowler was one of the first physicians in the village. Drs. William L. Wilson, Mr. Willis, Mr. Alburson, L. H. Tombaugh, James Sargent and T. P. Hasson have practiced medicine at Beallsville at different times. The present resident physicians are Drs. L. D. Sargent and H. R. Frye.

In 1855 Beallsville had two schools and 91 scholars. In 1870 the number of schools was the same with 95 pupils enrolled. At present Beallsville Borough has a fine large brick school building built in 1896. The building contains three schools. Three teachers are employed, (males 2, females 1); pupils enrolled, 93; average number of months taught, 7; average salary of teachers, males \$60.00 per month, females \$50.00; cost of each pupil per month, \$2.80; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 2; estimated value of school property, \$6,000.

Beallsville Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1872 and a brick church erected. A parsonage is owned by the congregation. The Beallsville charge embraces Taylors, Centerville and Beallsville congregations. The membership of the Beallsville charge is 275 and of the congregation is 100. Rev. O. B. Patterson is pastor.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church—The Cumberland Presbyterian denomination some time before 1870 had an organization and a brick church at Beallsville. A frame church has since been built. The denomination of the church was changed to Presbyterian a short time since by a vote of the congregation. The membership of the church is 92. The congregation has no settled pastor at present.

A Presbyterian Church building was erected on the south side of the Pike in the eastern end of the village prior to 1855, but the organization ceased and the property was sold to the Free Masons.

Beallsville Lodge No. 832, I. O. O. F., was instituted March 4, 1873. The present membership is 66.

Chandler Lodge No. 237, F. & A. M., was originally located in Washington and chartered March 5, 1849. It was subsequently removed to Beallsville. The Masonic Lodge of Beallsville has 116 members.

BENTLEYVILLE.

The tract of land on which the borough of Bentleyville is situated was formerly included in Somerset Township. It was purchased by Sheshbazzar (or Sashbegor) Bentley in 1777. His son Sheshbazzar platted out the town in 1816. In later years additions were made by J. B. Piersol, J. G. McCormick, Roy J. Waychoff and Rev. I. Abromaitis. The borough is located 15 miles southeast of Washington by public road and 10.3 miles from Monongahela City by rail. It was incorporated into a borough May 20, 1868. One of the men most instrumental in its organization and most prominent in this part of the county was John W. Stephens, afterwards known as Hon. J. W. Stevens, who was one of the first members of the Republican party, draft commissioner for Washington County during the Civil War, and member of the State House of Representatives.

The present valuation of the borough is \$817,748; number of taxables, 512. The borough tax for 1908 was 7 mills. \$5,297.38 were collected and \$3,000 expended.

The population of Bentleyville in 1870 was about 300; in 1890, 360; in 1900, 613; and in 1905 it was estimated at 675. In 1903 there were 127 voters in Bentleyville, and in 1908, 333. The population has increased rapidly in the last ten years since the railroad has been put through and the mines opened up. Now there are almost 1,000 homes in Bentleyville.

In 1868 when Bentleyville, was incorporated, it contained thirty-six dwellings, three stores, one schoolhouse, two grist and sawmills and one steam tannery.

The Pigeon Creek Valley, which has been termed the Connellsville section of Washington County, has probably felt the hand of prosperity more than any other part of the county, with the exception of the Marianna district, during the past year. While other sections were slack the business about Bentleyville was brisk and building continued throughout the entire year (1909). It is estimated that more than eighty houses were erected in 1908 at a total cost of over \$250,000. At the present time Bentleyville has four churches, about forty stores, two national banks, Acme Brewing Company, and numerous other places of business. A few years ago the place was a mere village, but now it is one of the mining centers of this county, and in fact this end of the State. The town has now a population of more than 2,000 people.

The Braznell mines which opened up a short distance northeast of Bentleyville three years ago, and were purchased by the Pittsburg-Westmoreland Coal Co., in 1909, have been the cause of the boom. Some factories will

be erected here within the present year. Rumors to that effect have been afloat for the past year. Several sites have been purchased by financiers, and it is believed that they are being held for that purpose.

Outside capital has been attracted, and many people are buying for speculation. Many plots of lots have been laid out. Of the 625 lots laid off a few years ago over 500 of them have been sold and dwellings erected on them. In the McCormack plan of lots twenty-nine dwellings have been erected, while in the Richardson plan twenty-five have gone up. In the Frye, White, Crouch and J. E. Richardson plans all the lots have been purchased and they are built up almost solid. Three dwellings have been erected on the W. F. Richardson plan during the past three months. Several buildings are now in course of erection, while the contracts for a number of others have been let ready for the opening of spring. The St. Luke's Roman Catholic Church, which was erected at a cost of \$12,000, is just nearly completion, and will be ready for dedication soon. A large brick building block thirty-two by 100 feet is under course of construction by Samuel Side. It will cost \$8,000 when completed. Another large store room and dwelling is being erected by Bell and Wilson. Thomas Myers has given the contract for the erection of a large business block on the Grable lot to W. A. Marshall. The building will be two stories, with an eight-foot basement, and will be twenty-eight by eighty feet. It will be used as a hardware and implement store with living room overhead.

The prospects for having paved streets through the town are very bright. A stretch from Bedworth's store to that of Mrs. Yannacci will be started early in the spring. The Sprowl road is now under course of construction through the borough which will connect this place with Charleroi.

At the present time there are five schoolrooms in operation with 220 pupils, making over forty pupils to each room on an average. It is estimated that this number will be increased considerably the next year when the new house is occupied.

Bentleyville promises to become one of the telephone centers of this section of the county ere long. The Independent Telephone Company is engaged in erecting an air line from Charleroi to Washington where their lines will connect with those of the National Telephone Company at the county seat. By this connection this place will be put in communication with the entire county as well as all other adjoining counties. The entire right of way for this line has been secured. Bentleyville will be the switching center for the lines and trunk lines will be run from here to connect with the Mutual lines at Centerville and with the Union Company at California, one to the Maple Creek Company near Charleroi, and in

fact with all of the independent organizations of this section of the State. It is expected that the exchange will be opened for business by April. H. L. Lamb, who is president of a number of independent companies, is looking after the interests of this line.

The postoffice receipts indicate that this community has been prosperous. The railroad lines have been extended from here and the business has increased in every way. Both of the financial institutions located here are in excellent condition with competent business men at their heads. The deposits have increased and everything looks favorable for the increased growth of these enterprises.

The Bentleyville "Times" was established in 1908. It is printed every Friday by the Voice Publishing Company in Monongahela City. The office is in Bentleyville. L. E. Flint is editor and manager, and E. C. Snyder local editor.

Gas is supplied to Bentleyville by the Philadelphia Gas Company. An Adams Express office is located here.

The resident physicians of Bentleyville are Drs. W. W. Bigger and A. N. Booth.

Bentleyville is a station on the Ellsworth Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. No station house has yet been built but one is expected soon. The railroad was built about 1900.

Latterly, August 11, 1909, the Bentleyville council passed an ordinance granting a franchise to the Pittsburgh, Monongahela and Washington Street Railway Company, the line to be in operation within two years from the date of the acceptance of the franchise by the company.

From Monongahela the new trolley line will run through Carroll and Fallowfield townships, to Bentleyville, Ellsworth and Cokeburg, crossing the National Pike near Scenery Hill, thence to Marianna and on to Washington. The greater part of the right of way has already been secured and it is expected that arrangements for the rest of the line will be completed within a short time.

The West Side Belt Line (bought out by Gould interests in 1904) surveyed an extension of its road from a point near Snowden, Allegheny County, up Peters Creek via Gastonville, Finleyville and Venitia, and thence south by Kammerer's, Bentleyville and Scenery Hill to Zol-larsville. This line would tap the extensive coal field of the Johnetta Coal Company.

It is expected soon that the Westside Electric Street Railway, now operating between Charleroi and Monessen, will be extended to Bentleyville and Ellsworth. The immense coal fields in this region make it imperative that some communication be established between these towns. The surveys have been completed for some time for this extension.

On May 10, 1904, work was started on the construction

of the first Flinn road in the county. This was the road from Beallsville to Bentleyville. It is ten feet in width of stone, twenty-three feet in width of grading and 9,700 feet long. The engineering cost was \$1,059.73, and the construction cost, \$20,794.63. Since that time \$5,292.72 have been expended for repairs.

A State road is in the course of construction between Bentleyville and Charleroi. This road will be sixteen feet in width and 10,150 feet in length. The cost is estimated at \$21,261.20.

Sheshbazzer Bentley, Sr., prior to the year 1787, owned a mill on Pigeon Creek where Bentleyville now stands. In 1868 there were two mills at Bentleyville. One of them, an old frame grist mill, is still standing and has been abandoned for several years. It is owed by John White. In 1794 two stills belonging to Sheshbazzer Bentley were seized by Robert Johnston, ex-cise officer, the day after "that dreadful night" when the citizen soldiers from east of the mountains arrested nearly 200 men in this region.

A public school building was erected in Bentleyville in 1837, after the passage of the school law. This building was remodeled and turned into a union school. This school building has been replaced by a four-roomed frame schoolhouse in 1903. Two rooms are being added to this building at the present time, and another two-roomed building erected for the miners at the Braznell mines. In 1908 there were 3 schools in Bentleyville, with 3 teachers, all males, 125 pupils enrolled; average number of months taught, 7; average salary of male teachers per month, \$50.00; cost of each pupil per month, \$1.08; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 5; estimated value of school property, \$5,000.

Soon after the town was laid out the Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist families united to erect a Union Church building. This structure was destroyed by fire in the year 1828.

The Methodist Episeopal Church of Bentleyville was built in 1848. It was a brick building located on the hill across Pigeon Creek from the present frame church, which was erected in Bentleyville in 1893. A parsonage was built in 1908 at a cost of \$2,900. The present pastor is Rev. J. S. Allison, Jr., and membership 210. The church is on the same charge as the Clover Hill and Newkirk M. E. congregations.

Presbyterian Church of Bentleyville—A Cumberland Presbyterian congregation was organized at Bentleyville in 1884 and a frame church building erected which is still standing. About two years ago the church was changed to the Presbyterian denomination. The church is without a pastor at present. The membership is 120.

The Baptist Church of Bentleyville—A Baptist Church was erected in Bentleyville during the year 1908, at a

cost of \$4,000, and the congregation organized in 1909. The pastor is Rev. J. F. Miller, and the membership, twenty-three.

The Pigeon Creek Lodge, No. 768, I. O. O. F., has a membership of seventy-eight. The Nile Commandery, No. 376, of the Knights of Malta was instituted in 1906. It has sixty-two members.

The Junior American Mechanics were organized here in 1903. The membership is sixty-four.

The George V. Lawrence Council, No. 345, B. P. O. E., were instituted in 1908. The membership is over 100.

Union Holiness Association camp meetings have been held at Bentleyville for at least seventy years. About the year 1866 the Bentleyville Camp Grounds were leased from John W. Stephens, and on November 16, 1891, J. W. Stephens and wife sold the land to the Bentleyville National Holiness Camp Meeting Association, for the consideration of \$3,000. At present this corporation owns ten acres of coal and surface land, on which are erected boarding houses assessed at \$5,000. Camp meetings are held annually, generally in the month of August, and are attended by large numbers of people. At the last meeting held in 1909 it was estimated there were 12,000 persons in attendance.

It has been reported that the site of the famous camp meeting would change hands in the near future and the annual meetings be discontinued. It is said that street railway capitalists interested in projected lines in this section have made an offer of \$30,000 for the grounds which will be turned into a picnic park. This report has been denied by the officers, who are as follows: Samuel Walker, president; J. Allen White, secretary; directors, Loebus N. Yohe, W. F. Richardson, J. T. Jones, Samuel Wright and Frank Mitchell. For the year 1909 the gate receipts show that as many people as ever attended camp meeting, and will reach a sum considerably over \$900. The people who have money invested in these grounds never receive any dividends. The aim of the association is to make the receipts meet the expenditures, so that every cent paid into the association goes towards the meetings on the grounds.

Bentleyville National Bank (organized May 1, 1906)—The Bentleyville National Bank of Bentleyville was the only financial enterprise which was organized and began business during the year 1906. This bank was formed by the leading citizens and business men of Bentleyville and adjoining districts in that part of the county, to meet the demands resulting from the opening of the new coal mines and the development of the resources of this section. The bank has a capital of \$25,000, and at the close of the year 1906 had a surplus and undivided profit account of \$1,250.68. Its total deposits were \$53,215.27.

It had loans and investments to the amount of \$54,565.38, and resources of \$87,059.42. The book value of the bank stock was \$106.

At the end of the year 1908 the surplus and profits were \$4,313.85; deposits, \$131,739.91; increase over 1907, \$43,053.73; resources, \$167,303.76; loans and investments, \$126,493.67; and book value of stock, \$117.25.

This new national bank promises to increase its business with the development of the Bentleyville region, and the outlook for extensive coal and coke operations here for the future are very bright. Many predict that this part of the county will in a few years be the center of very extensive coal operations. The Bentleyville National Bank is financed and managed by men who have had experience in other financial institutions and are well known and conservative business men. The first officers were: C. K. Frye, president; Dr. A. N. Booth, vice president; J. T. Neel, cashier; J. W. Piersol, assistant cashier.

Farmers' and Miners' National Bank of Bentleyville—The Farmers' and Miners' National Bank was organized January 9, 1907, and opened in its handsome new building March 14, 1908. This bank is located in a community which had more business activity in 1908 than any other section of the county. At the end of 1908 its capital is \$50,000; deposits, \$26,569.34; resources, \$88,469.34; loans and investments \$54,236.08; and dividends paid, \$1,500. Its officers are Joseph A. Herron, president; T. A. Hetherington, vice-president; D. E. Lindley, cashier.

The Acme Mines of the Pittsburg-Westmoreland Coal Company are located in the northeast part of Bentleyville, on the Ellsworth Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. These mines were opened up by the Braznell Coal Company in 1906.

They were purchased by the Pittsburg-Westmoreland Coal Company in 1908 and called the Acme mines. The number of acres at these mines are 506, and valuation, \$151,800. In 1908, 124,376 tons of coal were mined and 146 men employed. The Acme is a shaft mine, and as many as ninety-eight wagons were hoisted a day. There are twenty-two houses at this mine.

The Pittsburg-Westmoreland Coal Company owns sixty acres of coal valued at \$18,000 in Bentleyville Borough.

The Ellsworth Collieries Company owns 1,491 acres of coal valued at \$288,900 in the borough.

BURGETTSTOWN.

Burgettstown was laid out one mile north of the center of Smith Township by Peter Kidd, surveyor, for George Burgett, February 28, 1795. The plat of the original town was duly recorded. Previous to this—sometime between the years 1773 and 1780—Sebastian Burgett built

a mill on a branch of Raccoon Creek at the site where the present flouring mill at Burgettstown now stands. Burgetts Fort stood near the Burgett house and mill. At the time it was laid out it was called West Boston, but as a tribute of respect and honor to its founder, the name was changed to Burgettstown by the citizens of the place. In 1789 Sebastian Burgett was returning from Pittsburg through the woods over rough roads with a load of castings with which to complete his mill. When about two miles from home the wagon upset while crossing a log and the castings fell on him, crushing him to death.

In 1865, when the Pittsburg and Steubenville (now P. C. C. & St. L.) Railroad was built through north of the "old town" of Burgettstown, a "new town" three-fourths of a mile north of the old Burgettstown grew up on the sides of the railroad survey. This station was sometimes called Cardville for a railroad official, and sometimes Abeline. Lots were laid out near the station by Diacon Whitaker, but his plots were never recorded. Additional lots were laid out by J. T. Fredericks, and another plan of lots by I. L. Patterson. The railroad station continued to be called Abeline for several years afterward by the railroad company, but the people preferred the old name. About this time and at different subsequent times Rev. J. T. Fredericks and Mary, his wife, sold the greater part of the land south of Burgett's Branch of Raccoon Creek in lots and small acreages. Now this is entirely built up. These later sections together with old Burgettstown were incorporated as a borough on the 23d of March, 1881. The present justices of the peace are: R. P. Stevenson and John P. Linn.

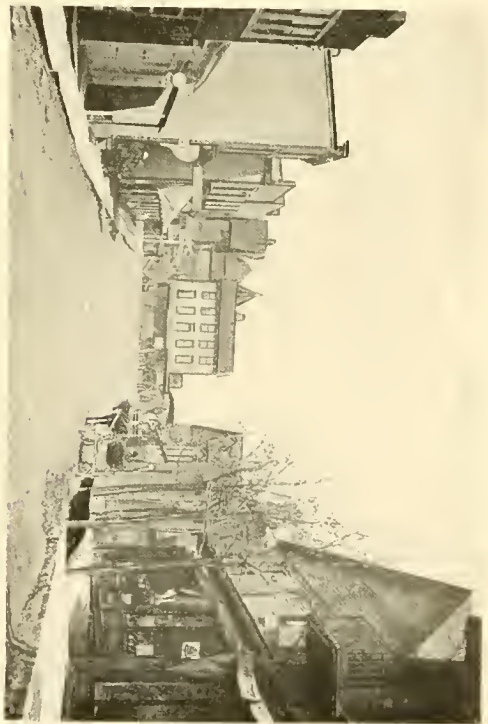
Burgettstown Borough has two postoffices. The younger office was established near the railroad station about the time the railroad was constructed. This is a third-class postoffice with receipts in the year 1908 amounting to \$4,078.01. It is a distributing station for Florence, Cross Creek, South Burgettstown, Cherry Valley and Murdocksville and rural deliveries.

The Burgettstown (now called South Burgettstown) postoffice was established about 1808 or '09. The first postmaster of whom there is any record was Thomas Miller, in 1811. John W. Pry, the present postmaster, was first appointed in 1873, and has served under eight presidents.

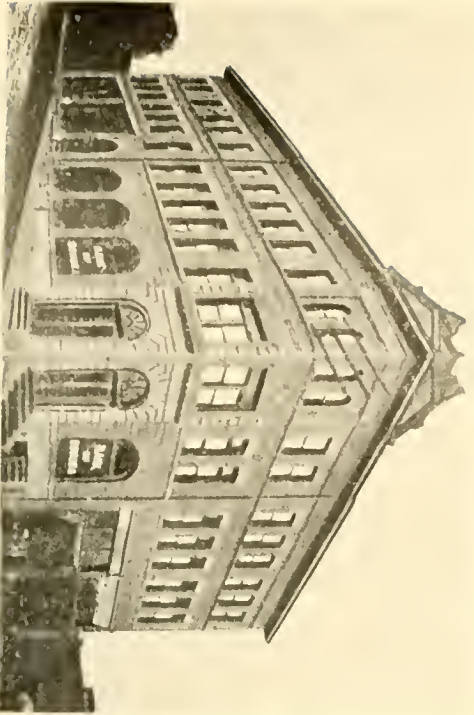
Freegift Crawford, father of Mrs. Dr. Bell, was among the first inn keepers in Burgettstown. More than eighty years ago this hotel was conducted at the corner where the old Pry building now stands. It was patronized largely by the drovers who were accustomed to drive large droves of cattle and sheep eastward through Burgettstown. The last hotel keeper in this house was Henry Ahle, in 1873. After Crawford died Francis Hood, the



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BRETZERTOWN



MAIN STREET, BRETZERTOWN



BANK OF DONORA, DONORA



PUBLIC SCHOOL, BRETZERTOWN

NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

last inn keeper in the "old town." kept hotel diagonally across the road from the site of Crawford's hotel.

Three or four lots west of the Crawford Hotel, stood fifty years ago the old idle woolen mill and carding machine mill, formerly operated by Parker and Son.

The old "Keystone House" is located on the old Washington and Georgetown State Road, a short distance from Burgettstown in the direction of Washington. It was conducted by Boston Burgett. The building is at present occupied by Robert Scott as a farm dwelling, but has not been used for hotel purposes for half a century. In front of this old weather-boarded house, in the middle of the road, stands a gnarled ancient oak. It is said that George Washington once hitched his horse to this tree when he stopped at the Keystone Hotel. At present the old tree is partly rotted and partly eaten away by the horses which have been hitched to it.

Between the Keystone House and the center of the "Old Town" Dougherty and Son operated a wagon-makers' shop for the convenience of the farmers in the middle of the last century.

There were two hotels in the "new town." The hotel conducted by T. Jeff Dowden was bought out in the year 1902 to make room for railroad improvement. The site of this hotel is on the north side of the railroad, east of the freight depot fronting on the Florence Road. The Smith Hotel is on Main street near the depot and is still in operation.

There never has been any saloon license granted in Burgettstown since the people have had the opportunity to sign and file remonstrances in the courts. Two applications to court were made for license since the year 1900, but the temperance sentiment was quickly expressed to the court in remonstrances, and license was refused.

At the present time Burgettstown is one of the thriving boroughs of Washington County. It is located seventeen and one-half miles northwest of Washington, twenty-seven miles by rail from Pittsburg, and fourteen from Steubenville. In 1900 it had a population of 961, and now the population is estimated at 1,400. In 1908, 335 voters were registered. The borough tax for 1908 was 8 mills, and the total amount collected, \$3,966.95.

The value of real estate in Burgettstown is \$517,175; personal property, \$41,890; the total being \$559,065; number of taxables, 406. In 1890 the population of Burgettstown was 929, and 1900, was 961. The number of voters in this town in 1904 was 303, and in 1908, 335.

The first Bell telephone was installed in Burgettstown in 1892. A farmer line was built and put into operation in 1907. It is connected with the Bell Company. About the year 1900 the West Penn, an independent telephone company, built a line between Cross Creek, Independence, Burgettstown and McDonald. This

company was bought by the Chartiers Telephone Company in 1905.

In 1908 the merchants of Burgettstown dammed up a small stream on the farm of George Tenan, a short distance northwest of Burgettstown. A pipe line was laid and the water is used by some of the people in the part of Burgettstown near the station.

A trolley car line is expected soon to connect Burgettstown with Steubenville, Ohio, Midway and McDonald, the charter having already been issued by the State.

Burgettstown was supplied with gas as early as 1890 by the Mahoning Gas Company. This company was later absorbed by the Laurence Gas Company. The People's Natural Gas Company succeeded that company in the early part of the year 1909.

A large amount of shipping is done at Burgettstown station. The ticket receipts are \$3,000 to \$4,000, and freight about \$8,000 per month.

The first detachment of State constabulary ever located in Washington County was sent to Burgettstown on November 3, and these four men were kept stationed there until February 27, 1909. There was no uprising in the community, and no apparent immediate need for such a force, but their presence was a satisfaction to the people of the town, because of the very recent settlements in the four new mining camps which had been located on three sides of the borough.

The Burgettstown district is one of the pioneer oil districts in the county. This town was several years the residence of C. D. Robbins, president of the Niagara Oil Company. Mr. Robbins, his son Harry Robbins and son-in-law, H. O. Patch, were the earliest of all oil and gas operators to reside in Washington County. They leased large areas of land and drilled several wells very close to later developments of large producers. After C. D. Robbins removed to Washington, Pa., Col. Richard Crocker, who had come from the northern oil fields and done much drilling in connection with Mr. Robbins, drilled a test well on the Woodburn lot about one thousand feet east of Burgettstown station for a stock company. The drilled hole was rednecked very much at the conclusion because of difficulties and lack of experience in this field.

The contractor reported to his inexperienced associates that the oil found would not pay to operate at the prices of oil at that time. The well was plugged, but oil was frequently bailed afterward from this well by using a bottle and four or five hundred feet of string.

This was the only well drilled within the limits of Burgettstown, and the only well drilled in this region by a local company. It was drilled in the year 1887, and stopped at 3,200 feet, supposed to be below the Bradford sand.

The development of the "Hanover Oil Field" followed by the Dornan oil field in 1902, and the Cross Creek and Cherry Valley fields in 1904 and '05 materially added to the prosperity of this borough.

In 1902 and '03 the railroad company purchased land and rights of way along Raccoon Creek in and east of the borough limits for a system of storage and switches which were made necessary by the seven coal mines being opened up nearby. This revealed the fact that this town is to be the railroad center for several branch roads.

Burgettstown Milling and Plate Ice Company (successors to the Burgettstown Milling Company, formerly owned by James P. Leech). The Burgettstown Milling and Plate Glass Company started into the business, taking over charge of the Burgettstown flour mill on the 5th of April, 1909. Ground was broken for a large two-story brick ice plant on the 29th of April. The capacity of the plant is to be fifty tons of ice per day. The company was incorporated in 1909 with capital stock of \$100,000. The method of manufacture is new, the ice being freed from ammonia and magnesia by the passage through it of oxygen.

A. Russell Machine Shop. This shop was started in June, 1906. Russell Reversible Gas Engines and Russell Vacuum Pumps are manufactured. Another machine shop was previously operated by E. G. McClure, of Washington, furnishing repairs and supplies of tools to oil well operators. This shop was erected by Zahniser Brothers in 1906 and sold by them to E. G. McClure, who removed this shop to Virginia.

M. R. Allen established the Burgettstown "Call" and the first number was issued Tuesday, August 1, 1881. This was the first paper printed in Burgettstown.

The Burgettstown "Enterprise" was established by C. Kuepper and printed in Mansfield (Carnegie) March 1, 1879, with J. P. Donnan, local editor. On December 29, 1887, the Burgettstown "Call" was consolidated with the Burgettstown "Enterprise" and became the "Enterprise-Call." The printing was done at Burgettstown by M. Riddle Allen and Sons, and the name "Call" was dropped recently. It is now published by the Enterprise Publishing Company, and is issuing its twenty-second volume.

The Burgettstown "Herald" was organized 1908. It is a weekly newspaper published every Wednesday by W. G. Cramer, editor and proprietor, who was until recently the editor of the "Enterprise."

Prior to the year 1872 there was no banking done in Burgettstown except the private banking carried on by James L. Patterson, Esq., and John L. Proudfit. They and other associates organized the Burgettstown Savings Bank on the 2d of March, 1872, associating with them-

selves, A. S. Berryhill, Dr. T. W. Bradley, and Robert K. Scott. On January 23, 1879 they changed and reorganized as the Burgettstown National Bank. The first location was on the street fronting on the railroad. In 1874 they built the large brick building at the corner of Main and Washington streets, where they are now located. This bank is the second oldest national bank in the county.

J. L. Patterson, who was connected with this bank from its organization as cashier and later as president, died October 30, 1905. A. R. Keor had succeeded him as cashier, and he and R. C. Cassidy have been many years with this bank. Its capital stock was at first \$10,000. This increased from time to time until in 1882 its capital was \$50,000, and deposits \$100,000. Later the capital was increased to \$80,000. The Burgettstown Trust Company was organized in 1903 with a capital of \$200,000. In 1906 the Burgettstown Trust Company was absorbed by the National Bank. The Burgettstown National Bank increased its capital from \$80,000 to \$100,000. It declared 12 per cent dividend for the year 1908.

The Washington National Bank of Burgettstown was organized on November 4, 1903, and built its banking building on Washington Street. At end of the year 1905 its capital stock was \$50,000; surplus and profits, \$14,009.21; deposits, \$241,554.11.

J. A. Ray, of Pittsburg, was the first president, and in the creation of this bank was ably assisted by many of the enterprising citizens of this borough. It claims to be the only bank in Washington County that compounds interest every ninety days.

The Richard Vaux Lodge, No. 454, F. and A. M., having obtained a charter December 1, 1869, has held meetings since January 21, 1870; members at present, 115.

The Burgettstown Grange, No. 480, P. of H. was organized in December, 1874, to promote farming interests. It has long since disbanded.

The Cardville Lodge, No. 407, I. O. O. F., once held meetings at Burgettstown. It was transferred to Florence over twenty years ago.

Burgettstown Lodge, No. 1145, I. O. O. F., was instituted May 22, 1906. Members at present, 85.

Silver Cliff Lodge, No. 300, K. of P., was instituted August 6, 1904; members at present, 112.

Burgettstown Lodge, No. 400, K. O. T. M. was instituted March 3, 1902; members at present, 23.

William S. Bradley Camp, No. 96, Sons of Veterans, was instituted August 11, 1906; members, 35.

Capt. Samuel Campbell Post, No. 286, G. A. R., was instituted September 26, 1883; members, 15; once, 92.

There have been four separate school buildings in Burgettstown. The first, a small log cabin, was used

from 1807 to 1834; the second from 1834 to 1867; the third or Union School from 1868 to 1895. The present brick school building was constructed in 1895.

Burgettstown in 1908 had six schools, teachers, 6 (males 1, females 5); average number of months taught, 8; average salary paid to teachers per month, males \$85.00, females \$55.00; cost of each pupil per month, \$2.13; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 7; estimated value of school property, \$10,000; average attendance, 196.

The following physicians have practiced at Burgettstown: Drs. Ebenezer Jennings (the first of whom any think is known), Thomas Hersey, Stephen Smith, Joseph Campbell, William Donnan, T. W. Bradley (associate judge of Washington County), L. C. Botkin, George Bell, W. J. Miller (now of McDonald), and George Miller. The present physicians are Drs. W. V. Riddle, J. C. Nesbit, George McKee and S. W. Saxton.

Dr. Ebenezer Jennings represented Washington County in the State Legislature in 1906, when it met at Lancaster, and was re-elected. He desired to be early at the Legislature to have an act passed to have all the poor of the State vaccinated gratuitously. He was successful, but lost his life by exposure while on the way to perform the duties of his second term. He first introduced into this county the vaccine virus as a preventive of small-pox.

First United Presbyterian Church of Burgettstown was organized in 1802. Rev. Morris Watson has been pastor since 1903. In 1908 there were 198 communicants.

Since 1898 this church has used an organ in its public worship, but its addition to the musical services was not introduced without creating some dissatisfaction.

Second United Presbyterian Church of Burgettstown was organized September 7, 1898, by Rev. D. W. Carson, D. D., the first pastor, and several members of the other congregation. He is still serving, a faithful pastor, blessed with a long and useful life. This church has forty-one communicants.

First Presbyterian Church—The first church building, a frame structure, was erected on the hill where the cemetery now stands in the year 1845. Afterward, in 1849, the congregation was organized by Rev. Joel Stoneroad. In 1860 the building was enlarged and refitted. In 1874 a new and more commodious structure was built of brick at a cost of \$20,000 on the present site. The building has recently been remodeled at considerable expense, the pulpit changed to the south end of the church and a fine pipe organ installed. William M. Hays has been pastor since 1904. The membership at present is 540.

Westminster Presbyterian Church was organized June 26, 1893. Rev. E. W. Byers has been pastor since 1907. The membership at present is 205.

Baptist (colored) Church—This church was organized in January, 1906. Pastors, Rev. L. B. Coleman, 1906-1908; Rev. W. H. Smith, 1908, is the present pastor.

The Methodist denomination built a frame church in 1872 near the present Union school building. Several years afterward the organization ceased to hold services.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

History of California, Canonsburg, Centerville, Charleroi, Claysville, Coal Center, Deemston and Donora.

CALIFORNIA.

Nestled in a graceful bend of the Monongahela, 49.9 miles from Pittsburg, a magnificent bluff on the east, and a gently rising plateau extending to the western horizon, California possesses an excellent location.

The first white man to claim title to the land upon which the borough now stands was Samuel Young. His title to the land was a grant claimed to have been bestowed by King James. In the year 1787 Young relinquished all right and title to the land to Robert Jackman, who in addition became possessed of several hundred acres adjoining the original tract. At Mr. Jackman's death in 1813, all this land passed to six sons who survived him. The portion of the land now comprising California Borough was given to James and William, who soon allowed it to be sold at sheriff's sale, to Seth Buffington, who in turn transferred it to a John Ringland.

In 1849, during the gold excitement in the State of California, a company with William W. Jackman at its head, was organized and purchased of Ringland's heirs 304 acres, upon which they laid out a town site, calling the newly created burg California. Job Johnson, one of the company, surveyed the land, which was divided into about 100 lots, each 50 x 150 feet, on streets of unusual width—sixty-five feet. On account of the bend in the river the streets which parallel it turn to the west at or near the center, but those intersecting are uniformly straight from the river practically to the western boundary. Lots in the new town sold at \$15, which may be remarked with interest at this date, when prices are running from \$600 to \$4,000 for a single lot, depending upon the location.

The first house erected was that of Thomas Moore, built by himself. His son, Job Johnson Moore, was the first child born in the new town. He was honored by the donation of a lot.

California was now in an embryonic stage and remained so for many years. To Job Johnson is due much of the credit for the early advancement of the town's interests. He built the first hotel, and ran in the same building a general store in 1851, and was instrumental

in securing a postoffice, thus contributing materially to its advantages as a shopping point for farmers. He was of genial and generous disposition, and often helped struggling individuals and enterprises in their battles for existence. The black man knew him as a friend, and California being on the historic "Underground Railway," his opportunities in this direction were almost boundless.

L. W. Morgan and Solomon Sibbitt opened the first store in 1850. Mr. Sibbitt was the first burgess of the town, and was always prominent in civic affairs.

On petition of its citizens, California was, in November, 1853, declared a borough. The first election was held in 1854. At this election, in addition to Mr. Sibbitt as burgess, Messrs. Ailes, Chrissinger, Morgan, and Carroll were elected councilmen.

From 1853 to 1860 the growth of the town was slow. At the outbreak of the Civil War the borough promptly furnished its quota of men and contributed in many ways to the Union cause. At the close of the war, new life seemed infused into the old town, and it began a healthy growth, which has continued with slight interruption to the present time. The citizens which have come to us have been of the most desirable sort, her internal policy has been conservative, yet her public spirit never wanting. Within the last few years marked progress has been made in beautifying and improving the town. Although only a few squares have been paved as yet, the preparatory work of placing sewers and laying water mains, gas lines, etc., has been completed.

The following reminiscences of early days are taken from an interesting sketch prepared by Mr. L. W. Morgan, the pioneer merchant of California, and read by him in January, 1906, before the Century Club of California. They are here presented with his permission. The few omissions indicated by the asterisks are chiefly of data that is elsewhere given in this article. After a short description of the origin and platting of the town Mr. Morgan proceeds as follows:

"Not a building stood upon the town site when first laid out. Mr. and Mrs. Thos. W. Moore completed and occupied the first dwelling house during the summer and soon after had a son, Job Johnson Moore, born therein.

The proprietor donated him a town lot. Among others who built soon were: Nelson Crow, the first frame house above the Vesta Tipple; James Hank, the small brick house opposite the Pittsburg Mercantile Store on Second Ave.; S. S. Rothwell, a large frame house occupied by Mrs. Kate Lilley and family; Jas. Ailes, the large brick dwelling now occupied by M. H. Matthews on 5th St.; Job Johnson, the brick hotel near the station, known as the Johnson House, John Woodfill, the house occupied by C. N. Savage; William Jobs, the frame opposite J. W. Martin's store on 3rd St.; Aug. Wells, the brick now owned by Jacob Hornbake on 2nd St.; Adah Wallace, a frame house below the wharf, torn down some years since; Josiah Critchfield, the brick owned by the People's Bank.

"Job Johnson was a man of great energy and push and to him should be ascribed the credit of having done more for the material advancement of the town than to any other citizen. He was a very valuable member of our board of trustees at the Normal, but has long since gone to rest.

"Solomon Sibbitt and L. W. Morgan, as partners in a small store, claim to have had the first general store in town, opening it May, 1851, in the room now owned by Mrs. Van Dyke. Mr. Sibbitt was the first burgess of the town and was an active and prominent citizen.

"William McFall, St. Clair Chrissinger and James T. Imlay established the boat yard in 1851, and two or three years later came our post office. It is probable that the entire population did not number more than 300 when the town was incorporated in 1853. On the 26th of Nov., 1853, in accordance with the petition of many citizens, the court issued an order declaring the town of California a borough. Therefore, in the spring of 1854, the inhabitants held a meeting at the schoolhouse, when the following officers were elected for one year: Solomon Sibbitt, burgess; Jas. P. Ailes, St. Clair Chrissinger, Lewis W. Morgan and William Carroll, councilmen; S. S. Rothwell, clerk; Henry Phillips, high constable, and Joshua Norcross, street commissioner. At a special election held July the 28th, 1864, to determine whether a tax be levied to fill the borough's quota in accordance with a call of the President for 500,000 men, 76 votes were polled, of which 46 were for the tax and 30 against. The borough authorities resolved to issue bonds to the amount of \$2,100 and to pay \$300 bounty to each of the seven men required to fill the quota.* * *

"Soon after the founding of the town, the proprietors placed in operation an extensive saw-mill where the lumber yard and carpenter shop of John R. Powell's Sons now stands. In 1851 this mill was leased by a firm composed of William McFall, St. Clair Chrissinger and Jas. T. Imlay, who during the summer of that year, engaged in boat building. They continued but two or three years, being succeeded by Capt. Stirling and Benj. Coursin. Various changes in the style of the firm and ownership took place till 1879, when the road bed of the P. V. & C. was run through the grounds. As a result, the boat yard at that time, one of the most extensive and convenient on the river, was destroyed. From 1859 to 1879, about 50 men were usually employed in boat building, except during the years of 1863 and 1864, when about 70 men were employed. During the 20 years above mentioned, G. M. Eberman and Co. and Eberman, McFall and Co. constructed 168 steamboats and model barges at a cost of \$854,753, besides having sold from the yard timber and lumber to the value of \$40,000. In 1878 they built the steamers Montana and Dakota for the Missouri River

trade. The boats were 250 feet long, 48 feet wide and five feet six inches depth of hold. Other industrial enterprises have had birth here in early days, some successful while others proved failures.

"Early in our history John R. Dunlap came here from Greene County, being a tanner by trade. He succeeded in interesting Sampson Alter, L. P. Beazell and A. P. Smith in a tanyard, situated between Third and Fourth streets in what was then called the 'Valley of Contention.' It proved a financial failure and the vats have been filled up and abandoned.

"About the year 1853, when the coal business was in its infancy, Solomon Sibbitt had a small boat-load of coal mined this side of the powder house and left on a platform like the one that stands at the lower end of Third street now. After buying and fitting up a small hull of the steamer Adrianna, which had been used as a packet, he filled it with this coal and floated it out of the creek to the river and to Cincinnati and sold it. It contained 4,000 bushels. In arranging to buy a small tract of coal near here, which was in full running order, the writer pressed the owner to know the capacity of the mine. The answer was, 'One day we did run 1800 bushels.' And 40 years after, the latest developed coal mine is Vesta No. 4, whose output is the largest in the world, being 187,000 bushels in one day, and whose output has been 59,000,000 bushels in the past year, and whose payroll is now about \$1,000,000 annually. This story will but faintly give you the two extremes of this great industry of the Monongahela Valley.

"Brick making was a great industry that had a good place in our early history, William Carroll and his sons making quite a business. In taking out the rear end of the M. E. Church, built in 1859, as was done some years since, one good, old, hard, red brick rolled out with a name on it. On picking it up I found the name of J. O. Carroll on it. E. M. Melchi, another brickmaker, an abolitionist and staunch temperance man and justice of the peace, worked hard and did much for the betterment of the town. Such stalwarts as the above named and many others, made such a strong sentiment in favor of total abstinence that it predominated.

"Brick yards were to be seen on the rear of the College grounds on Third Street, where the houses of Harry Mills now stand, near the river wharf, below the cemetery, and lastly, at the head of the lane owned by F. H. Martin. But like other things of the kind, here comes some larger people, and before we knew much about them, a large kiln was erected and all former records broken by an output of 20,000 daily. The people previous to 1859, who wished to attend church, had to go to Greenfield, but in that year the Methodists put up the building now standing on Third street. It has passed through several severe spells of repair and still holds its own well. * * *

"Mr. and Mrs. J. W. King were married about 35 years ago in West Newton and for about ten years Mr. King and his father-in-law, Mr. Schoff, were partners in the foundry business. Mr. King concluded to sever his connection with the parent concern and moved to California, buying a lot from Professor G. G. Hertzog, on which he erected the foundry which he now operates, and it has proved a profitable investment.

"Two blacksmiths located here about the same time William Reese and a Mr. Thomas, who had a very awkward son. The boys called him 'Traveling Trunks,' but he turned out pretty well. When the town was first planned or laid out, large elms occupied the shore from Greenfield to the Normal School grounds, as we call it

now, making a very fine shade and a good place to take a walk and improve our acquaintance with the ladies. One large cottonwood broke the monotony of the elms and was said to be the only one between Brownsville and Pittsburg. Much of the shore has been carried into the stream and these monarchs of the forest have been carried with the flood to the ocean.

"Carry yourself back to the date last mentioned (Jan. 12, 1906); a town with 300 inhabitants, no churches, no railroads, no telegraph, no telephone, no Normal School, no newspapers, either daily or weekly, on sale, without a wharf, with big trees to hide the steamers, with locust trees in the streets, and berries growing in the fence corners, and you have a pretty fair picture of our town.

"But there were men and pretty women here and young men and women just as it is now, only more so; and we had singing schools and parties, where the young folks simpered and acted silly, just as they do now. I could name some of them if I wanted to, but I don't.

"Occasionally a stranger from Brownsville or Cookstown would drop in and then there would be a flutter in society. Occasionally these strangers would come in buggies or in carriages and take our girls for an outing and we poor boys would stand back and wait our time, for we had no livery stable and few horses and fewer buggies. * * *

"Some of our citizens had queer notions and did not fear to express them. A few samples may illustrate: Job Johnson, one of the proprietors, was a man of noble qualities, and very pronounced character, a friend of education and a strong temperance advocate. When the Normal School project was on foot one faction was opposed to Mr. Johnson and another for him. In order to work both sides for the school, the writer and another friend called upon him to induce him to keep quiet until we could get the other side committed. He was a very large man and used his left hand to emphasize his speaking. Suiting the action to his words, he answered, 'I'll not do it. There shall be no good thing go on unless I have a hand in it.' He was a member of the board of trustees, and in discussing the plan of the central building, he said that it should have 'no Roman nose.'

"The early inhabitants of our town were, as a rule, pronounced temperance people and some stories can be told which illustrate this matter thoroughly: A well known distiller came from Pike Run to buy brick for his new building. Mr. William Carroll, having all the brick, was called upon. Mr. Carroll said 'No,' and did not sell. His brother, working with him, said he would furnish brick for the gable end of Hades if they would pay him. There were three Mr. Carrolls and three kinds of men, but William was the quickest witted. His brother James was a slow, mild Methodist, and the elder brother, speaking of him, said that Jimmy did not have enough religion to do him a little bit. Another demand for lumber for the distillery was blocked by the refusal of Jonathan Dehaven, a teamster, to haul the lumber out, and a refusal by J. K. Ward to haul lumber and whiskey at the rate of \$1 per bbl. Ellis N. Lilley, another staunch temperance man, told a very genteel distiller, who offered him his price for grain, that his father during his lifetime had refused to sell grain to the distiller and he would not break the record.

"In 1856, during the Fremont campaign, we had the largest political gathering ever held here. The committee having in charge the meeting made a general preparation to have a big time, but the crowd surpassed all expectations. Delegations in wagons and on horseback crowded

the town, making a cordon coming in at the lower end of Third street, below the cemetery, marching up Third street to Green, down Green to where the station is now, down Water street to near Vesta, and across to the place of beginning, having to wait there till the marching column would press together so that there was room to pass. * * *

"Early in 1861, we organized a singing class at the M. E. Church and at its close a more permanent organization was effected which was to be a choir. Considerable opposition developed, so we did not sing at the services for some time later, but were allowed to sing in the Sunday school. We had no instrument but a small portable melodeon brought by J. C. Totten, our instructor. Early in that year some of the class volunteered in the army and others took their places in the class. The rumblings of war were heard all about us. We began to sing patriotic songs and hold concerts here and elsewhere and somehow got a reputation for good music. At the close of Mr. Totten's term he arranged to have us go to his own city, Monongahela, where we were greeted by a crowded house and many encores. About the middle of our entertainment, it had been arranged to sing an echo song and Miss McCain, now Mrs. Jas. S. Harris, and her sister, Mrs. Jacob Billingsley, were placed in the stairway to the gallery and their singing brought down the house. * * * This entertainment, as near as I can now remember, was on Christmas night, 1862. Opposition was so great against an organ that we did not use one in the public congregation for several years. At one time the official board was called together to adjust the trouble, but high words were used and the minister thought to cool us by having prayer. He called on one brother to pray, and he replied, 'Let the organ pray.' On one occasion, the C. P. Church was holding their synod here and Dr. Miller, president of the Waynesburg College, held services in our church. After service I was spoken to about the choir and much praise given. 'You struck with the precision of a brass band,' was his compliment. One by one we have faded from the active participation in music and have taken our seats quietly among the flintlocks. Others have taken our places with better equipment and better opportunities and are doing fine work, and we listen to them with great pleasure. L. W. MORGAN."

The population of California in 1860 was 640. By 1890 it had increased to 1,024, in 1900 to 2,009, in 1905 to 2,056, and at the present it is estimated at 2,120.

The number of voters at present is 530, number of taxables, 578; borough tax, 12 mills.

The real estate valuation of the borough is \$679,975; personal property value, \$60,375; total, \$740,350. This is one of the few towns of any size along the Monongahela River in Washington County that does not have any license to sell intoxicating liquors and that never has had.

The Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railroad was constructed through California in 1881. California expects soon to be connected by trolley line with Coal Center and Centerville village.

California's water supply is ample to meet all present requirements and those of several years to come. The

immunity which the borough has enjoyed ever since the installation of the system from infectious and bacterial diseases speaks well for the quality of the water supplied, while it has but recently been fully demonstrated that the pumps are more than able to furnish a sufficient volume to quench the fiercest conflagration which is apt to occur. The explanation of the statement that the water is free from contamination is that the Monongahela River, from which the water is drawn, flows through a comparatively unsettled country. The Cheat River, its main tributary, is a wild mountain stream, its waters coming from a thousand springs on the west side of the Allegheny Mountains. Similar to the source of the Cheat is that of the Monongahela. But very few towns above California have sewerage systems of any size, with the exception of the three towns of Brownsville, Bridgeport and West Brownsville. The water company was organized in 1900, with George V. Milligan, president; John F. Miller, secretary; and Charles A. Rowan, treasurer. Its capital stock is \$50,000. Mr. J. R. McGinley, of Pittsburg, is the principal stockholder.

The company operates under a franchise granted by the borough of California, giving it the right to lay mains in the streets of the borough, in consideration of certain concessions by the company in the way of free water for the borough's use. The plant is located at the extreme end of Phillipsburg, on the west bank of the Monongahela River. It is a three-story stone and frame structure, in the basement of which is the pump, the second story the engine, the third story being occupied as living apartments.

The pump is of the Deming triple type, and has a capacity of 500,000 gallons every twenty-four hours. The intake pipe, through which the water is drawn from the river, is twelve inches in diameter, and is protected at its mouth by a cage-like structure which prevents the passage into it of all animate and inanimate objects which might clog the pump and prevent its effectual working. The water is forced through a pipe ten inches in diameter to a tank about half a mile south of the station, and about 300 feet above the level of the river at low water. The pressure required to force the water this great distance is considerable, yet the pump accomplishes it with ease. The tank has a capacity of about 150,000 gallons. It may be readily seen from this that the capacity of the pump is sufficient to fill the tank more than three times in twenty-four hours. The pressure at the base of the reservoir is about sixty pounds, which, however, rapidly increases as the water leaves it and reaches the lower levels. At the corner of Union and Water streets the pressure is 132 pounds, and at Fifth and Wood is 105 pounds. This is sufficient to raise the water through a one and a quarter inch nozzle over the highest building in town.

It is interesting to note that while the distribution systems of most towns are through four-inch mains, that of California is by means of six-inch mains, thus amply providing for future needs.

There is, as yet, no organized fire department in the borough, the only protection the town enjoys being two hose carts, which are kept stored in a building erected for the purpose next to the borough building. The Vesta Coal Company is at present erecting a fire engine house which will probably be fitted up and turned over to the borough and a volunteer fire department organized.

The Union Telephone Company—To Mr. H. L. Lamb, of the "Sentinel" belongs the honor of first discussing the proposition for an efficient and satisfactory local telephone service. The field was already occupied by the Bell and Federal Companies, each of which had an exchange in operation here. But the rates were too high, the service limited to a few patrons, and the facilities afforded the public so narrow, that the opening for a good local company, representing the people in general, seemed excellent.

The early steps toward organization were undertaken in March, 1903, when Mr. Lamb outlined his plans to Messrs. T. J. Underwood and W. C. Smith, well known citizens and capitalists of the town, and A. F. Moses, of the "Sentinel" staff. On April 8 a preliminary organization was formed, with Mr. Underwood as chairman and Mr. Moses, secretary, to be styled The Union Telephone Company, was incorporated June 1st, 1903. A permanent organization was effected, with the following officers:

President, W. C. Smith; vice-president, T. J. Underwood; secretary, A. F. Moses; treasurer, H. L. Lamb.

The company was organized with a capital stock of \$10,000 which was afterwards increased to \$15,000, and again to \$20,000. It accommodates both California and Coal Center. It has about 350 phones in its exchange. Its lines extend to Newell, Roscoe, Granville, Hood's Hollow, and West Brownsville, at which latter point connections are in progress with the Fayette County independent system, giving toll line access to a vast number of independent exchanges east, south and west, including the Pittsburg & Allegheny system, with all its affiliated lines.

The Bell Telephone and Greensboro Gas companies give service to California residents.

Postoffice—No surer index of a town's prosperity and growth can be found than a statement of its postal receipts from year to year. The local postoffice, since its establishment in 1851, a short time after the establishment of the first general store, has been steadily gaining in the amount of business transacted, until it now ranks about fourth among the offices of Washington County. The receipts for 1908 being \$8,033.81. For a number of years it was only sufficient in size to rank as a

“village postoffice.” Mails were not as numerous then as now, and people were too busy to either write or receive letters, and the postoffice was only an “incident” in the young town’s life. But as the community began to develop, and the railroad came, the business of the postoffice rapidly increased.

Job Johnson, who is so frequently mentioned in these pages, was one of the town’s first storekeepers. He was a man of untiring energy and great public spirit. He it was to whom great credit is due for the establishment of the office. There was no crying need for it, but doubtless foreseeing the future of the town in this direction, he applied to the postoffice department at Washington for the establishment of an office. He was at that time conducting a general store near the boat landing, and in this store was located the office. Since then the office has occupied nearly every building in the town. Several times a discontinuance of the office was narrowly averted by Mr. L. W. Morgan accepting the postmastership. The different men who have held the office successively since its establishment, have been Job Johnson, Thomas Craven, D. H. Lancaster, A. S. Fry, James Fry, L. W. Morgan, I. T. Dawson, J. W. Smith, John S. Eberman, Charles McCain, J. B. Shallenberger, L. C. Powell, J. I. McKenna, and the present incumbent, N. K. Wiley.

During the last year of Mr. Shallenberger’s term the office reached the thousand dollar mark in the amount of business done, and was placed in the presidential appointment class. Prior to that time it had been a fourth-class office, the salary of the postmaster being dependent upon the receipts of the office. Mr. Shallenberger, however, did not receive any of the benefits of the increased business. It was not until the appointment of Mr. Powell that the new classification became operative.

“California Sentinel”—The first newspaper published in this section of which account can be found was the “Monongahela Valley Spirit,” owned and conducted by E. Lichteberger and N. W. Truxall. The first issue appeared in February, 1860, and was a sprightly looking publication. Times evidently failed to prosper the enterprise for more than four or five years, and it is supposed to have faded gently from this world of care.

The next appearance of a newspaper was that of the “Valley Messenger,” a newsy little sheet emanating from the brick building on the corner of Water and Union streets. This was in April, 1884, the first owner being William Minehart. As well as can be learned, Mr. Minehart had removed the plant of the “Valley Spirit,” which had lain idle in Coal Center for so long, re-establishing the paper under the new name. He finally disposed of it to the California Publishing Company, composed of W. E. Crow, Dr. T. B. Noss, J. A. Letherman, and L. T. Claybaugh, W. E. Crow being editor

and general manager. The company conducted the enterprise until 1890, when it was sold to a partnership composed of S. G. Ailes and L. W. Rank. These two gentlemen published the paper for one year, the interest of Mr. Rank being disposed of at the end of the year to Mr. Ailes, who continued the enterprise until 1897, when he disposed of it to Rev. W. E. Howard, who, in partnership with W. N. Worrell, conducted it for about six months. At that time Rev. Mr. Howard disposed of his interest to Mr. Worrell, who was conducting the paper at the time of its purchase by its present owners, Messrs. H. L. and A. H. Lamb.

People’s Bank of California—To the efforts of a number of such Californians along in the latter part of 1899 is due the organization and establishment of the People’s Bank of California. L. Z. Birmingham, at the time manager of the California Store Company, and one of the principal stockholders in the California Coal Company; Charles E. Baker, recent clerk of courts of Washington County; Joseph Underwood, a prominent coal man, of Roscoe, and the father of T. J. Underwood, of California; and R. B. Drum, superintendent of the Vesta mines of the Jones & Laughlin Company in this neighborhood, were the principal promoters of the new enterprise. To Charles E. Baker was delegated the task of soliciting the sale of shares of stock in the proposed organization, and with what success we know best when it is stated that within a month the entire amount had been subscribed.

The bank was organized in 1900. The first officers of the institution were A. B. Duvall, president; G. B. Frantz, first vice-president; R. J. Gregg, second vice-president. In addition to the above mentioned the board of directors consisted of L. Z. Birmingham, J. Underwood, J. N. Dixon, Theodore B. Noss, Thomas C. Richards, J. B. Crothers, R. B. Drum and J. E. Masters. A handsome and commodious brick bank and office building was erected. In 1907 the bank was closed for a short time, that not being due to any serious condition of the bank, but to alleged irregularities among those who were intrusted with its safety and to outside influences. The bank has the confidence of a large constituency, and some of the most progressive and enterprising business men of this section of the county are interested in it.

First National Bank of California—One of the oldest of the national banks in the river section is the First National Bank of California. It was organized in 1891, with a capital of \$50,000. It has steadily grown in its business and influence until now it ranks among the foremost of the national associations of the entire county, considering its limited capital. It is located in a rich and growing community and has more than kept pace with the advancement and development of this part of Washington County.

This institution was organized with J. C. Ailes as president, J. A. Letherman, vice-president, and W. H. Binns cashier. Its first board of directors was composed of J. C. Ailes, J. A. Phillips, J. W. Reed, Cary Piper, W. H. Gregg, Gibson Binns, J. W. Ailes, J. S. Eberman and J. A. Letherman.

A handsome building, the first story constructed of Cleveland sandstone and the second of red pressed brick, was erected. W. H. Binns is the president, and William S. Nicodemus is the cashier. Prominent business men of California compose the rest of the officers and board of directors.

The Old Shipyard, at One Time the Leading Industry of the Borough, Since Demolished to Make Room for the Railroad—The boat yard, the one industry around which California's early interests centered, and of which nothing now remains but a memory, was located on the river bank, and extended from a point adjoining the wharf up the river beyond Green street. During its palmy days it was a busy place, but now even the boats which were born on its stocks and slipped into active life on its ways, are no more, and of the men whose industry gave strength and symmetry to the yard's product, but few remain. At the time of the yard's beginning the river was the only means of communication with the outside world. The immigrant caught his first glimpse of the fertile country from the decks of the old time packets; his household goods came with him on the lower deck. Merchandise and mail came by boat. All the packets in those days were crowded with passengers and freight, and their arrival at the landing was the occasion of much excited interest on the part of the inhabitants. They were nearly all built on the river on which they were to run, the principal yard being at Elizabeth. Afterwards other yards were established, notably at Brownsville and Lucyville. Each of these yards was rushed to its fullest capacity in the building of new boats and the repairing of old ones. When the railroad was built through town, in 1881, the shipyard had to go.

The yard in California was established in 1851 by William McFall, Jr., St. Clair Chrisinger and James Inlay, practical boat builders residing in the neighborhood of Elizabeth. The site was well suited to the construction of boats of every description, and at that date land could be purchased at very reasonable figures. The yard at the beginning was small, but its output was large from the first, and at times its capacity was sorely taxed to supply the demand upon it. The original management of the concern continued for about two years, when it was undertaken by Benjamin Coursin and Mark Sterling. William McFall was retained by the new firm as foreman, and later William Latta was induced to enter the employ of the company as general business superintendent. Later, or about the year 1857, George M. Eber-

man and Catharine McFall obtained control and continued the business until 1870, when Samuel W. Craft and Joseph A. Lambert purchased their interests. It is remembered that oftentimes over 300 men were employed. Four launchways extended along the river front and the noise of hammer and saw was incessant.

One of the more recent industries of California, the California Glass Company's plant, was located on the eastern end of the old boat yard, ten or twelve years ago. It was erected at about the time of the financial panic of '93, and through various causes was not the success which its promoters vouchsafed for it. This plant manufactured flint glass bottles and jars.

The California Foundry and Machine Company is a comparatively recent addition to the list of industrial establishments of California. It is located on a plot of ground immediately adjoining the old plant of the California Glass Company, with a frontage of eighty feet on the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks and extending back to the Monongahela River. The company as originally organized was simply a partnership between Mr. James R. Hill and S. W. Murray, the former an experienced machinist and the latter an experienced business man.

After the plant had been in operation about six months Mr. Murray disposed of his interest to Mr. Hill, who became sole proprietor and active manager.

Hornbake Brothers, and John R. Powell's Sons, two contracting companies, have done much toward the upbuilding of the town of California.

The California Marble and Granite Works, William M. Burley, proprietor, make the most of the monuments, mausoleums and sarcophagi of the cemeteries in this neighborhood.

The Valley Supply Company—This company's store at California is one of the largest merchandising enterprises in the upper Monongahela Valley. It was originally established by the California Coal Company, at one time a large factor in the development of the mining industry in this section. The former company was organized for the purpose of carrying on a general retail merchandising business in California. L. Z. Birmingham, at the time a leading coal operator of this section, was the general manager of the store. For years Mr. Birmingham continued to act as manager of the store, or until its incorporation into the system of stores operated by the Valley Supply Company.

Upon the organization of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal & Coke Company in October, 1899, the store was transferred to the new company. The old management was continued, however, until April, 1901, when the Valley Supply Company was organized to take charge of the river company's stores throughout the territory covered by their mining operations.

The building of the company in California, known as

the Valley Supply Company's store No. 24, was erected in 1899 and is by all odds the largest in town and larger than any similar building in the upper valley.

The Pittsburg Mercantile Company—Housed in one of the finest and best appointed buildings in the Monongahela Valley, with opportunities for close buying by reason of the large quantities handled, the Pittsburg Mercantile Company, in spite of the short space of time in which it has been established in California, enjoys a large and constantly growing trade from all classes of citizens.

The company was organized on April 1, 1904, with B. F. Jones, Jr., president; Edward Gray, vice-president and general manager; J. B. Laughlin, treasurer, and W. C. Moreland, secretary. The thought in the organization of the company was that by combining their capital and experience its members could not only establish a modern merchandising establishment in California which would be a credit to the town, but would enable its patrons to buy their everyday necessities, such as groceries, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, etc., to the best advantage in the way of unlimited opportunities for selection and at a close margin of profit to the company. This latter feature, it was thought, would be easily made possible by the increased facilities for purchasing in large quantities such a store would possess. Following out this idea the policy of the store has been fixed and it depends rather on the quantities of merchandise it handles at a small profit, than on smaller sales with greater profit on each item.

In addition to the above described business companies there are the usual number of other concerns for a town of California's size.

Arlington Hotel—The building on the corner of Union street and Second avenue occupied by the Arlington Hotel was, in its original form, built by Solomon Fry, as a dwelling house. Upon the purchase of property by Dr. J. A. Letherman in 1887, additions were built on each side, the whole being converted into a hotel building. The first boniface who conducted a hotel in the building was W. B. Alter.

At one time the Arlington corner was the center of the commercial life of the borough, but when the railroad came, and the station was established in its present location, it moved up town.

Schools—California in 1908 had nine public schools, with 11 teachers (males 2, females 9); enrollment of scholars, 372; average salary per month of teachers, male and female, \$50.73; cost of each pupil per month, \$2.08; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 6; estimated value of school property \$4,500. The common schools of the borough have the advantage of teachers and educational apparatus from the Southwestern State Normal School. This institution for the

education of teachers and others is the pride of California and indeed of the whole Monongahela Valley. It is treated more fully elsewhere.

The first educational institution of which the borough can boast was the public school which for many years was conducted in the two-story brick building on Liberty street, near Fifth, belonging to Mr. Samuel Craft. The school was developed into an academy or high school in 1852. This was not done without effort and much was due to the public spirit and leadership of Job Johnston. The building as first constructed was a substantial two-story brick, entered by a central hall-way from the front, with recitation rooms to the right and left, and stairway leading to the hall on the second floor, known as "Seminary Hall." At a later time, as the demand came, an addition of two recitation rooms was constructed to the rear, giving the building an L shape. The upper room could as occasion required be opened up so as to form part of the assembly room, thus giving a seating capacity for perhaps three hundred. The building was never well adapted to the work for which it was used, but served as an important stepping stone leading to the State Normal School. The old academy building was abandoned in 1868, as soon as the State Normal School Building had enough rooms completed to accommodate those in attendance. This is the only academy in the county organized during the last half of the last century (not connected at present or heretofore with a college), which has not ceased to exist, but has been nurtured into a higher institution.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of California was organized in 1858, most of its membership having come from Coal Center. Before the erection of the present church edifice, meetings were held in the public school building, now used as an apartment house, located on Liberty Street, near Fifth. Occasional meetings were held at the homes of the different members also. The present building was erected in the latter part of 1860, although it was far from the pretentious building it now is. The first pastor of the congregation of which authentic record may be found was Rev. William McCracken, an energetic worker, who contributed in no small measure to the founding of the church on the stable lines which have enabled it to pass through many trying situations. It was originally known as the "Kiers Chapel of the Methodist Episcopal Church of California." The original trustees were Abner Jackson, William McFall, Jr., George M. Eberman, William Carrol, James P. Ailes, John Wells, James H. Bell, James Carroll and St. Clair Chrissinger.

The church building was erected in 1860, and was at that time ample for all purposes, but its capacity was in time outgrown, and extensive alterations, which largely increased it in size and convenience, were made in 1894

at great expense. This money was well expended, however, as time has fully demonstrated. A very fine pipe organ, secured through the generosity of Andrew Carnegie, aids in the services.

About ten years ago the church erected a handsome parsonage for the accommodation of its pastors. It is a modern building throughout, with furnace, gas, and city water. The membership of the church is 368 and the pastor Rev. S. M. Mackey.

Presbyterian Church of California—The organization of the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church of California occurred on May 20, 1897, a short time after the destruction by fire of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Coal Center, to which most of its charter membership then belonged. This first meeting was held in Odd Fellows' Hall, and the organization was affected with 113 charter members. Rev. W. E. Howard, who was filling the pulpit of the Coal Center Church, was secured as pastor, dividing his time equally between the two charges.

Shortly after the organization of the church a building committee was selected, composed of W. H. Winfield, L. S. Jackman, W. K. Coatsworth, N. K. Wiley, and Fred T. Wilkins, to superintend the necessary steps in the contemplated erection of a house of worship. In addition to this steps were taken toward the raising of a building fund with so much success that the cornerstone of a \$20,000 edifice was laid with befitting ceremony on September 22, 1900, Rev. J. R. Henry delivering the address.

The congregation worshiped in Odd Fellows' Hall for over two years, Rev. W. E. Howard dividing his time between his charge in Coal Center and the one here. Since that time Revs. J. R. Morris, A. B. Elliott, and James W. Harvey have served as pastors. The membership of the congregation is 275. The denomination of the congregation was recently changed from Cumberland Presbyterian to Presbyterian by vote of the congregation.

California Church of Christ—When Edward Riggs moved his family to California in 1858 he began to declare the gospel to his neighbors, and became a center of religious influence in the community. Five members of his household were disciples of Christ, and they found two others, David Thomas and wife. Judson D. Benedict, of Tonawanda, N. Y., an able and fluent speaker, was secured to hold a series of meetings in this new community. His work was successful, for the records show that on March 24, 1859, several persons united in an organization to be known as the Christian Church of California, the meeting being held in the Riggs House on Second avenue.

Soon after the organization Mr. Riggs changed his place of residence to Fifth street, where the church as-

sembled regularly for nearly seven years. On January 7, 1866, the church began to meet in the old school house, and continued so to meet until the completion of the present plain but comfortable house of worship.

Prudently considering the financial ability of the membership, and desiring to avoid the embarrassment of a depressing debt, the leaders were inclined to move slowly. Having obtained some subscriptions on January 4, 1866, it was resolved that the trustees be instructed to purchase a lot known as the Wilkins lot for \$175 on which to build a meeting house.

In the earlier history of the church the general policy was to rely on the local talent, chiefly the eldership, for the public instruction of the congregation and guidance into all good works, and to call in preachers to aid in special efforts to reach the world with the offers of salvation. Of the four elders longest in service were Edward Riggs, Josiah W. Phillips, Robert Wilson and G. G. Hertzog. The membership of the congregation is close to 150.

First Baptist Church of California, occupying the neat and comfortable meeting house on Second avenue, near Wood street, was organized in March, 1889. The general missionary of the Pennsylvania Baptist State Mission Society was sent to California during the winter of that year, and after holding meetings in this building, which was then owned by the regular Presbyterians, he gathered together twelve persons who were Baptists, and led them to see the advisability of organizing a church. The leading spirit of this movement was Mr. James B. Van Dyke, a man active in every good undertaking in the community and a staunch Baptist. It was not long before the building was purchased from the Presbytery, the Presbyterian church having disbanded. Among the pastors who have ministered to this congregation were Revs. Ross Ward and E. Z. Zwayer.

Lodges and Societies—The following lodges and societies are located at California: Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Royal Arcanum, Senior Order United American Mechanics, Junior Order United American Mechanics, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Order of Moose, Woodmen of the World, Century Club, Tecolote Club, Friday Afternoon Club, United Mine Workers of America.

CANONSBURG AND SOUTH CANONSBURG BOROUGHES.

In the preparation of this article the editor is under great obligations to the Notes Publishing Company, of Canonsburg, Pa.—David H. Fee, president and editor; William H. Fee, vice-president and news editor, and W. R. Ebeling, secretary and treasurer—for the many extracts taken from the Canonsburg Daily Notes, Fif-

teenth Anniversary Number, of date Saturday, April 17, 1909.

The town of Canonsburg is situated on Chartiers Creek, seventeen miles from Pittsburg, seven miles from Washington, and forty miles from Wheeling.

The town derived its name from John Canon, who came from Virginia and settled on the present site of Canonsburg. Col. Canon's property consisted of several tracts, which embraced land upon both sides of Chartiers Creek. Virginia certificates were issued to Col. Canon for four tracts in May, 1780, covering 1,200 acres. The three at the creek were called Mount Airy, Abbington, and Canon's Hill, and one at some distance from the creek, Sugar Tree Grove. Some time afterwards, presumably in 1781, when first mention is made, a mill was built by John Canon on Chartiers Creek where Canonsburg now stands. This mill was one of the first on this branch of Chartiers. To it the farmers from a great distance around brought their grain. In May, 1790, advantage was taken of a high stage of water to send two barges carrying flour from John Canon's mill down the tortuous course of Chartiers Creek, at that time unobstructed, thence to the Ohio and so on to New Orleans. The clearing up of the country since then may possibly account for the present thread-like appearance of the stream, which does not suggest the idea that Canonsburg was once the head of navigation. This feat shows some of the possibilities of the country and location. The successor to the old mill is still standing on the same site and is owned by McBurney & Moore. John Canon's house stood on the slope nearby the flouring mill. He tried at one time to have the county seat located at this place, but was unsuccessful in his attempt. In 1781, road viewers were appointed to view a road from John Canon's mill to Pittsburg. Other roads were laid out to this point, until ere long, when John Canon laid out the first plan of the town, there were roads leading from near his mill to Mr. Smith's meeting house, on Buffalo, to Dr. McMillan's meeting house, to Campbell's mill, to Devore's Ferry and to Washington; and from the top of the hill, on the north end of his plot, two roads branched out, one to Pittsburg, the other to Well's mill on Cross Creek. (See plot in Canonsburg Centennial, by Blaine Ewing, Esq., p. 146.)

Lots in the first plot of the town were located on each side of Market street, now Central avenue, and extended from the cross road near the present Pitt street, up the hill, north to the forks of the road, now Greene street.

In these days, when there is much talk of municipal ownership, which many appear to regard as a brand new discovery, it may be of interest to state that in the early days of Canonsburg the town owned a coal mine, and that the inhabitants of the town were entitled to all the wood and coal they needed for their own use, ac-

ording to provisions in deeds made by Canon. He specified that the purchasers of lots should have the privilege of cutting and using underwood, and taking coal from the town mine for their own use, forever gratis, the purchasers (of lots) to pay the said Canon 3 pounds purchase money and \$1 annually forever afterwards, and to build a stone house, frame or hewed log house, at least twenty feet in front, with a stone or brick chimney, within two years of their purchase.

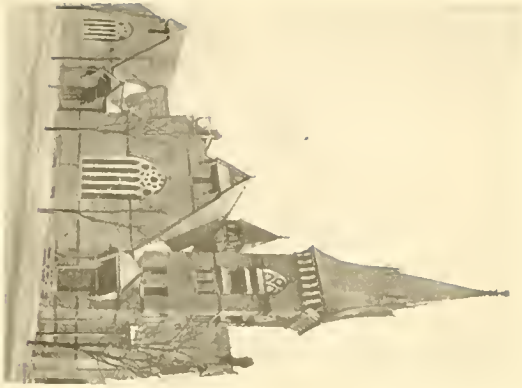
Canon had obtained the steep hillside familiarly known as "Dam Hill," with the underlying outcrop of coal, but the road to the coal banks, as shown in the plot, indicates that the bank was up the stream and on the west side of the creek near Oak Grove Cemetery. The borough afterward leased out the coal bank and regulated the price to be charged per bushel. Unfortunately for the town, John Canon died in 1798, in the prime of his life.

On this ancient town plot only twelve purchasers are named. Lot No. 4 is marked "Dr. Thompson, March 15, 1787." Capt. Craig Ritchie and Col. Matthew Ritchie took the two lots just across the street on the same date. The last date of sale indicated was June 1, 1790, when John Todd saw a chance for speculation in the coming village and secured three lots well up the street toward what was known a century later as "Sheep Hill."

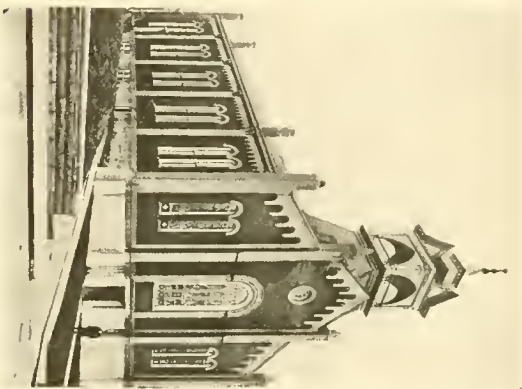
Upon this plot at one side is the entry, "Never to make it a seat of a tavern or public house." The Canonsburg of today has had no tavern or hotel for many years, although it had them in the days of stage coaching. A public house did not pay after the entry of the railroad. The community is prosperous without it and the traveler, if he needs it, will be accommodated with a comfortable lodging in a town not excelled for hospitable people. The borough was offered a hotel with saloon attachment a few years ago, but a prompt, strong remonstrance defeated the proposed licensed saloon, and the applicants disappeared.

The first act of the town Council, after it convened in its first session, 1802, was to make a return of all taxables, and the next to specify that "all hogs, shoats and pigs running at large within the bounds of this borough without yokes and rights, upon complaint to the burgess, shall become a forfeiture," and in the next ordinance: "Resolved, that all tavern keepers, cider and beer houses shall have their doors shut by 10 o'clock (tavern keepers for the reception of travelers only excepted)."

The Council in those days had in its care the market house, which stood at the intersection of Main (Central avenue) and College streets. In 1804 the market days were fixed on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and "no meat, butter, fruit, vegetables or any other articles" were to be offered for sale at any other place than at he



GREENSIDE AVE. T. P.
CHURCH, CANONSVILLE



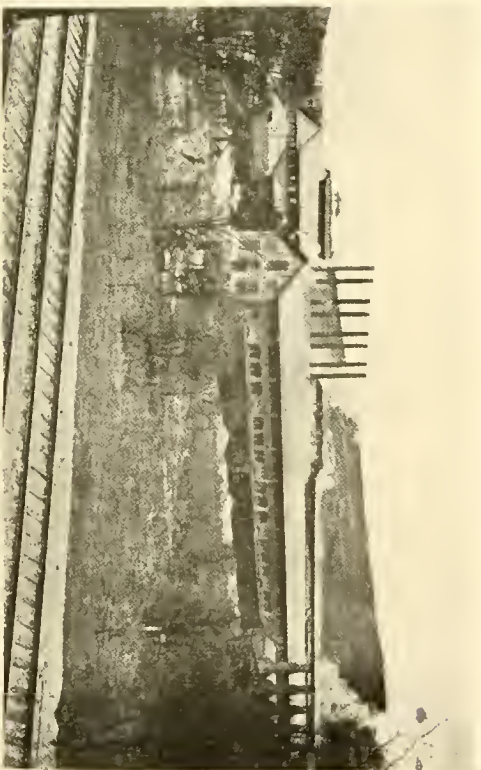
CHARTERS T. P. CHURCH,
CANONSVILLE



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
CANONSVILLE



JEFFERSON ACADEMY AND DORMITORY,
CANONSVILLE



THE STANDARD TIN PLATE MILLS,
CANONSVILLE

market before 10 o'clock a. m., on pain of forfeiture to any person who chose to take them, and no butcher was allowed to sell any meat on any other day in the week than market days, unless he would notify every family in the borough of the fact.

In 1810 the borough bought scales for the market, and prohibited the use of "steel yards" by persons selling in the market.

In March, 1830, the question of grading and laying sidewalks was first taken up, and in the same year a seal was procured for the borough.

Canonsburg had but one voting place up to 1885, in August of which year the borough was divided into two wards, designated as East and West. Central avenue was made the dividing line between the wards. The voting place was at the borough building, on the site of the present structure, which replaced the old brick building used as Council chamber and lockup, and which was destroyed by fire November 14, 1898. Previous to the erection of this building the voting place was in the old "Town Hall," or schoolhouse, which stood on the site of the present Central avenue school building. In 1901 the West ward was divided into two election precincts, the center of West Pike street being made the dividing line.

Perhaps the most interesting of the many Council meetings that have been held was the one on Saturday afternoon, February 22, 1902, in the Morgan Opera House. This meeting was held for the purpose of observing the 100th anniversary of the incorporation of the town. The meeting was public, as all Council meetings are, and was attended by many of the citizens.

Canonsburg was created a borough February 22, 1802, by act of the Legislature, then sitting at Lancaster. It is the oldest borough in Washington County, and one of the oldest in western Pennsylvania. Jefferson College was granted a charter in the same year that the town was incorporated.

The first election in the borough was held on the third Monday of the following May, when Samuel Murdoch was chosen burgess, and William Clarke, William White, Thomas Briceland, John Johnston and John Watson, councilmen. John McGill was chosen high constable. The first meeting of the Council was held May 26, 1802.

One of the earliest actions of the town fathers was the erection of a pair of stocks, "for the better securing of the peace and happiness of said borough of Canonsburg." The stocks stood near the old market house at the corner of what is now Central avenue and College street.

There must have been trouble in securing a quorum of councilmen 100 years ago, for the members, in 1808, passed the following: "That every member of Council who does not attend at the place of meeting, due notice

being given, within fifteen minutes, shall be fined 50 cents." Almost 100 years later a verdict for \$4,300 was given in court in favor of one councilman who was forced to attend a Council meeting against his will. After a reversal by the Supreme Court of the State this case was compromised.

In 1805 the borough paid Thompson and Weaver \$65 "for building bridge," probably at the foot of the present Central avenue.

The formal celebration of the centennial of the borough's incorporation was held June 26, 1902. William B. Chambers was chairman of the centennial executive committee. The addresses and other matter relating to this anniversary is preserved by Blaine Ewing, Esq., and makes an extremely interesting and entertaining book entitled "Canonsburg Centennial."

For three-quarters of a century the town prided itself on being the educational center of this Western Pennsylvania, and the large number of Jefferson College students made the business and the excitement for the village until war times and the union of Jefferson and Washington College in 1864-70. "Few communities have been more richly blessed with a predominance of all the better qualities that go to make up the highest type of society."*

The Canonsburg Notes describes the growth of the town as follows:

First the seat of the college around which the community moved and lived and had its being, then a sleepy village mourning the loss of its chief glory, it was not until 1882, or 94 years after the town had been laid out, that the village awakened to its possibilities and secured its first important industry, the Canonsburg Iron and Steel Works. This concern was put in operation at the beginning of 1883, and simultaneously there was an awakening. A building boom followed, and everywhere there was renewed life. "The iron mill" was now the center of the community, and the whistle of the engine took the place of the old college bell; employes of the noisy foundry filled streets where formerly care-free students loitered. It was industrial, rather than classic, Canonsburg; and there was no objection on the part of the citizens, for the mill put dollars into the pockets of the people and created a market for the farmer.

For years after the first mill had turned its first wheel the community felt the quickened life, and the town continued to grow and expand. The discovery of natural gas and the development of the oil in the community helped along the renewed life of the town during the years that followed; there was increased activity everywhere.

In the early nineties another important industry was secured—the Pittsburg Structural Works, now the Fort Pitt Bridge Works. A little later came the pottery, and still later the coal development on an extensive scale. Early in the present century the Standard Tiu Plate mill was secured, and smaller industrial cou-

* Rev. W. B. Smiley, Centennial address.

erns have followed. These, however, were not secured without hard and persistent work on the part of the people, and weeks and months were required to raise the required stock or bonuses in order that the manufacturers would locate their plants here.

The location here in the late nineties of several industries caused a general expansion of Canonsburg and the growth in the outlying districts was remarkable. The part of the town on the south side of Chartiers Creek was quick to feel the effects of the expansion, and in the spring of 1897 the citizens of that suburb took up the matter of annexation to the old borough, or incorporation as a separate borough. It was decided to incorporate, instead of annex, and on May 10 of that year the court granted a charter under the name of South Canonsburg. The first election in the new borough was held Monday, May 31, 1897, and John W. Grubbs was elected burgess. The first council was composed of B. F. Noah, Frank Taylor, E. C. Treat, J. B. Scott, S. A. Crozier and R. M. Hott.

The borough's population, as shown by the census of 1900, was 610. Its growth in population since then has been rapid, and there has been much building. Streets that were such in name only at the time of incorporation have been built up, and there are many handsome residences. The present population is from 1,500 to 2,000. Two important industries—the Fort Pitt Bridge Works and the Canonsburg Pottery—are located in this borough of East Canonsburg.

The streets are lighted with electricity, and the principal streets have good sidewalks.

In the summer of 1908 the town Council put in a system of sanitary sewers in a number of the streets.

A large number of additions to Canonsburg have been built up during the past 15 or 20 years and the town has spread out in every direction, until today the borough of Canonsburg comprises only about half the population of what might be termed the Greater Canonsburg. In 1883-4 the hill district enjoyed a building boom, and Ridge avenue was built up within a year or two.

However, the greatest amount of building has been done in South Canonsburg, which has become a separate borough. Building activities had a real start in this suburb after the Canonsburg Land and Improvement Company, formed in the spring of 1894, purchased the farm of the Black Bros., Richard and Robert, and laid it out in building lots. The farm comprised 185 acres, and was purchased by the land company for \$30,000. Through the operations of this deal by the land company the necessary amount of money to secure the location of the Pittsburg Structural Iron Works (now the Fort Pitt Bridge Works) was raised, the land company giving a site and \$10,000 in money. At a meeting held April 20, 1894, in the interest of securing the works, 30 lots were sold. At a public sale of lots held May 4 of the same year 89 lots in this plan were sold, and others were sold later. Since that time much property has changed hands, and the Black farm of 15 years ago is today a built-up and thriving borough—a modern town in all respects.

East Canonsburg, another suburb, came into existence as the result of the location there of the Standard Tin Plate Company in 1902. The Cecil Improvement Company was formed at that time, and purchased the John M. Giffin and the S. W. McNary farms and, after platting them, placed them on the market. Many lots were sold, and quite a number of houses have been built.

Streets were laid out and graded, and water and gas mains constructed.

White Lawn Terrace, a suburb located in Chartiers Township and adjoining Canonsburg Borough on the west, was plotted and placed on the market in 1904 by Potts Bros., who purchased a tract of 20 acres from W. V. White. Most of the houses in this addition were erected by Potts Bros., who later sold them. The houses are of a good class and are modern structures. The streets have been graded and walks laid, and the suburb has gas and electric lights, water and sewers.

The town has also extended eastward as a result of the development in the East End by the Pittsburg-Buffalo Company, New Philadelphia, Buffalo Hill and Buffalo Park being mining settlements.

Another important addition to the town, which is included in the corporate limits, was laid out in the nineties by S. C. and G. V. L. Smith, who had the Smith tract, now comprising Vine and Smithfield streets, surveyed into lots and placed on the market.

Alexander Place was laid out by the Alexander Land Company, composed of Canonsburg people. This company purchased the Alexander farm and placed it on the market as building lots, and many lots have been sold. A general sale was held in the autumn of 1902 and many lots were sold at that time. The Chartiers railway and the Pittsburg Railway Company's electric road run through this company's lands. The tract contains many excellent building sites, and is practically certain to be built up with factories and residences at no distant date.

An addition was laid out some years ago by Cockins & Johnson, this tract lying adjacent to South Canonsburg Borough. A number of lots in this addition have been sold.

A more recent addition is that of the Bernstein plan, in the western section of South Canonsburg Borough. Mr. Bernstein built many houses here during 1906 and 1907, and has sold a number of them since that time. The Hazleton plan, in the eastern part of South Canonsburg, was placed on the market by Potts Bros. Other smaller additions have been built up here and there throughout the Greater Canonsburg.

Canonsburg has moved forward by leaps and bounds during the first few years of the twentieth century, when water works and sewers and paved streets and street cars came almost simultaneously. In June, 1902, Canonsburg celebrated the centennial of its incorporation. And while the town had completed a hundred years of municipal existence, it had not a foot of paved street; there was not a street car within ten miles; nor were there water works or a sewer system. By the end of the following year all these had been secured, and Canonsburg, instead of a little country village, had become a modern town. It is true that only one street had then been paved, but the mere improvement of Pike street proved a wonderful object lesson, and the paving of the other streets had gone on since then, until today the more important thoroughfares have been permanently improved, and Canonsburg has been lifted out of its century-old mud.

Canonsburg has had railway service ever since the Chartiers Valley Railroad, now operated by the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. Co., was opened. Street car service was instituted in 1902-3, when the Washington and

Canonsburg Railway was built. Both steam and electric roads connect Canonsburg with Washington and Pittsburg. Several good improved roads lead from the surrounding country to Canonsburg.

At the November election, 1901, the citizens of Canonsburg voted on a proposition to issue bonds to the amount of \$40,000, for a complete system of sanitary sewers. The proposition was carried by a vote of 397 to 41. The contract for constructing the system in all the streets was let by the town Council in 1902 and work was begun the same year. Previous to this the North Strabane Water Company had obtained a franchise to lay its mains through the streets, and this work was done during the fall of 1901 and the spring of 1902. In August of 1902 the borough granted a franchise to the Washington and Canonsburg Railway Company to lay its track in Pike street, the company agreeing to pay the borough \$3,000 for the concession.

In July, 1903, the contract for the paving of Pike street the entire length of the borough was let. This was the first street paving done in the borough, although the town had, the preceding year, celebrated the centenary of its corporation.

A start having been made, other streets were paved, until today the following thoroughfares have been permanently improved:

Pike street its entire length.

Jefferson avenue, from the southern borough line to West College street.

West College street, its entire length.

Central avenue, from the southern borough line to Pitt street.

Belmont avenue, as far as the street has been opened.

Ridge avenue, entire length.

Greenside avenue, Pike street to East College street.

Spring street, from East Pike street to near the Standard Tin Plate Company. (Only a part of Spring street is in the borough, and it was not paved by the borough, which has no jurisdiction over it.)

About five miles of streets have been paved within less than six years. This work has been done on what is known as the two-thirds plan, the owners of property abutting on the improved streets paying two-thirds and the borough one-third of the cost.

In 1907-8 Canonsburg and South Canonsburg let jointly the contract for the installation of a fire alarm system, at a total cost of nearly \$3,000. Alarm boxes are located in all parts of town, and a 1,200-pound bell is located on the borough building.

There are two fire companies, one occupying quarters in the borough building and the other in a building specially erected for it in Ridge avenue. Both companies are supplied with adequate fire-fighting apparatus.

The present borough building was erected in 1899, to replace the Council chamber and lockup destroyed by fire in November, 1898. The building is constructed of pressed brick, containing two stories and basement, the basement being used as a lockup. The dimensions of the structure are 40x80 feet.

The borough employs two policemen, these being on duty from 4 p. m. to 4 a. m.

There is hardly a borough in Western Pennsylvania that has made as many public improvements during the past few years as has Canonsburg. These have been secured, too, without any opposition, and the town Council has been free from the factional fights which frequently impede the transaction of business in such bodies.

Perhaps in no other way is the growth of Canonsburg better shown than in the matter of street lighting. Before the introduction of natural gas about 1885 the streets were lighted with kerosene lamps, the services of a lamp lighter being necessary. Of course the cost was not very large, as the Standard Oil Company had not then raised the price of oil. The job of lamp lighter was usually held by the street commissioner or a constable, or some other borough official who performed the functions of the place in connection with his other duties.

The Weekly Notes for September 26, 1891, says, in reporting a town Council meeting, that Burgess H. A. Huston urged that more lights be placed on the different streets. The town was then lighted with gas, there being 40 lights throughout the borough, and the lights cost the town the small sum of \$8.50 per month. The Council at that time thought no more money could be expended for lighting the streets, and no action was taken.

Since January, 1894, Canonsburg's streets have been lighted with electricity, and the light bill is about \$270 per month, or 32 times greater than 18 years ago. But the streets are now lighted 32 times better than in 1891.

At the present time it appears as if Canonsburg may soon be required to erect a sewage disposal plant, the borough having received notice from the State Health Department, a year ago, that this will be required as soon as the Pennsylvania Reform School at Morgantown has erected a similar plant. Plans for the erection of such a plant were prepared for both Canonsburg and South Canonsburg, and these have received the approval of the State Health authorities. The estimated cost for the erection of a plant adapted to the use of both Canonsburg and South Canonsburg is \$26,000.

As a result of this action on the part of the State Health Board, the town Council of both Canonsburg and South Canonsburg have recently discussed the mat-

ter of uniting the two boroughs in one, as their interests are identical. It is not believed that there will be serious opposition to this project, as it is estimated that the affairs of both boroughs can be more economically administered if they are combined in one municipality. Before the two boroughs can be united, however, a small strip of Chartiers Township, adjoining Canonsburg Borough, must be annexed to the borough, and this may cause more or less delay.

Burgesses of Canonsburg Borough since its incorporation:

1802-16—Dr. Samuel Murdoch.
 1817-19—Craig Ritchie.
 1820-21—Dr. Jonathan Leatherman.
 1822-23—James Smith.
 1824-25—Unknown.
 1826-27—Craig Ritchie.
 1828-29—Jeremiah Emory.
 1830-34—John Watson.
 1835—James McClelland.
 1836—Henry McAfee.
 1843-46—James McClelland.
 1847—William McDaniel.
 1838-39—James McClelland.
 1840-41—James McCullough.
 1842—Henry McAfee.
 1843-46—William McDaniel.
 1848—Hugh Riddle.
 1849—William McClelland.
 1850—Craig Ritchie.
 1851—George A. Kirk.
 1852—John Briceland.
 1853-54—Joseph V. Brown.
 1855—William McDaniels.
 1856—Samuel Smith.
 1857—John Chambers, John E. Black.
 1858—Joseph Hunter, John E. Black.
 1859—Robert Donaldson.
 1860-61—Henry Annisansel.
 1862-63—James Crawford.
 1864—Henry Annisansel.
 1865-67—James McCullough.
 1868—John A. McCord.
 1869—Daniel Day.
 1870—John Moore.
 1871-72—John Chambers.
 1873-74—Joseph Thompson.
 1875-76—James Lutton.
 1877—Adam Harbison.
 1878—James Espy.
 1879—William R. McConnell.
 1880—Joseph Wilson.
 1881—W. H. S. Ritchie.

1882-83—John B. Donaldson.
 1884-85—T. M. Potts.
 1886—S. A. Lacock.
 1887-88—A. C. Pollock.
 1889-90—John B. Scott.
 1891—H. A. Huston.
 1892—J. J. VanEman.
 1893—A. L. Ruuion.
 1894—David Hart.
 1897-1900—E. T. Hitchman.
 1900-02—Alexander McMorran.
 1902—*John B. Donaldson.
 1903-06—T. M. Reese.
 1906-09—Blaine Ewing.
 1909-1912—W. H. Dunlap, Sr.

Canonsburg's population as shown by the censuses:

Census of 1820.....	440
Census of 1830.....	673
Census of 1840.....	687
Census of 1850.....	627
Census of 1860.....	650
Census of 1870.....	641
Census of 1880.....	699
Census of 1890.....	2,113
Census of 1900.....	2,714
Estimated Population, 1909, of entire Canonsburg.	7,500

The decrease in population between 1840 and 1850 is explained by the fact that the borough lines were changed, throwing a part of Canonsburg back into Chartiers Township, from which the borough had originally been carved.

In 1883 the lines were extended, which in part accounts for the great increase of population of 1890 over 1880.

The population of South Canonsburg by the census of 1900 was 610. South Canonsburg was incorporated May, 1897.

The number of voters in this borough in 1904 was 965 and in 1908 was 988.

The value of real estate in Canonsburg amounts to \$1,692,880; personal property, \$126,060; number of taxables, 1,284.

At the present time the bonded indebtedness is \$83,000, divided as follows: Sewer bonds, \$33,000; paving bonds, \$30,000; general borough bonds, \$20,000. These bonds all fall due within the next 20 years, and will be paid off as they fall due. The general borough bonds were issued in 1905. One-half the amount of these bonds, or \$10,000, fall due December 18, 1915, and the other \$10,000 on December 18, 1925.

The present tax levy of the borough is 12 mills.

The burgess of Canonsburg receives no salary, his only remuneration being fees allowed by law from costs imposed.

* Elected to fill out the unexpired term of Alexander McMorran, resigned.

Canonsburg is a town of homes, and it is a notable fact that more families live in houses of their own than is the case in very many towns of this size. This is in part due to the fact that good wages are paid the employes of mills and factories, and in part because, some years ago, an efficient building and loan association was maintained here. This association was organized in the spring of 1887, and it was in existence for a period of about ten years. Several series of stock were issued, and not a few families, through this organization, secured their own homes by monthly payments, and thus escaped the terrors of rent day. This, too, has made a better class of citizenship, for the man who owns his own home is bound to take more interest in it and in the community at large than he will take where he is a renter.

There are, it is true, a number of old houses in Canonsburg. But the greatest amount of building in Canonsburg has been done within the past quarter of a century, so that the great majority of houses are comparatively new, and are in most instances neat and modern structures and many of them are fitted up with all modern conveniences.

During the past few years many good houses have been built, this class of structure predominating in the building operations of the past year. Within a comparatively short period numerous streets, which a score of years ago were not even shown on the borough plot, have been built up with a good class of dwellings. The unsightly front fence has, in nearly every instance, been removed; excellent concrete or flagstone sidewalks have been laid, and much greater attention is now paid to the lawns. Grass plots between the curbs and sidewalks are maintained in many of the avenues, and the streets are lined with beautiful shade trees. Slowly but steadily Canonsburg is being made into a little city beautiful.

Canonsburg is a good town in which to live. It has good public schools, including a high school which gives its graduates an education equal to what many colleges afforded a half century or less ago. It has an academy which has a wide reputation as a school of extraordinary merit. It has ten church buildings.

It has steam railway and trolley connection with Pittsburg and Washington. By the best trains Pittsburg is only 37 minutes away (from Fourth avenue). In all nine trains a day make the trip either way.

The mills and mines in the town give employment to 2,000 men. Extending outward far enough to include the mines in the immediate vicinity the number of men employed is twice that number.

The best evidence that Canonsburg has superior advantages for manufactories is that she has a number of them already, and has had for many years. It is true

that Canonsburg has but one line of railroad; but this is not as great a hindrance as might be supposed, for the railroad is a real one, operated by the greatest railroad system in the country. The Chartiers Railway is double-tracked; it is one of the best ballasted roads in all the country; the train service is excellent, and manufacturers are given the Pittsburg freight rate on their shipments.

Coal, a very important consideration, lies at the very door of the town, one of the best-equipped and largest mines in the country being located right inside the town. There are, in addition, small mines which supply the home demand for coal, and nowhere in the country is the market price of coal less than it is in Canonsburg. Natural gas is supplied to the mills and residences at a moderate rate, and the supply is abundant.

Canonsburg is well supplied with water. Located on Chartiers Creek, a stream which never runs dry, there is sufficient water to supply mills at all times. The North Strabane Water Company furnishes water to private residences and mills, and has a large patronage.

The streets are well paved and well lighted. Nearly every one of the principal streets is now paved, and the work is being carried on from year to year.

Canonsburg is an orderly town. It has no licensed saloons, and there is practically no disorder in its streets. There is a police force, but the police have little to do. There is hardly ever a fight or disturbance in the streets. The borough has curfew and anti-spitting ordinances, has an excellent system of sanitary sewers, and has a health board that looks carefully after the sanitary conditions.

The municipal affairs have been wisely and carefully managed, and are still so managed. The same is true of the schools; these are among the best in the State, and are dealt with in a separate article.

The churches are strong and influential, for Canonsburg has always been a church community. Financially they are liberal, and to the cause of Christianity contribute more than \$60,000 every year. The majority of the churches own their own houses of worship, and these are large and commodious.

Taking the town as a whole, Canonsburg is a most desirable place of residence. It is a modern town, and has modern public improvements. It is an interesting town, for it has a history extending back 130 years. The people are industrious and law-abiding. The place has moved forward into the front rank of towns of its size, not through the efforts of one or two men, but through the efforts of its citizens. And in securing the public improvements there has been lacking, what is so frequently found in towns which are in the stages of being made over, opposition to moderate adaptation. The progress at which the town has moved forward during

the past decade bids fair to be maintained, and as the place grows the pace will be accelerated. The growth of Canonsburg is bound to continue; with expanding limits the town will, before many years, extend from Morganza on the east to Houston on the west, and spread out over the hills on either side of the creek. The growth in the past has not been rapid; it has, what is more important, been steady and permanent. Canonsburg has never had a boom, in the real meaning of the word, although it has had seasons of rapid expansion. And never having had a boom, it has never suffered from the after-effects of such periods of inflation. Houses command a fair but not an exorbitant rent. The prices of real estate, considering the improvements, is not high. Taxation is not burdensome.

In the 136 years of her history probably there has never been a citizen of Canonsburg with more varied and responsible duties than had Col. John Canon during the eleven years after laying out the town until his death November 6, 1798, in his 58th year. He was in his lifetime a miller, a State surveyor, a county justice of the Virginia court, a militia officer, a salt and military-supply commissioner, an assemblyman in Colonial government at Philadelphia, the founder, builder and a trustee in Canonsburg Academy, a partisan in the "Whiskey Insurrection" and robbery of the mail sack in the Black Horse tavern, a philanthropist and friend of George Washington, and the records say he was a man respected in his life and lamented at his death. His grave is unmarked. Tradition locates it "on the top of the hill," probably where the Seceder log church and burying ground were located in 1808, above Pitt street on the west side of Central avenue.

The business carried on by our first citizens was varied—these included a hatter, a distiller, a brewer, a nailer, a tanner, a tailor, merchants, doctors, weavers, millers, carpenters and coopers. Three years after the sale of the first town lots an advertisement of Joseph Blakely in 1790, announced to the public "that he had set up the trade of coverlid weaving—with all kinds of flowered cottons, dainties and stuffs." Craig Ritchie and Matthew Ritchie were purchasers of lots on the first sale day, March 15, 1787, and the family name is more closely linked with that of Canonsburg's subsequent history than even the names of Canon or McMillan; because three generations in the persons of Craig Ritchie, Sr., his son Craig Ritchie, Jr., and again his son, W. H. S. Ritchie, continuously carried on the dry goods business on the site where now are located the Hilfiger and Martin stores. Some years ago the Ritchie family removed to Kentucky from their residence here, the house

now occupied by Mr. E. T. Beadle's family on Central avenue.

In the records of the government Councils held in Philadelphia between the dates of April, 1782 and 1789, are many orders made in favor of Craig Ritchie, Andrew Munroe and others in payment for horses, muskets, saddles, etc., lost in the Sandusky expedition; and to John Canon for payment of troops stationed in Washington County during those turbulent times.

Other early industries and business of Canonsburg were the boot and shoe factory of McClelland & McDaniel, the chair and wheel manufactory of J. Orr, which made Windsor chairs and spinning wheels. Both of these were running in 1833.

Samuel Smith had a tannery on Greenside avenue near where the Greenside Avenue United Presbyterian Church now stands, away back in the forties and until as late as the early sixties.

The old wagon-maker shop of Joseph Thompson for many years stood in Greenside avenue. The proprietor is now dead and it is years since the wagon manufacturing industry has ceased in Canonsburg.

In 1806 there were six taverns in Canonsburg. At this time a flaxseed mill was located on Brush Run, just below James Craighead's. In the following year there were but three brick houses in the towns. In this year John Roberts had a still-house on Joseph Thompson's corner, now the corner of Greenside avenue and Pitt street.

One of the earliest houses in the town is the Hutchinson homestead on West College street. It was here that the United States troops came when they put down the Whiskey Rebellion in 1794-5. Another old house was the McAfee house on the northeast corner of East Pitt street and Central avenue.

Among the early inhabitants of Canonsburg were Henry Westbay, who was there in 1793, Thomas Brice-land in 1802, George McCook, 1802; Daniel McGill, 1796; John Roberts, 1804; George Kirk, 1811.

During the years of the Civil War, the expiring years of old Jefferson College, the town would have seemed empty without the familiar forms of "Squire" McCullough, Gen. Calohan, the wool buyer; John Chambers, the merchant, and loud and vigorous arguments of "Boss Paxton," father of the renowned Rev. Dr. John, of New York, and the genial, steady-going brothers, William H. and Oliver L., who have quietly done as much as any other two men to prosper Canonsburg.

Physicians—Canonsburg has been the home of many physicians. Dr. Hugh Thompson owned a lot in Canonsburg when first laid out in 1787. Dr. Thomas B. Craighead came to Canonsburg and began to practice medicine in 1794. After him came Drs. Samuel Murdoch, James Cochran, J. W. Hilliard, John Warren, M. S.

Pettit, George McCook, Jonathan Leatherman and later Drs. Barnett, James G. Dickson and J. W. Alexander. The town has at present ten physicians.

Early taverns—The first tavern to be opened in Canonsburg was in the building erected on lot No. 9 of the town plot on the southwest corner of Central avenue and West College street, long known as "the Black property," now owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson and Miss Callie Curry. Herein Andrew Monroe, having purchased two lots in 1787 and having been duly licensed by the court, opened a tavern. He continued in the business at this stand until 1801, when his wife, Jennet Monroe, was licensed and ran the house until 1805. In 1816 Andrew Monroe was appointed postmaster of Canonsburg, and after his death Mrs. Monroe was appointed to succeed him. The postoffice building, we are informed, stood out much nearer Central avenue than the present residence, and if we are not mistaken the postoffice was in a room on the second floor. In much later times John E. Black owned the property and lived here, and he and his charming wife and daughters were important factors in the business and social life of the town in the days when old Jefferson College was in Canonsburg.

Among the numerous buildings and places of historic interest in Canonsburg and vicinity few are of greater interest than the building now owned and occupied by Mrs. Susan Adams, on North Central avenue. This building was erected about the year 1793, or 116 years ago, and was opened as a tavern in 1794. This was a famous gathering place for the men of this region who were engaged in the Whiskey Insurrection in 1794 and 1795; and when the mails were robbed at a point between Pittsburg and Greensburg with a view to intercepting letters which were being sent from the western part of the State to the National government in Philadelphia, the mail sacks were brought to Canonsburg and opened in one of the rear rooms of the Black Horse Tavern. Among those present when the mail sacks were opened and their contents examined were, David Bradford, of Washington, and the principal leader of the Insurrection; and Col. John Canon, the founder of Canonsburg. It is but justice to the memory of the Messrs. Bradford, Canon and others who took part in that unlawful proceeding to state that they had but one object in view, and that was to protect themselves by intercepting the letters which they believed were being sent to the government, giving an account of their rebellious conduct. All the other mail matter was restored to the postoffice and sent on its way.

History tells us that Henry Westbay continued to be the proprietor of the Black Horse until the year 1814, when he removed to Washington. His son James con-

tinued to manage the tavern for several years thereafter.

Miss Elizabeth Smith, who was the sister of the well-beloved Prof. William Smith, of Jefferson College, spoke of seeing people from Kentucky coming into Canonsburg on horseback, accompanied by their servants, who were also their slaves, and of seeing them stop at the Black Horse Tavern. They were on their way to Philadelphia to buy goods; and they carried their money with them in the form of specie, principally silver, contained in sacks. This was probably in the late thirties, or early forties.

In 1810 Joshua Emery was licensed as a tavern keeper and opened business in a building which stood on the site of the D. W. Crane residence, on Central avenue, opposite the Academy buildings. Here Mr. Emery continued to cater to the wants of "the traveling public" until he moved down town to the corner of Main and Pike streets, on the corner on which the Washabaugh hardware store is now located; and here he continued in business until the year 1840, when he sold out and removed to the west. Some say that it was in the tavern which stood on the site of the present D. W. Crane house that John Quincy Adams was entertained when he visited Canonsburg after he retired from the presidency—probably some time in the thirties, but there is no positive evidence obtainable on the subject.

THE OLD BRICELAND TAVERN.

The old Briceland Tavern, which stood for many years on the site of the Citizens Trust Company's building, was for a long time one of the town's most prominent landmarks. When it was built, or by whom, it has been impossible to learn; but this is known, that back in the forties and the fifties and the sixties, in the days when the old pike was in its glory and the stage coach answered to the express train and trolley car of today, and the freight wagon to the freight train and express cars of the present, Briceland's Tavern was a famous stand.

John Briceland, the son of Thomas Briceland, who was one of the early if not among the first settlers in town, conducted the Briceland Tavern for many years. Before the war the Briceland Tavern was headquarters for visitors on college contest and commencement days, and also on the days when the militia met in Canonsburg to "muster," or to celebrate St. Jackson's Day, January 8—the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. On these occasions there were refreshments both solid and liquid, for in those good old days such a thing as a temperance tavern was unheard of, and if such an institution had been opened it would not have lasted a month, for nearly every one drank, "more or less," but generally more. During war times the sol-

diers passing through to enlist or going home on furloughs stopped at Briceland's, and when the survivors of Company G of the One Hundred and Fortieth came home in June, 1865, the town feasted them at Briceland's Hotel (for taverns had ceased to be in 1865). Later Mr. Briceland's son, John, kept the house and still later it passed out of the family's hands. But under different landlords and names it continued to be the town's principal hotel on down until 1903, when the building was purchased by the Citizens Trust Company and torn down and the present fine structure erected on the site. For a number of years before the house was torn down it had been known as the Sherman House and the Central Hotel.

In 1819 William Finley was a tavern keeper and kept where the Canonshurg Opera House now stands. He was in business until his death, or in all about ten years. About the same time there was a tavern kept a door or two east of the same corner by Thomas Ramsey.

Hector McFadden was licensed as a tavern keeper in November, 1822, on the corner of Main street (now Central avenue) and East College street, now the Struthers Corner, and continued in business until 1835. McFadden was an Irishman and was popularly known by the name of "Hecky" McFadden. His place was a popular resort and many a joyous time was had there by the village wits and wags.

INTERESTING EVENTS.

Gen. Washington visited Canon's Mill as his diary shows, September 18-21, 1784, before there was a plot of lots, "and lodged at a Col. Canon's on the waters of Shirtee's Creek—a kind and hospitable man and sensible." The great general had fought the British off and now turned to fight off the Seceders from 2,813 acres on Miller's Run which he had obtained by Virginia patents based on soldier land warrants he had purchased.

On September 5, 1817, Canonsburg was honored by a visit from James Monroe, then serving as the fifth President of the United States. The President, together with a number of other officials and friends, was making a tour of the settled portions of the country and on their way through Western Pennsylvania made it a point to visit Canonsburg, then attracting attention as the seat of Jefferson College. The President and his suite came into town it appears from the west. They were met at some distance from the borough and escorted in by the Miller Company of Light Infantry, and a number of gentlemen on horseback. History tells that "a refreshment was served the President and those who accompanied him at the Emery tavern," which stood on the northeast corner of Pike and Main streets, (now Central avenue) on the site of the present building

owned by J. A. Hilfiger & Sons and occupied by the Hilfiger grocery and the W. S. Washabaugh hardware store. After partaking of refreshments the students were introduced by the principal of Jefferson College. An address of welcome on behalf of the town and college was delivered by a committee of citizens, previously appointed to look after the entertainment of the President and suite while here. The President made a fitting response; expressing his appreciation of the welcome and entertainment extended him by the citizens of the town, and commending the people for their interest in the cause of higher education as attested by their support of Jefferson College.

After remaining in town for some time the President and party resumed their journey, going towards Pittsburg. They were escorted as far as the Allegheny County line by the military company and a delegation of citizens.

In later days President U. S. Grant passed through the town.

Worst Gas Explosion in History of Canonshurg—The residence of James D. Little, at the northwest corner of Pitt street and Central avenue, is built on the site of the Greer house, which was destroyed by a gas explosion in the early morning of December 9, 1885. Fire completed the utter destruction of the house. Members of the family made narrow escapes from death.

The Greatest Flood—The Chartiers Valley has been flood-swept not a few times but the highest water in its history, was on the night of Tuesday, August 21, 1888. The bridge at the foot of Central avenue, the bridge at Houston and many other structures were carried out by the flood of that summer night. The Chartiers Railway was put out of business for nearly a week, as from Tuesday evening until the following Monday not a train passed Canonsburg. No mails were dispatched or received during that period.

Tragedies of Long Ago—It was in Central avenue, just opposite the frame building belonging to the Struthers estate, that a young man by the name of Wilson, a carpenter's apprentice and citizen of the town, was killed in a fight between the town boys and a crowd of Jefferson College students. This was during the winter of 1850 and 1851. It appears that there had been bad blood between the students and town boys for some time and there had been a number of scimmages which resulted, however, in nothing more serious than torn clothes, bruised heads, and bloody noses; but in this final melee the combatants fought at close range, and a student plunged a howie knife into young Wilson, killing him almost instantly. It is said that the late William Campbell conducted at that time a tailor shop in the

frame part of the building opposite where the fight occurred, and that the man who did the deed ran into the shop and left the knife and then ran out.

A student by the name of Ammon, who lived in Maryland, and whose family was influential, was mixed up in the affair; and he was taken the same night in a sleigh away out across the country towards the Monongahela River, and escaped into Virginia, and later, it is supposed, found his way home. He was not apprehended and never returned to Canonsburg. A student by the name of Robinson, from Ohio, was arrested, charged with the crime. He was lodged in the Washington jail and tried later. A number of the ablest lawyers in Washington were engaged to defend him and the jury returned a verdict of acquittal, although large numbers of people continued to believe in his guilt. The affair created an immense sensation in the town and county and was talked about for years thereafter.

Among the tragedies stranger than fiction was the disappearance from a mountain inn, while en route east with horses, of a resident of Market street. His companions, two young men, returned to Canonsburg without him, and a searching party discovered his dead body in the mountains. This was in 1813. His son became one of the town's postmasters.

The death of a lad, whose brother and sister now reside here, occurred more than 50 years ago, in the tannery where stands the Greenside Avenue U. P. Church. A pet bear, chained to a tree, in a death embrace crushed out his life.

A leading drygoods merchant went east to purchase goods early in the seventies. In Philadelphia he was buncoed, shipped by vessel to Cuba, and for months the town was excited over his disappearance. He returned in poor health and later moved west.

The stories of prison life endured by many of the young men whom Canonsburg sent to the front in the Civil War are thrilling and evidence a patriotism which makes the old town rejoice.

CANONSBURG SCHOOLS.

When the present brick school building in Central avenue was erected, late in the seventies, after long deliberation and more or less bitter feeling on the part of some of the taxpayers, it consisted of four rooms, and was believed by some of Canonsburg's conservative citizens (and the number of these included a large portion of the population) that the matter of providing school room for the children of the town had been settled for all time to come. Barring fire and earthquake, there was no reason why the building should not forever house all the boys and girls of school age unless the structure toppled over from old age or general debility.

Four rooms housed all the pupils of Canonsburg 30

years ago. Today there are 20 school rooms in the borough of Canonsburg, occupying three school buildings. In addition to this number there are seven rooms and seven teachers in South Canonsburg; two in White Lawn Terrace, two in East Canonsburg, one on Buffalo Hill, and one in Alexander Place—a total of 33, all within the limits of the Greater Canonsburg. This is a very good index to the growth of population in Canonsburg during 30 years. In the old borough as many school children are now enrolled as the federal census of 1880 credited the entire town of Canonsburg with people. In 1816 a log schoolhouse stood on the south side of Chartiers Creek on what was for many years the Coleman property, west of South Central avenue. A brick building long used as a schoolhouse, erected in 1816, stood for 77 years on the south side of Water street, east of the flouring mill. The race of the nearby flour mill coursed in front of the building, and, a short distance further south, flowed Chartiers Creek. This building after being abandoned as a schoolhouse was occupied as a dwelling, and during its long existence by the creek bank, was the home, at one time and another, of various families. The building was destroyed by fire December 11, 1893.

A stone schoolhouse formerly stood on the site of the present Central avenue school building. After the erection of the old stone structure it was used by Jefferson College. After being vacated by the college the old building was for many years used as a public schoolhouse. In addition to this school, schools were from time to time conducted in private houses. One of the latter schools was maintained for some years in what was once known as the Burkhart property in Central avenue. This property was owned by D. R. Bebout at the time of its destruction by fire in February, 1908.

The "town hall" was erected in 1843, on the site of the old stone college, and stood until torn down in 1877, to make room for the front part of the present Central avenue school building.

Prior to the passage of the public school law, the schools were known as "pay schools," and were frequently under the control of self-appointed committees, or trustees. From the borough records it appears that a board of trustees was in existence in 1816, when the "little brick" was built and certain concessions were granted in Water street to Craig Ritchie, John Watson, Dr. Samuel Murdoch (Canonsburg's first burgess), and others, for school purposes.

As long ago as 1811 the Rev. D. D. Graham advertised to give a series of instruction in the "study of rhetoric, belles-lettres—comprehending the science of philology." The names of some of the earlier teachers, whose services extended as far back as 1828, have been preserved. Among them are Samuel Hindman, John Hindman,

_____, Samuel Guess, John Roberts, Mrs. Raukin, Mrs. Grier, Joseph Gray, Samuel G. McNeill, Nancy Knox, Mary Ray, _____, David Bascom, Thomas Wilson, Hugh Sturgeon, John. Strcan, Samuel Patton, James Patton, James McClelland, Betty Sampson, Joseph Norris, Robert Curry (from whom Curry Institute of Pittsburg took its name), Benjamin South and William G. Fee.

From the adoption by the Chartiers Township school district of the school law of 1834 to the year 1857, Chartiers formed a part of this district. An act of assembly, approved April 1, 1857, constituted the borough of Canonsburg a separate school district, and provided for the election of a board of directors on the 24th of the same month. The following were elected and constituted the first school board of the Canonsburg district: Rev. William Smith, D. D., Benjamin South, Dr. Joseph L. Cochran, James McCullough, Dr. John Weaver, Sr., and Dr. James Dickson.

There were two public schools in the district during the time when it was under the jurisdiction of the Chartiers board, which extended through a period of about 22 years. About the year 1856 the schools were graded, and a third department added. In 1843 the "town hall," a brick building, containing three rooms—two upon the first and one upon the second floor—was built by the authorities of the borough of Canonsburg, at the expense of the borough, on the site of the old stone college. The board of the Chartiers district and, later, the board of the Canonsburg district were allowed to use this building for school purposes free of charge for more than 30 years.

By an act of assembly approved January 16, 1858, a part of Chartiers district was annexed to the Canonsburg district, constituting an independent district, with the following boundaries: "Commencing at the mouth of Brush Run; thence up said run to the bridge near William Morris' and Mrs. McNary's; thence southwest to the mouth of James Ballentine's lane, southeast of his house; thence southwest to a run near and east of John Weaver's barn; thence down said run to Chartiers Creek; thence down said creek to the place of beginning."

In the year 1863 the board of directors of the independent district of Canonsburg decided to establish a school for the colored children of the district. One John Chase, colored, had died a few years before this time, intestate, leaving a lot containing a few acres situated in the western end of the town. The State Legislature passed an act conveying this lot—which would otherwise escheat as to the commonwealth—to certain colored men as trustees for the use of the colored people of the vicinity, for the purpose of a church and parsonage; with the proviso that if the lot or any part of it should

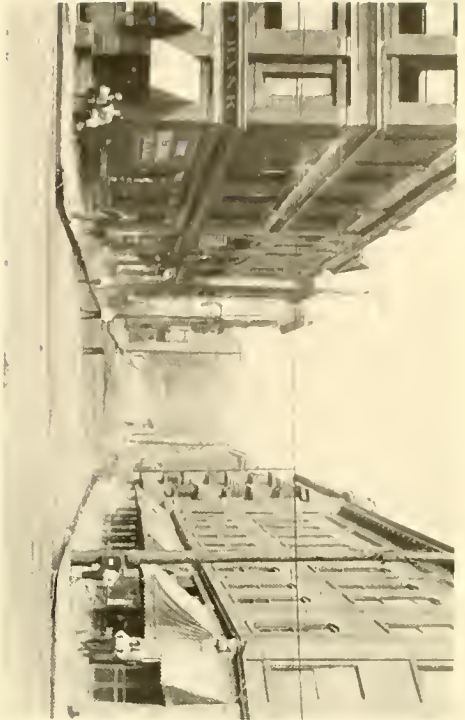
ever be used for any other purpose it should revert to the commonwealth. As the erection of a schoolhouse was not one of the purposes for which the property was conveyed to the trustees, the board of school directors made an effort to have the act amended so as to include this purpose. The matter was finally satisfactorily adjusted, and the schoolhouse was erected in 1863, and enlarged in 1870, and continued until 1881, when it was abandoned.

In the year 1877 the number of pupils had so increased that the "towu hall" was inadequate for their accomodation, and it was decided to erect a new building. The lot on which this building stood was purchased from the borough and a four-room brick building erected at a cost of about \$6,000. In 1883 a four-room addition was built. In 1889 more rooms became necessary, and a two-story frame building, in the rear of the Central avenue building, was erected. Later a part of the Jefferson Academy building was occupied.

The number of pupils had so increased by 1895 that another school building became absolutely necessary. After much delay, on account of inability to agree upon a site, a location was secured on the south side of East College street, about midway between Central and Green-side avenues, and here, in 1896, was erected the present pressed-brick building, at a cost of about \$20,000. The building contains two stories and basement. There are ten rooms in the building. The four rooms of the High School are located in this building, as is the principal's office. Credit for a good laboratory for the school is chiefly due Dr. A. L. Runion, who has devoted both time and money to equipping it, although he receives no pecuniary benefit for the interest which he has taken in this part of the school work.

The High School dates from 1886, when the school board adopted a full course of study. John B. Anderson was principal of the schools at this time. From time to time the course of study has been revised and advanced. The first class was graduated May 31, 1889. Prof. Anderson was compelled to resign in the spring of 1891, owing to ill health, and died at Claysville in October of the same year. He was succeeded by W. C. Black, who was principal until 1898, in that year J. M. Schaffer was elected to the position, remaining four years and resigning to accept a professorship in Grove City College, Prof. F. W. McVay, the present principal, has been at the head of the schools for seven years. Under his management they have steadily advanced and are today among the best in Western Pennsylvania. Last year an innovation in the form of a post-graduate course was adopted in the High School. This was intended as a move toward making the High School course four instead of three years.

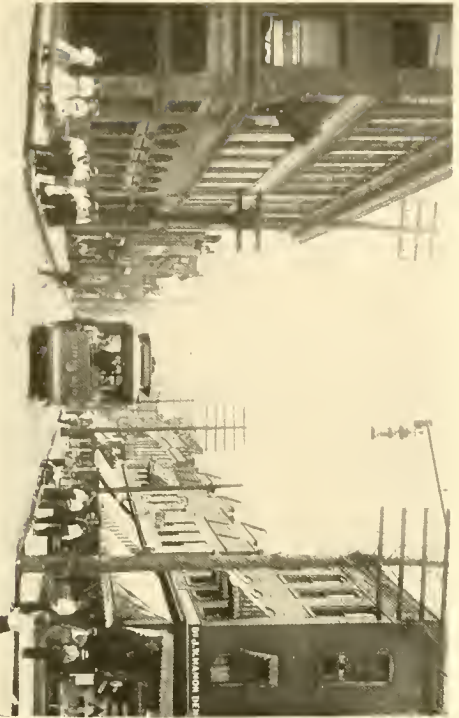
There are 20 rooms in the schools of Canonsburg, four



FIFTH STREET, CHARLEVOIX



PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT, CHARLEVOIX



FALLOWFIELD AVENUE, CHARLEVOIX



ST. JEROME'S CHURCH, CHARLEVOIX
(Now in Course of Construction)

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PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

of these being in the High School. To maintain the schools costs the district about \$20,000 for the nine months' term. The bonded indebtedness of the district is \$15,600. The following figures are from the annual statement of the financial affairs of the district for the year ending June 1, 1908:

Whole number of schools, 19; number of mouths taught, 9; number of male teachers, 3; number of female teachers, 18. Average salaries of males per month, \$99.44; average salaries of females per month, \$56.66; number of male scholars enrolled, 389; number of female scholars enrolled, 432; whole number in attendance, 821; average daily attendance, 642; average percentage of attendance, 95; cost of each pupil per month, \$2.01; number of mills levied, 9; number of mills levied for school purposes, 7½; number of mills levied for building purposes, 1½; amount levied for school purposes, \$14,289.30; amount levied for building purposes, \$2,857.87. Total amount levied, \$17,147.17; estimated value of school property, \$40,000.

SOUTH CANONSBURG BOROUGH SCHOOLS.

The public schools of South Canonsburg have had a rapid growth, and have kept fully up with the progress made by that thriving borough during the 12 years since South Canonsburg was incorporated 12 years ago. At first the school on the South Side was under the jurisdiction of the North Strabane Township school board, and in the early nineties the township erected a new schoolhouse there.

After incorporation (May, 1897), a frame building was erected, but owing to the rapid growth of that part of town, within a few years thereafter more room was required. In 1901 a four-room brick structure was erected, the building being dedicated March 21, 1902.

Two years ago this building became so crowded that another structure was required. The district voted to issue \$11,000 in bonds for the erection of a four-story brick school building adjoining the other structure, and this was completed a year or so ago, and has since been in use.

There are seven rooms. Prof. McWilliams came here from State College, and has been at the head of the schools for some years, and under his direction good results have been obtained.

South Canonsburg in 1908 had seven schools taught an average of eight months in the year. The one male teacher received \$90 per month and the six females an average of \$53.34. The number of pupils enrolled was 392 and the cost of each pupil per month \$1.73. The school tax was 10 mills.

Canonsburg was formerly known the country over as an educational center. Here was located in 1802, Jeffer-

son College, the first college west of the Allegheny Mountains. Here, too, in later years, was the seat of a Theological Seminary and of the Olome Institute, a seminary for young women.

"The old college during the sixty-seven years of its separate existence graduated 1,950 students. Of this number 940 became ministers, 428 lawyers, 202 physicians, and 374 entered other occupations. Forty-five became missionaries of the Cross and carried the Gospel into almost every land upon which the sun looks down. Two hundred forty-six took up arms in the war between the states, on one side or the other; thirty-four were chaplains.

"The old college as a separate institution long ago ceased to exist. It may not have ranked very high in athletics, but it did turn out men who made good."

The history of Jefferson College and Jefferson Academy will be found under the general head of education.

The old college buildings, now used for the academy, are haunted with memories of bygone days, although few, if any, are living who were present in 1833 at the dedication of the "new building" with its two society rooms in the third story and its Providence Hall meeting place.

Fort Job was a landmark in West College street, and stood for fifty-five years as a dormitory for college students. It contained three stories and basement, there being forty rooms in all. It was bought by T. A. Straub in the fall of 1902 and razed a year or two later.

United Presbyterian Theological Seminary—About the year 1810 the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Synod decided to make two theological seminaries of the one school which for many years previous to that time had been situated at Service, Beaver County, this State. It was decided to call the one, "The Eastern Hall," and to locate it in Philadelphia, and to christen the other "The Western Hall," and establish it in Canonsburg—and it was done. The seminary in Canonsburg was opened about the year 1821, with Dr. James Ramsey as its one professor.

In 1823 the trustees of the seminary decided to erect a building for the seminary, and plans were prepared and the contract let. But for some reason, now unknown, the contractors did not complete their work until 1835. In this building the school was housed as long as it remained in Canonsburg—or until 1855—when it was removed to Xenia, Ohio, where it is doing a large and an important work. The seminary was erected in the south of West Pike street, on a lot which now adjoins the lot on which stands the residence of Squire J. L. Cockins. A part of the quaint-looking three story brick building (which was the home of the Associate Reformed Theological Seminary) still stands and now belongs to the estate of Matthew Wilson. The other part of the building was torn down many years ago.

The Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church which in 1858 united with the Associate Church to form the United Presbyterian Church, had no college of its own, and consequently many young men having in mind to fit and prepare themselves for the ministry received their literary education at Jefferson College, this place; and then remained in town and entered the theological seminary where they were instructed in theology. It is pretty certain that had not Canonsburg been the seat of Jefferson College the Reformed Theological Seminary would never have been located here. For several years previous to the removal of the seminary from Canonsburg to Xenia, there were two professors: Dr. James Ramsey and Dr. Abram Anderson. To the credit of these worthy professors in theology, it may be truthfully stated that some of the ablest ministers of the United Presbyterian Church of the generation that has just passed off the stage, or which is just passing, were trained by them in the seminary in Canonsburg.

Olome Institute—Olome Institute was founded in 1844, by Mrs. Olivia J. French, the cultured and devout widow of the Rev. John M. French. The name, it is said, was coined by the Rev. Mr. French, and was a contraction of Olivia, the name of his beloved wife, and Home. Rev. Mr. French, history says, would almost invariably write "Olome" at the close of his manuscript sermons, which he delivered as a minister of the Associate Presbyterian Church. When Mrs. French founded her school in 1844 she named it Olome in honor of her beloved husband. The school had an efficient corps of teachers, and under the able direction of its principal it greatly flourished. The seminary began in 1844 in a modest way, but the number of students rapidly increased, and soon after buildings were purchased which had to be enlarged more than once. In 1857 there were eighty students enrolled and more than one-half of these came from beyond the confines of Pennsylvania. Mrs. French conducted the seminary until 1862, or in all about eighteen years, when, possibly owing to the removal of the brother institution—the Theological Seminary—she retired and the school was discontinued. Mrs. French died only a few years ago at Marysville, Ohio, at an advanced age.

Fire Companies—Canonsburg has three volunteer fire companies, the first of these, No. 1, having been organized in November, 1900. No. 2 company was organized in 1902, and No. 3 company in 1905.

Canonsburg's earliest fire company was organized in 1839, in which year the town council, then composed of William McClelland, James McCullough, James Orr, Dell Weaver and Hugh Riddle, purchased the "Hibernia," a hand fire engine that had been used in New York City and did duty at the great fire there in 1835.

In February, 1840, a volunteer fire company was organized in Canonsburg, and it was resolved by council

"that the balance of the citizens be classed in three classes, whose duty it shall be to meet once a month to supply the engine with water; each person to furnish a bucket." Failure to attend meant a fine of 25 cents.

The company existed for only a few years, and then disbanded, the "engine" being sold for \$35. It was found impracticable to haul the engine up the steep streets in case of fire. Another company was organized in the middle eighties, after the borough had purchased a hook and ladder truck, but this company, finding little to occupy it, dissolved.

Postoffice—Canonsburg has had a postoffice since before the year 1797.

Of the nine persons commissioned for the Canonsburg postoffice in over 100 years, four have been women. Their order of succession after William Clark was Andrew Munroe, Mrs. Munroe, George Kirk, Mrs. E. McGinnis, Mrs. Jane Martin, George Perritte, Sara Perritte (now Mrs. W. F. Penn), W. K. Galbraith and J. L. Galbraith. A rather remarkable record when we note that four times the plum has dropped into a woman's hand, while only six families have divided the responsibilities and labors of this office in 107 years. And never a charge of irregularity has been even hinted at in all that time.

On November 2, 1903, the free collection and delivery of mail from the postoffice to all parts of town was begun, the postoffice having in that year become entitled to this service by the amount of business transacted. The receipts of the postoffice for the year 1908 were \$11,363.10.

Canonsburg Market House—The market house seems to have sprung into existence with the charter birth of the town. In 1820 the old market house was voted out and the people were called together to decide upon the erection of a new place for barter. In May, 1827, council granted a strip of land 25x45 feet between the houses of Hector McFadden and Andrew Munroe, "to the persons who subscribed to the erection of a new market house." Whether there ever was such a new house erected is not certain, but there was a market house built on the east side of Market street (Central avenue) below the present College street and outside the curb line almost in the middle of the street. It was 40x60 feet, a pavilion open on all sides, and the hipped roof was supported by six brick columns. Stalls in it were rented at \$1.50 and \$1.75 per year. One writer speaking of it says it served its generation, and on one starlit night in the 60's a few college students witnessed its downfall.

Canonsburg Library—The first mention of a library in Canonsburg was when the Jefferson Academy was originally chartered in 1794 under the name of the "Academy and Library Company of Canonsburg." The two literary societies of the college each obtained a good library

in time. The origin of the present library dates back to 1848 when the students of Olome Institute organized two literary societies which soon started separate libraries. The books were kept at Canonsburg after the removal of the institute and on February 21, 1879, the Canonsburg Library Association was organized. The books were loaned to the association. For many years the library occupied quarters in the Martin building on Central avenue, and then for a year or two was located in the borough building.

The Canonsburg Library at present occupies quarters on the second floor of the Donaldson-Govern building, West Pike street. There are many hundred volumes on the shelves, including all classes of reading matter. In connection with the library a free reading room is maintained, more especially for the benefit of young men. The association was reorganized in 1905. A. Sheldon is president of the Library association; Charles G. Schade, vice-president; Harry Black, secretary; Sammel Munnell, Jr., treasurer, and Miss Lizzie G. Barnett, librarian.

Canonsburg General Hospital—The Canonsburg General Hospital owes its existence to the ladies of the Shakespeare Club of Canonsburg, who, in the spring of 1903, at one of their meetings, decided to attempt to provide the community with a hospital and from that time forward the subject was agitated by the members of the club; and later they secured an option on the Barr property, which was purchased as a site for the institution, in the autumn of the same year.

The ladies also canvassed the community and secured subscriptions to the amount of about \$2,000. The first general meeting in the interest of the hospital was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Brad Johnson, West Pike street, on the 17th of September, 1903. At this meeting it was decided to organize a Hospital Association, and the following persons were enrolled as members: J. B. Johnson, Dr. R. H. Coulter, D. H. Fee, George A. Simpson, M. C. Wilson, Theodore A. Straub, Mrs. Anna H. Johnson, Mrs. Eva L. Fee, Mrs. Marcia B. Coulter, Mrs. Margaret H. Black, W. P. Morgan. At a subsequent meeting the following persons were added to the roll of charter members: Mrs. Louise Hanson, Miss Lizzie Harper, H. L. Coekins, Rev. J. M. Work, Sammel Munnel and Mrs. Lizzie Caldwell.

At a meeting held on the 24th of September the following named persons were elected a board of directors to serve until the first annual meeting: Rev. R. H. Coulter, J. B. Johnson, George A. Simpson, Samuel Munnell, Theodore A. Straub, W. P. Morgan, Rev. J. M. Work, H. L. Coekins, D. H. Fee. At a meeting of the board held on October 14th the following officers were elected: President, Rev. R. H. Coulter; vice-president, J. V. H. Cook; secretary, D. H. Fee; treasurer, M. C. Wilson.

The Canonsburg General Hospital Association was chartered by the Court of Common Pleas of Washington County on November 30, 1903.

A set of by-laws for the government of the Association, prepared by Solicitor Charles W. Campbell, was adopted at a meeting of the Association held December 14, 1903.

Extensive repairs were made on the property during the summer of 1904, and the formal opening of the hospital took place in the presence of a large number of visitors on October 17, 1904.

The work of the hospital has gradually increased, and in 1907 an addition of four rooms was erected at a cost of from \$1,500 to \$2,000.

The hospital, although not large, is well equipped and furnished, and is an institution of which the town has reason to be proud.

Oak Spring Cemetery—When the Chartiers U. P. congregation moved from their location west of Canonsburg into the town in 1869, the old meeting house was torn down, leaving the burial ground.

The Oak Springs Cemetery Association was formed in 1870 and purchased the ground, making a small addition and laid out the cemetery. The name of the cemetery was derived from the presence of a fine spring and oak trees nearby. The present trustees are: John McBride, president; J. T. McNary, secretary; Charles C. Johnston, R. Fred Douds, William Pollock, William B. Hons-ton, George Paxton and John Wilson.

Many of the lots are put on the perpetual endowment fund of \$25. There is also a fund from the sale of lots and the cemetery has been self-sustaining for a number of years.

This site has been used for a burial ground ever since 1780 and is one of the oldest in this section of the county. There are some very beautiful monuments in the cemetery, some costing as high as \$2,000. The soldiers' lot is located in the western part of the grounds. The splendid floral decorations are equalled in few cemeteries of the county.

Speers Spring Cemetery—The other cemetery of Canonsburg is the Speers Spring Cemetery which is located south of the town. This cemetery was formerly the burial ground of the Speers Spring Associate Reformed congregation who worshipped at this place until their removal to Canonsburg in 1886. The name of the church was due to the fact that the society when organized in 1830 worshipped in a tent near a spring at the foot of the hill on the Speers farm.

Pennsylvania Railroad Station—A handsome, new pressed brick railway station has been erected by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Canonsburg. The old station was moved westward and converted into a freight station in 1907. The old structure was built soon

after the Chartiers Valley Railway was opened up to travel in 1871. I. B. Linn the competent local agent of the P. C. C. & St. L. Railroad Company has been located at Canonsburg in the employ of the company since 1877.

Five newspapers have been started in Canonsburg during the past seventy-six years—the Luminary, 1833; the Students' Enterprise, 1852; the Herald, 1872; The Notes, 1875, and the Local, 1886. Of these enterprises only The Notes is printed today.

The Luminary was a four-page paper of five columns to the page, being thirteen by nineteen inches. William Appleton's name appears as editor, and in the first issue of his paper he says: "It was first proposed to publish the Luminary semi-monthly, but as it appears to be the wish of the public, it will be published weekly on every Friday morning. It was expected that the first number of the Luminary would have been issued several weeks ago, but was delayed in consequence of the low water in the Ohio River, there being no boats running by which type could be brought up." William H. Cornwall was associated with Appleton in publishing the Luminary; at one time he was recorder of Washington County.

The Luminary was published for a period of only about six months, when the material was seized by the sheriff.

The Students' Enterprise—The next newspaper venture in Canonsburg was made in 1852, when William J. Hamill, a student at Jefferson College, began the publication of The Students' Enterprise, which, as the name implies, was devoted chiefly to college life and the doings of the students. Hamill's home was in Baltimore. The paper was issued from a house on the north side of Pitt street. Some of the matter which the editor published in his paper got him in trouble with the college faculty, and either voluntarily or under compulsion, Hamill quitted college, and the Enterprise ceased to appear. Copies of the paper are very rare, if indeed any are in existence.

Canonsburg Herald—The first successful newspaper in Canonsburg was the Herald, which was first issued August 23, 1872, by T. M. Potts and Aaron Miller, the office being located in East Pike street. The paper was four pages in size, six columns to the page. It was issued weekly, and soon succeeded in gaining a solid foothold in the community, and from time to time was enlarged in size. For some time before the paper was started Messrs. Potts and Miller had conducted a job printing office under the firm name of T. M. Potts & Co. Mr. Miller, at the end of a year or two, quit the newspaper business and returned to eastern Pennsylvania, from which section he had come to Canonsburg. Mr. Potts continued the publication of the Herald, and in the early eighties associated with him his son, R. C. Potts,

the firm name being T. M. Potts & Son. Later R. C. Potts severed his connection with the paper and moved to Chester county.

T. M. Potts continued the publication of the weekly Herald until the spring of 1888, when he leased the business and plant to Joseph G. Charlton and W. H. Sipe, who were then publishing the Canonsburg Local, a weekly paper which Mr. Charlton had started in the autumn of 1887. Mr. Sipe had become interested in the business soon after the Local had been started. Charlton & Sipe consolidated the two papers under the name of the Canonsburg Local-Herald, and it was issued for several years under this title. Mr. Sipe retired within a year or two, Mr. Charlton continuing the business. In time the name Local was dropped, and the title of the paper became the Canonsburg Herald, as it was when first published. During a number of the years during which Mr. Charlton published the Herald it was edited by Charles J. Fritze, and during the last year or two of its publication by D. B. Craig.

June 1, 1903, the Herald appeared as a daily paper, and continued as such until midsummer, 1904, when the daily edition was suspended. The weekly edition was continued until August 23, 1906, when it, too, suspended, its publication having ceased on the thirty-fourth anniversary of its first appearance. Mr. Charlton is still engaged in the job printing business.

Mr. Potts, the founder and for many years the publisher of the Herald, is still a resident of Canonsburg. He has been actively identified with the affairs of the town for nearly forty years, and has served as burgess, town councilman, school director and justice of the peace. During the time that the Chartiers Valley Agricultural Association was in existence he acted as secretary, and he has also been identified with numerous other organizations in the community.

Canonsburg Daily Notes—The history of the Notes dates back to 1875, when Fulton Phillips, who was its first editor, founded the paper and who lent to it the peculiar characteristics of his nature. Mr. Phillips came to Canonsburg in the early summer of 1875, and decided to "start a paper." Accordingly, he set about collecting material, and on the 7th of August brought forth the first number of his queer little weekly sheet, styling it "Notes By F. P."

Pike street was then, as now, the principal business thoroughfare, but the publication office of "Notes By F. P." was in the house still standing at 327 Ridge avenue, a section of town designated then as "Sheep Hill." The town was moving up the hill, but Phillips moved down and changed his location from time to time. Many brief, but interesting, statements came from the pen and fertile brain of "F. P." The bard times which culminated in the Black Friday of '73 is indicated by

his occasional statements that farm laborers were being hired at fifty cents a day and board. It was a difficult time to start a paper, but this one met with such success because of its snappy editor that it soon became a factor in the community.

In the fall of 1882 Fulton Phillips sold the Rural Notes to D. H. Fee, H. S. Phillips and W. H. S. Ritchie. Mr. Ritchie soon sold his interest to the other two members of the firm, and the next spring Mr. Phillips sold his interest to Mr. Fee, who became sole proprietor and editor. Mr. Fee continued as sole owner and as the editor until the early fall of 1892, when he associated with him his brother, William H. Fee, who came into The Notes office in the spring of 1883. The paper then continued to be published by "D. H. & Wm. H. Fee, Editors and Publishers," until the formation of The Notes Publishing and Printing Company in the autumn of 1904.

The paper was increased from time to time, and it was first issued as a daily on April 18, 1894, since which time it has continued without interruption and has been improved not only in its size but in its press work and press machinery. This publication prints over 2,000 papers daily, and is a clean sheet, maintaining "Republican politics generally but not subject to any party rule." "It has for over a quarter of a century, fought the liquor interests and in all that time has never allowed a liquor advertisement to appear in its columns."

Banks—Canonsburg has had at least one banking institution for more than half a century. On July 21, 1853, application was made to the legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of the Canonsburg Savings Fund Society, with a capital of \$50,000. No action, however, was taken until 1855, when the institution was incorporated by act approved April 20 of that year. The bank soon afterward went into operation, and was in existence for about fifteen years, closing in April, 1869. Its first cashier was Samuel R. Williams, who had previously held the chair of natural sciences in Jefferson College. For several years preceding the closing of the institution the cashiership was filled by John F. Black.

The Farmers' Bank of Deposit was organized in March, 1865. Its board of directors was constituted as follows: James Craighead, president; B. South, secretary and treasurer; R. C. Hamilton, John Chambers and Adam Edgar. This institution opened an office in Pike street, and continued in business until January, 1880, when it was closed and was succeeded by the Canonsburg Savings Bank, which opened for business January 14, 1880, in the same office, where it continued till January, 1881, when it was removed to the room in the building erected by W. B. Stewart, and which was later occupied by the Canonsburg Bank, Limited, and the

latter's successor, the First National Bank of Canonsburg.

The business was closed by the stockholders February 9, 1882, and the property transferred to the Canonsburg Bank, Limited. The last mentioned institution was organized with a capital of \$50,000, and opened for business on the 9th of February, 1882. The officers of this concern were: William Martin, president; J. C. McNary, secretary and treasurer; Adam Edgar, S. B. McPeak and W. R. McConnell, directors; Henry Bennett, assistant cashier.

This bank continued under the same name and management until May 12, 1891, when it was reorganized under the national banking laws.

At present Canonsburg has two financial institutions—the First National Bank and the Citizens' Trust Company.

According to statements issued by the two Canonsburg financial institutions recently, the total amount of money on deposit in them was at that time \$1,229,370.12. The surplus and profits totaled \$266,865.73; real estate and fixtures totaled \$150,000.

The two banks of Canonsburg gained \$76,843.58 in deposits in 1908 over 1907. Canonsburg ranks third in the county in bank deposits, being exceeded only by Washington and Monongahela. Of the twenty towns in Washington County having banks, only six gained in bank deposits in 1908. Canonsburg was, as shown, one of these towns.

First National Bank of Canonsburg—In the summer of 1891, the stockholders of the Citizens' Bank, Limited, voted to reorganize the institution under the national banking laws. The charter for "The First National Bank of Canonsburg," was granted May 12, 1891. William Martin, who had been president of the Canonsburg Bank, Limited, was elected president of the reorganized institution, W. H. Paxton, vice-president; George D. McNutt, cashier, and J. W. Munnell, assistant cashier. George D. McNutt, W. H. Paxton and John L. Cockins were appointed a committee to wind up affairs, in order that the newly organized national bank might begin business on the first day of July following.

The bank's business continued to grow and expand with the growth and expansion of the town and community, and although Canonsburg had now two financial institutions, both appeared able to secure ample business. The coal development made business for the banks, and within ten years after the organization of the First National Bank it had wonderfully increased its assets and liabilities.

The quarters occupied by the First National becoming too small, the institution in 1901 purchased the building in which it had heretofore only had a partial

interest, and in 1902 let the contract for the complete remodeling of the structure to M. C. Schaughency & Son. The building, which had been a severely plain brick structure, two stories in height, was converted into a modern brick building, and practically made new. The remodeling was completed in the spring of 1904, and the building has since been occupied by this institution. A new safe was built into the structure at the time it was remodeled, and the quarters of the bank are today the equal of any in towns much larger than Canonsburg.

William Martin, the first president of the institution, died November 30, 1904, having been at the head of the bank, as a limited banking institution and as a national bank, for nearly twenty-three years. The directors elected William H. Paxton, who had been vice-president for a number of years, to fill the vacancy, and Mr. Paxton has since held this position. John L. Cockins was elected vice-president. George D. McNutt and J. W. Munnell have continued to hold their respective places as cashier and assistant cashier.

The First National Bank has a capital of \$100,000, with a surplus fund of \$175,000 and undivided profits, according to the last statement issued at the call of the comptroller of the currency, of \$34,616.31. Deposits on February 5 last amounted to \$700,546.24. The banking house, furniture and fixtures are valued at \$45,841.20. The stock has paid semi-annual dividends of six per cent for some years.

The book value of the stock of this bank on December 1 last was \$314.17, as against \$305.85 on December 31, 1907. The amount of dividends paid is \$12,000 yearly.

Citizens' Trust Company of Canonsburg—The Citizens' Trust Company was organized June 25, 1891, under the name of the Citizens Bank, Limited. The institution was chartered under the private partnership banking laws of the State and was intended to fill a place not usually filled by national banks, such as a savings bank and bank of deposit.

John C. McNary was the first president, John S. Speer the first cashier and C. C. Johnson, assistant. The Matthews property, West Pike street, was purchased for \$4,500, the building remodeled, and the bank opened for business in the summer of 1891. It enjoyed a liberal business from the start, and its patronage continued to grow and expand. John S. Speer later resigned the cashiership, and was succeeded by C. C. Johnson, with Samuel McWilliams as assistant cashier. The capital stock was \$60,000.

In 1901 a change was made in the bank, whereby it was reorganized into a trust company, under the name of the Citizens' Trust Company of Canonsburg. Application was made for a charter by John C. McNary, J. Brad Johnson, James McClelland, John C. Morgan, S. A. Lacock, John S. Barr and C. C. Johnson, and the

charter was granted April 8, 1901. The company, however, did not begin business until May 1 following.

On June 28, 1901, the stockholders of the Citizens' Bank, Limited, met and resolved, by a majority in number and value in interest in the association, that the bank be dissolved, and John C. McNary, John C. Morgan and C. C. Johnson were elected liquidating trustees, and the business of the Citizens' Bank, Limited, was then closed out.

Early in the year 1903 the Citizens' Trust Company began to expand. The company purchased from the Thomas Miller estate the property at the southwest corner of Pike street and Central avenue, long occupied by the Briceland Hotel, which hostelry was later known as the Sherman House, and still later as the Central Hotel. The contract was soon thereafter let for the razing of the old hotel building and the erection of a modern structure, four stories in Pike street and five stories in Central avenue. The corner stone for the new building was laid July 20, 1903, and the building soon began to assume definite form. It was completed the following summer, and the Citizens' Trust Company held its formal opening in the new building Monday, September 5, 1904. This building is Canonsburg's one "skyscraper," being the highest and largest of the business structures. The rooms on the first floor on Pike street, except the banking rooms, and in Central avenue are occupied by stores, while all the other floors are occupied by flats, there being twelve suites. The building is handsome, and adds much to the appearance of the business section of Canonsburg.

The officers of the Citizens' Trust Company are: John C. McNary, president; John C. Morgan, vice-president; C. C. Johnson, secretary and treasurer; Samuel McWilliams, assistant secretary and treasurer; John T. McNary, assistant treasurer. The board or directors, with the exception of the officers, is composed of David G. Jones, J. B. Johnson, Theo. A. Straub, Joseph Reed, S. A. Lacock, Charles W. Campbell, John S. Barr and J. V. H. Cook.

The capital stock of the company is \$125,000; surplus fund, \$75,000; deposits aggregate about \$550,000 with real estate and fixtures valued at \$103,536.60. For some years the stockholders have been paid dividends at the rate of 6 per cent annually.

The book value of stock on December 1 last was \$192.45, as against \$180.05 on December 31, 1907. The amount of dividends paid in 1908 was \$7,500.

CHURCHES.

Canonsburg has always been a church community. Indeed the church antedates the town, for two congregations hereabouts—the Chartiers United Presbyterian and the Chartiers Presbyterian (Hill) were organized

some years before John Canon laid out the town that bears his name. In 134 years that have since lapsed, the Word of the living God has been regularly preached here to those who would turn aside to hear it. The church so firmly established here in the early days has, like the church at Jerusalem, grown, and its members that have been scattered abroad have gone everywhere preaching the gospel.

There are twelve church organizations in Canonsburg, representing ten different denominations, all working in a common cause—the salvation of the world. There are ten church buildings.

Chartiers United Presbyterian Church is the oldest religious organization in Canonsburg, having been organized in 1775. The Chartiers Presbyterian congregation, commonly spoken of as the Hill church and located a mile and a quarter south of Canonsburg, was organized in the same year by Rev. John McMillan, D. D., founder of Jefferson College.

The first pastor of what is now the Chartiers United Presbyterian Church was the Rev. Matthew Henderson, a missionary of the Associate Church, who came to the Chartiers Valley from eastern Pennsylvania. In 1782 the Associate and the Reformed churches were united, and became one body of religious worshippers under the name of the Associate Reformed Church. In 1858 this denomination and the Associate church were consolidated, forming the present United Presbyterian denomination.

The Chartiers congregation had its first house of worship west of town on the present site of Oak Spring Cemetery. The structure was of round logs daubed with clay, some of the logs having been cut to afford light. The seats were of round poles laid on blocks. The building had neither fireplace, stove nor chimney. In time this house gave place to another, on the same site. The second structure was built of limestone, and stood until 1834, when it was razed to give place to a brick structure. The third house was occupied until 1870, when the congregation first occupied the present house of worship in West Pike street, erected in that year at a cost of \$18,000. This building is the fourth built and occupied by the Chartiers congregation. Its dimensions are fifty-six by eighty feet. Dedication exercises were held in March, 1870.

Dr. Henderson, the first pastor, lived in Chartiers Township, two miles west of Houston. He was killed by a falling bee tree in 1795. His successors have been: John Smith, 1796-1802; James Ramsey, 1805-1849; John Barr Clark, 1853-1861; David Houston French, 1861-1866; D. M. B. McLean, installed 1870, died March 21, 1880; W. B. Smiley, from August 1, 1882, to the present time. The longest pastorate was that of Dr. Ramsey, which extended over a period of forty-four years. The next longest is that of the present pastor, Dr. Smiley,

who has been pastor for nearly twenty-seven years. The congregation on September 12, 1907, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of Dr. Smiley's installation. This congregation is not only the oldest in Canonsburg, but it is one of the largest and most influential in the community. The church has 385 members.

The Canonsburg United Presbyterian Church, commonly known as the Greenside avenue congregation, dates back to 1830, when an organization was effected under the name of Speers Spring congregation (Associate Reformed). The name Speers Spring was due to the fact that the society worshipped in a "tent" near a spring at the foot of the hill on the Speers farm, now belonging to the Curry estate, a mile east of Canonsburg.

The first pastor, the Rev. Alexander McCahon, was installed in April, 1831, resigning in 1843. Dr. McCahon died October 4, 1873. His successor in the pastorate was the Rev. Thomas Calohan, who was installed in 1835 and resigned after a pastorate of four or five years. In 1850 William Wallace took charge, but died early the next year. David Paul was installed in 1853 and released in 1856. W. H. Andrews was installed 1857, released 1859; J. W. Bain, 1861-1867; J. G. Carson, 1867-1869; William Weir, 1870-1873; John S. Speer, April 21, 1874—February, 1891; D. R. MacDonald, May, 1891—March, 1901; Charles D. Fulton, the present pastor, was installed December 3, 1901.

The congregation was known as Speers Spring until the close of Dr. McCahon's pastorate. It was called the Canonsburg Associate Reformed church until the formation of the United Presbyterian denomination in 1858. For many years the society was known popularly as the Bridge church, from the fact that its brick building, erected in 1831, stood near the bridge over Chartiers Creek at the end of East Pike street, on the present site of Speers Spring Cemetery. This structure was enlarged in 1851. The building was used as a place of worship for fifty-five years, being torn down after the erection of the present edifice in Greenside avenue. This structure was erected in 1885, during the pastorate of Rev. Dr. John S. Speer, and dedicated March 25, 1886. The building and lot cost about \$17,000. The congregation is one of the strongest in the community. It has 454 communicants.

First Presbyterian Church of Canonsburg—In 1830 the Presbyterian presbytery of Ohio (now Pittsburg presbytery) organized a district congregation in Canonsburg, called "The Presbyterian Congregation of Canonsburg." The society worshipped in the chapel of Jefferson College, the presidents of which institution performed the office of pastor when the congregation was without a regular installed minister.

The Rev. Robert L. Brackenridge was the first regularly installed pastor, having been installed December

12, 1845. He resigned two years later. The Rev. A. B. Brown, was installed pastor in 1848, and remained in charge until April, 1857, when, on account of ill health, he resigned. The third pastor was the Rev. David H. Riddle, who served from 1863 to 1868. He was succeeded in 1870 by the Rev. W. F. Brown, who remained six years. The Rev. J. M. Smith was installed in the centennial year, and remained twelve years, resigning in November, 1888.

At the time of Mr. Smith's retirement the congregation decided to vacate the college chapel, and for a year or two worshipped in the Coliseum opera house. Out of about 320 members all left the college chapel but seventy, and those who went out took with them the charter name and franchise. In 1889 property in Central avenue was purchased and the present building, which occupies the site of the old Olome Institute, was erected. The corner stone was laid August 22, 1889, and the congregation first occupied the building on June 22, 1890, on which date Rev. Charles H. Pridgeon was installed pastor. The church building, including the grounds, cost about \$32,000. The Rev. Mr. Pridgeon continued as pastor until December 1, 1901, when he resigned. The next pastor, the Rev. Robert Howard Taylor, was installed in 1902 and remained until 1906. The present pastor, the Rev. A. E. Linn, was installed October 5, 1906. The church has 454 members.

Central Presbyterian Church of Canonsburg is one of Canonsburg's younger church organizations, but while it has not a very lengthy history, it has during the twenty years of its existence, done effective work in the cause of Christianity. The Central congregation was organized December 1, 1888, at the time the Presbyterian congregation of Canonsburg vacated the Jefferson Academy buildings as a place of worship. The organization started with a membership of seventy, who decided to remain, but it has had a steady and permanent growth, and while not the largest numerically, it is one of the most active in the community. At every communion season but one in the past thirteen years new members have been received. The Sabbath School started with a membership of forty, but it, too, has grown greatly. The first pastor was the Rev. L. M. Lewis, who was installed November 1, 1889, and remained until 1896, when he resigned. The present pastor is the Rev. J. M. Work, who was installed in November, 1896. This congregation has no church building of its own, but worships in the chapel of the Jefferson College buildings, where the Presbyterians have worshipped since March, 1833, when the "new college building" was erected, making a college hall 60x90 feet, always known as Providence Hall. Early in 1908, as a result of evangelistic meetings conducted at the Pennsylvania Reform School at Morgantown, between 200 and 300 of the inmates of that in-

stitution were received as members of the congregation. Before these were received the congregation numbered 252.

Methodist Episcopal Church of Canonsburg—In 1845 J. C. Pershing, who later became a well-known clergyman and educator of Pittsburg, was a student at Jefferson College. Being a Methodist and apparently alone in that faith among the hundreds of students, he cast about to find others of his religious views, and came upon one John Hagerty, a stone mason; and these, finding a few others whose views were akin to their own, formed a class which for some time met at the home of Mr. Hagerty. A little later a missionary named Sutton was sent into this field, and he preached at the town hall in Central avenue on alternate Sundays. During the next two years others were added to the society, and in 1847, on ground donated by John Ramsey on the east side of "Back" street, now Greenside avenue, was erected a modest brick chapel, which stood until the spring of 1907.

The Methodist congregation was associated with the Fawcett congregation, near Bridgeville, until 1878, when it was made a separate station.

The old chapel in Greenside avenue was abandoned in 1888 for the present building at the corner of West Pike street and Iron street, which was built by the congregation in 1887-8. This building was formally dedicated to public worship on April 22, 1888. The Canonsburg charge has 310 members.

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church of Canonsburg—The Catholic Church had little hold in the community until after the industrial development which began in the eighties. For several years following 1887 services were held at intervals. Later a room was secured in the Kerr Building, now the First National Bank Building, and services held once a month, and later more frequently. In the spring of 1891 the Catholics purchased the old brick building in Greenside avenue, which in 1888 had been vacated by the Methodist congregation. The building was remodeled, and on April 12 of that year was dedicated by the Rev. J. F. Regis Canevin, now bishop of the diocese of Pittsburg, assisted by the Rev. Father Doyle, of Washington. At this time there was a membership of about 100. For several years services were held twice a month, these being conducted by the Rev. F. J. Doherty, who was also in charge of St. Agatha's Church at Bridgeville.

In the spring of 1903, however, Canonsburg was made a separate parish, and the Rev. Apolonius Tyszka placed in charge. He is still the head of the church here. The present building in Greenside avenue was erected during 1905 and 1906, the corner stone being laid May 30 of the latter year. The church was formally dedicated with imposing ceremony on Sunday, April 7, 1907. The structure seats 500 or more, and is usually crowded at the services. The building cost about \$30,000.

Old Catholic Church of Canonsburg—The Old Catholic congregation owns a house of worship in East College street, the priest in charge being the Rev. Paul Urban, who located here four years ago and organized the society of which he has since been in charge. The membership at present is not as large as it was formerly. The first building, erected in 1905, was destroyed by fire on the night of July 4, 1907, but later another building was erected.

According to statistics furnished by Dr. H. K. Carroll, late special agent of the United States census, this denomination had in 1908 only three priests, five churches and 425 communicants in the United States.

St. Thomas' Episcopal of Canonsburg—St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church was organized October 1, 1890, the late Daniel Day being one of the moving spirits in effecting the organization. The society started with a membership of fifteen, but has grown materially since that time. For a decade or a little more public worship was conducted in various halls, the Rev. Fred C. Cowper being stated supply. However, a lot was purchased about 1900 in Jefferson avenue, and the present brick structure was erected the next year. The building was completed late in 1902 and formally opened for worship December 20, 1902. Its dimensions are 25x58 feet and the cost was about \$5,000. Bishop Cortlandt Whitehead conducted the opening exercises. The rectors have been the Revs. C. M. Young, S. E. Swan and Thomas L. Josephs, the latter being in charge at the present time. The church has seventy communicants.

First Baptist Church of Canonsburg—A little more than three years ago, a few Baptists held cottage prayer-meetings in their homes. A little later a room for Sunday services was secured over Minton's drug store, and the first sermon was preached by Rev. W. Courson, pastor of the Allisou Avenue Baptist Church of Washington. David Morris supplied for Rev. Mr. Courson the next day. On the third Sunday, the services were conducted by Mr. Morris, at that time a student in Washington and Jefferson Academy. Mr. Morris has continued with the church as pastor since that time. On the fourth Sunday, the congregation was far larger than the room could hold, so it was decided to move into the McNary hall, and on the second Sunday of February, 1906, in this hall, the First Baptist Church of Canonsburg was formally organized with ten members. Since then the work has prospered with God's favor, until the membership has reached a hundred, and a Bible school with an enrollment of 130. On May 31, 1908, the beautiful and commodious building in North Jefferson avenue was dedicated, with all the expense provided for and most of it already paid.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of Canonsburg—The Evangelical Lutherans of Canonsburg have maintained

an organization for a number of years. The society has no house of worship of its own, but meets on alternate Sundays in the Grand Army of the Republic hall, in Central avenue. The Rev. B. F. Schillinger, of Martins Ferry, Ohio, is in charge.

Christian Church of Canonsburg—The Christian congregation of Canonsburg maintained regular Sunday services for several years, the Rev. J. F. White, of Washington, being in charge. Owing, however, to being compelled to vacate their hall in the Ritchie diamond, on account of the remodeling of the building, services have not been held for about a year. The society owns a lot in West College street, and may later erect a church building upon it.

Payne A. M. E. Church of Canonsburg—The colored people of Canonsburg have long maintained a house of worship, and generally they have been fortunate in having men of ability in the capacity of pastor. The first religious organization of the colored people in this vicinity was temporarily effected at Morganza, and the worshippers for some time met at private houses. As no records are known to exist, it is impossible to fix the date of this early organization with any degree of accuracy. It is believed, however, to have been as early as 1833. Some years later a permanent organization as a Methodist Episcopal congregation was effected, with the Rev. S. Chinguan as pastor.

In 1853 or 1854 the congregation petitioned the Pennsylvania Legislature to invest a body of trustees with the title to a piece of land lying on the western edge of town, which had been owned by John Chase, a colored man who had died intestate without known kindred. The petition was granted and the property assigned them for the purpose of erecting a church, and also as a place of sepulture.

In 1855 the corner stone of a brick building in Payne alley was laid, and this building was occupied for almost fifty years. In 1875 the building was remodeled, but some years ago it became too small, and steps were taken to erect a new house of worship. The new building was completed and dedicated in May, 1903, and is a commodious and neat edifice, Rev. C. A. McGee is the present pastor, having succeeded Rev. W. S. Lowry. Other recent pastors have been T. E. Wilson and G. G. Skinner.

Mt. Olivet Baptist (Colored) Church of Canonsburg—The Mt. Olivet congregation was organized about eight years ago. At first services were held in a room in the Ritchie diamond, but later the frame school building, in the rear of the Central Avenue Schoolhouse, was secured, and here services were held until the congregation, built, in 1908, a comfortable frame building in Vine street. This building was dedicated in the summer of that year. The Rev. H. Holden is the pastor in charge.

Secret Societies and other orders are as follows: Chartiers Lodge, No. 297, F. & A. M.; Canonsburg Lodge, No. 846, B. P. O. E.; Aerie, No. 861, F. O. E.; Canonsburg Lodge, No. 893, I. O. O. F.; Canonsburg Lodge, No. 204, K. of P.; Canonsburg Council, No. 544, Royal Arcanum; Lilly of the Valley, Foresters of America; Paxton Post, No. 126, G. A. R.; John R. Paxton Camp, No. 117, Sons of Veterans.

INDUSTRIES.

Industries are the making of any town, and they have been the making of Canonsburg. Without the mills and factories that have been located here during comparatively recent years public improvements would not have come, and Canonsburg would still be a little country village. The industries of Canonsburg employ about 2,000 men and pay out about \$1,500,000 annually in wages. The beneficial effect of this amount of money at stated intervals in the community can hardly be estimated. It keeps the wheels of trade going and makes the town the solid little city that it is.

But the industries now here were not secured without hard and persistent work on the part of the people of the town and surrounding country. They include a sheet iron and steel mill, tinplate mill, structural iron works, pottery, stamping works, casket works and some minor manufactories.

The Canonsburg Steel and Iron Works was the first industry, on a large scale, erected in the Chartiers Valley. It has run unusually steady since it was put in operation, over twenty-six years ago, and has paid out many hundred thousands of dollars to its hundreds of employees during that period. It is today one of Canonsburg's chief industries, and gives employment to 300 or 400 men. Its monthly payroll is about \$30,000. Its location here in the early eighties gave Canonsburg a boom—something with which the town was altogether unacquainted, and caused a large amount of building. Every branch of trade was stimulated, and the whole town and community took on new life. Before that time Canonsburg had no industry that employed more than twelve or fifteen workmen. The mill also brought many new people to town, and caused a brisk demand for houses.

About the first of April, 1882, an offer was made to the citizens of Canonsburg by parties in Pittsburg to locate a rolling mill here, provided the people would raise the sum of \$50,000. An effort was immediately made, and by the 3d of May the required sum had been secured. In this work Samuel Munel took an active part, and solicited subscriptions untiringly.

When the \$50,000 subscription had been raised, the Pittsburgers were notified, and a meeting was held in that city on May 11, at which a company was organized

with a capital of \$150,000, and the following officers and directors elected: John Ewing, president; L. A. Meyran, secretary; Charles H. Taylor, treasurer; H. S. Duncan and Samuel Munel. The new company purchased a site of eleven and a half acres from William Ewing and S. B. McPeak, and ground was broken during the summer.

The work of erecting the buildings was prosecuted with vigor, and the plant put in operation January 1, 1883. At first about 200 men were employed, but during the following years the mill was enlarged, and at different times it has expanded. Mr. Meyran, one of the company's principal officials, died in the fall of 1891. John F. Budke, now the president of the company, became associated with the industry in the eighties, and he has been most successful in its management.

The mill ran steadily, and from time to time its equipment was increased, until 1899, when the American Tinplate Company, usually designated as the trust, secured this plant along with many others in the country. Within a short time the mill was closed down, and there were frequent rumors, during the next two or three years, that it would be dismantled. In July, 1902, John F. Budke, who had formerly been superintendent of the plant, interested other in a project to purchase the works from the American Tinplate Company, and the deal was consummated, the price paid the trust being \$125,000, against \$325,000 which the trust had paid the local company for the plant three years before. The new company effected an organization July 28, 1902, under the name of the Canonsburg Steel and Iron Works, with a capital stock of \$250,000, which was over-subscribed to the amount of \$25,000. John F. Budke was elected president; John M. Watson, vice-president and general manager; George W. Retberg, secretary, and W. H. Paxton, treasurer. New machinery was purchased and labor-saving devices installed, and after these improvements had been made the mill was again placed in operation and has since that time run almost constantly. The company owns almost twelve acres of ground, about one-half of which is covered with buildings. During 1907 the mill was again remodeled.

The officers elected in 1902 are still in charge of the business. The Budke Stamping Works, although owned and operated by a separate company, is closely allied to the steel and iron plant and uses a considerable amount of the material turned out by the older and larger mill.

Budke Stamping Works—In 1882 J. F. Budke, J. K. Mitchell and H. T. Halleck bought the old Coliseum skating rink, opposite the railroad station, and converted it into a plant for the manufacture of powder kegs, elbow pipe, dripping pans, etc., the concern being popularly known as the "keg factory." The plant furnished work for a considerable number of men and boys. Mitchell



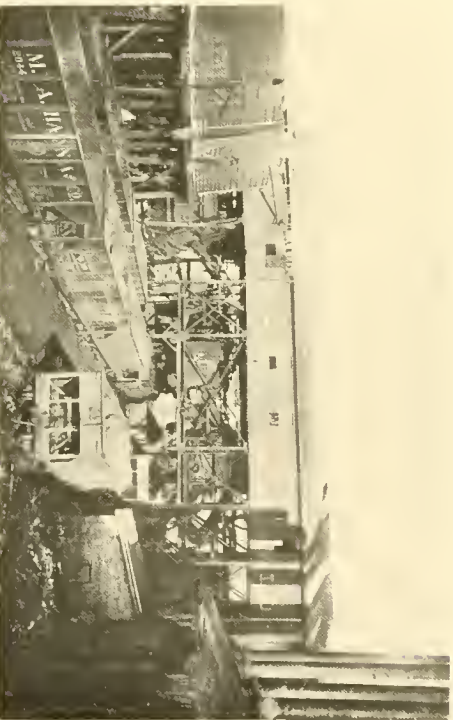
CANONSVILLE POTTERY



FORT PITT BRIDGE WORKS, CANONSVILLE



CANONSVILLE STEEL AND IRON WORKS,
CANONSVILLE



PITTSBURG AND BEFALO COAL TIPPLE,
CANONSVILLE

purchased Haleck's interest and Budke and Mitchell sold to the Canonsburg Steel and Iron Co. In 1889 a brick building was erected east of the iron and steel works and the machinery and equipment moved to that place. When the Canonsburg Steel and Iron mill was sold in 1889 to the American Tinplate Company, the owners of the keg factory moved that concern to Parkersburg, W. Va. However, after the iron and steel mill had been purchased back from the trust by John F. Budke and other local people, in 1902, a company was organized under the name of the Budke Stamping Works, with Mr. Budke at its head, and this company has since operated the plant. It gives employment to a considerable number of men and boys, and large quantities of elbow pipe, dripping pans and other sheet-tin material are manufactured. For years the plant has operated steadily. Shipments are made to all parts of the country. The officers of the company are John F. Budke, president; George W. Retberg, secretary, and Frank W. Budke, assistant secretary and superintendent.

Fort Pitt Bridge Works—This concern is one of the principal industries of the Chartiers valley. Located here in 1894 as the Pittsburg Architectural Iron Works, it has expanded wonderfully and has been enlarged time and again. Hard work was required to secure the plant here, but the town was greatly rewarded for the efforts put forth fifteen years ago. The Messrs. Butz, of Pittsburg, in the spring of 1894 made a proposition to the people of Canonsburg offering to locate the plant here if certain conditions were complied with. These conditions included a free building site not less than 400 by 650 feet, a cash bonus of \$5,000, the people of the town to purchase fifty shares of stock of \$100 per share, and purchase at par \$25,000 worth of first mortgage bonds. The plant was to employ not less than 250 men. The conditions were met by the people of Canonsburg through the Canonsburg Land and Improvement Company, which was formed at that time, and which optioned and purchased the 185-acre Black Bros. farm adjoining South Canonsburg for about \$30,000. The farm was laid out in building lots and many of the lots sold during the months of April and May, 1904. On May 25 the location was insured here of the plant, the papers being signed that day. Ground was broken for the buildings July 25, and the work steadily pushed to completion.

The plant, however, was to undergo change of management before it was to be successfully operated. The Pittsburg Structural Iron Company evidently was unable to finance so large a concern and on February 8, 1896, the plant and machinery were sold by the sheriff at the suit of the U. Baird Machine Company, of Pittsburg, the price being \$100, subject to numerous liens. The purchaser was William Eberhart, of Pittsburg, who bought the plant for the Fort Pitt Bridge Works, which

then obtained control and took over the management. After some improvements had been made to the plant, it was placed in operation, this being in the summer of 1896. The works are equipped with all modern machinery and appliances. Since then the plant has been operated successfully, and many large contracts have been turned out. The company manufactures structural steel and iron for bridges and large structures.

The number of employes varies, according to the state of the iron and steel business and there has been as many as 700 men on the payroll. Offices are maintained in Pittsburg, New York and Chicago. Theodore A. Straub is general manager of the company's plant, and E. H. Bezell, superintendent. Some of the recent large river bridges erected on the Washington County line were erected by this company.

The Canonsburg Pottery Company was located here in 1900 under the name of the Canonsburg China Company, chartered February 21, 1900. Efforts to secure this industry were begun in 1899, when stock was subscribed by local people. October 11, 1899, sufficient stock had been subscribed to insure the location of the pottery here, and on that date an organization was effected by electing the following board of directors: W. S. George, Jr., Samuel Munnell, John L. Cockins, C. C. Johnson and D. R. MacDonald. John L. Cockins was chosen president of that organization; C. C. Johnson, secretary and treasurer, and W. S. George, manager.

The pottery was secured for Canonsburg by local parties who interested Mr. George, whose residence was then, as now, at East Palestine, O., in the project. Papers were signed January 22, 1900, and the contract let for the building April 17, following, to Taylor & Crawford for \$18,192. The contract for laying of the 11,000,000 brick was sub-let by Taylor & Crawford to James F. Speer. The total cost of the plant, including the equipment, was about \$50,000.

The pottery was placed in operation at the beginning of 1901, and has run steadily since that time. Originally a ten-kilo plant, the pottery has been increased until today there are a total of 13 kilns, seven of these being ware kilns and six decorating kilns. The pottery has a normal capacity of a quarter of a million dollars annually with a payroll of \$10,000 a month, or from \$100,000 to \$120,000 a year. In the neighborhood of 200 employes are furnished work.

Two clays are imported from abroad, while other clays come from Florida, North Carolina, Delaware, New Jersey and Kentucky. There is always a ready demand for the products of the plant, which include high-grade semi-porcelain dinner and toilet wares, fancy shapes, plain and decorated, cable and D. T. hotel wares and decorated specialties. Almost one-half of the output of this industry is shipped direct to New York City, while the

remainder goes to the Southwest, Middle West and Northwest. Quite a large portion is sent to Kentucky, and from there distributed throughout the Southwest. The company has never had any trouble to find a market for its goods, and, consequently, has lost no time on account of a lack of business.

Recently the business of this company was purchased from the Canonsburg China Company by the Canonsburg Pottery Company, which was granted a charter March 2, 1909, last, with a capital stock of \$150,000. The stock is now held principally by local people. At a meeting of the directors held March 17 of the present year W. S. George was elected president; John George, vice president; James Shaw, secretary, and John C. Morgan, treasurer. W. S. George is general manager of the company and John George, a practical potter, is superintendent of the plant.

During the little more than eight years the pottery has been operated it has made a splendid record, and is one of Canonsburg's most prosperous industrial concerns.

Pittsburg-Buffalo Company (Hazel Mine)—The development by the Pittsburg-Buffalo Company is recited at some length in the article dealing with coal. The Hazel mine of this company was opened in the summer of 1900, and since put in operation it has run almost constantly. The mine is one of the best equipped in the country, and has modern mining appliances throughout, with electric lights and engines in the long tunnels down out of sight.

David G. Jones, the general manager of the Pittsburg-Buffalo Company, is a resident of Canonsburg and a member of the town council. The Hazel mine gives employment to 700 or 800 men, the number varying from time to time, according to the briskness of the coal trade. Its payroll is large, and the money put in circulation by this industry affects, directly or indirectly, the entire community.

Standard Tin Plate Company—The Standard Tin Plate Company is, as its name suggests, engaged in the manufacture of tinplate, its specialties being tinplates, terneplates and blackplates. Its extensive plant is located in East Canonsburg, on what was for many years the Giffin farm. This farm was purchased in 1902 by the Cecil Improvement Company, which was formed in the spring of that year by local capitalists for the purpose of securing this important industry. The Improvement Company purchased the Peacock (formerly the Giffin), the S. W. McNary, the Weller heirs and Kirk farms, and had them platted and later placed the lots on the market. This was the beginning of the suburb of East Canonsburg. There were 786 lots in the plot.

The Cecil Improvement Company included in its shareholders, among others, the following: J. V. H. Cook, S. L. Kennedy, George D. McNutt, George C. McPeake,

W. H. Paxton and John F. Budke, of Canonsburg; Joseph Underwood, of Roscoe, and William L. Berryman and Samuel Taylor, of Pittsburg. Edwin Jeffries engineered the construction of the plant, and the land company agreed to invest \$50,000 in the enterprise.

During the summer and fall of 1902 the work of erecting the mills was carried on with vigor, and the plant was a most thoroughly constructed one, being built of steel, and of large dimensions. The best equipment that could be purchased was installed, and the plant put in operation early in 1903, since which time it has operated almost steadily. The plant as constructed was a six-mill one, and during the six years since the industry was put in operation it has given employment to a large number of workmen and has manufactured an excellent article of tinplate.

Mr. Jeffries retired from the position of general superintendent and was succeeded by William H. Richards, who formerly had held a responsible position with the Canonsburg Steel and Iron Works, but who for several years preceding his connection with the Standard Company had been connected with a mill at New Kensington. Mr. Richards still holds the position of superintendent. Louis Follet is general manager.

At present the company is engaged in making some additions to the plant, which, when completed, will make of the concern a ten-mill plant. The Standard has the reputation throughout the industrial world of manufacturing excellent material, and the management at all times endeavors to maintain the reputation that has been earned.

East Canonsburg has one paved street, has water and gas mains, has street car service, and is a stop on the Chartiers Valley Railway. There is a schoolhouse, and a large number of houses of modern construction. It is not yet incorporated, but is part of Cecil Township.

Pittsburg Casket Company—The Pittsburg Casket Company located in Canonsburg in the spring of 1905, and has been in business here four years. Negotiations for the purchase of the McDowell & Dickson lumber mill and yard were closed March 13, 1905, and possession given April 1. The price at which the property changed hands was \$12,000. The company had been engaged in business in Pittsburg before this time, having been incorporated in 1902 with a capitalization of \$100,000. The directors at the time the plant was moved to Canonsburg were George P. Roberts, J. C. Beinhauser and James C. Cosgrove, of Pittsburg; Alexander Speer, of Canonsburg, and John Rogers, of McDonald.

After the company had secured property in Canonsburg, steps were at once taken to enlarge the building, and this was done at considerable expense. The latest pattern of machinery was installed and the plant made modern in every way. Large numbers of caskets are

made and trimmed here, and are shipped to all sections of the country, the bulk of the company's trade, however, being in the Pittsburg district. Twenty or 25 men are employed, according to the rush of work.

At a meeting of the stockholders held February 24 last reports of the business done during the past year were heard, and these were satisfactory. Ralph C. Capek is general manager of the company.

The Simpson Stove Works, located on the Alexander Land Company's plan, midway between Canonsburg and Houston, has not been operated since the winter of 1903-4. The company was formed in 1901, and a building 100x200 feet erected. George A. and H. Prescott Simpson were for a time at the head of the works, which manufactured stoves and ranges. The company went into receivers' hands in the summer of 1904, and the plant was sold October 29, 1904, by E. E. McCloy and H. Prescott Simpson, receivers, to W. H. Munball, of Pittsburg, for \$10,250, subject to a mortgage of \$10,000.

Canonsburg Ice Company—Samuel Munnell, who has helped establish many industries in Canonsburg, started operation of the ice plant in 1874. This plant is situated on the Chartiers Valley Railroad near the station. Ice is taken from an artificial lake. The water is let out of the lake in summer and the ground tilled. The plant has a capacity of 15,000 tons, both natural and manufactured ice being banded. The greater part of the product is shipped to Pittsburg. Mr. Munnell in 1880 received Samuel Duff into the firm. The plant was afterward purchased by Michael Beck and Joseph Duff. After the death of Michael Beck the interest of Joseph Duff was purchased by Michael Beck's sons and the firm is now known as Beck Brothers.

Canonsburg Milling Company—The flour mill at Canonsburg is operated by the firm of James H. McBurney and Joseph S. Moore. A mill was first erected by John Canon, the founder of Canonsburg, about 1781, and the present mill is on the same site. The mill was run by water power for many years, but at the present time the power is furnished by gas engines. The capacity is 100 barrels per day. The roller process was installed in 1905. There is also an elevator handling grain, hay, straw, etc.

The Canonsburg Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, organized in 1893, supplies Canonsburg, South Canonsburg and Houston. The company is engaged in making improvements to its plant, and expect to begin supplying a daylight service during 1909.

Canonsburg is supplied with water by the North Stabane Water Company, formerly the Peoples' Water Company of Canonsburg.

Canonsburg Marble Works—Robert H. Black started

the marble works at Canonsburg in 1876. The firm is now Robert H. Black & Son.

Chartiers Woolen Factory—The Chartiers Woolen Factory started operation in 1866. Among those who established the industry in Canonsburg were John E. Black, William McDaniel and John Hays. John Craighead purchased the works in 1873 and continued its operation about ten years. The business not being successful this factory was closed down and February 28, 1887, was destroyed by fire. It was a three-story brick building and stood near the creek bank at the south side of West Pike Street.

The Chartiers Valley Agricultural Association was organized at Canonsburg in 1874. The first officers were James McClelland, president; J. B. Johnson, vice president; William White, secretary, and Dr. J. W. Martin, treasurer. Twenty-two acres of land was leased for ten years from Mrs. Sarah Currey across the Chartiers Creek, east of town, on the north side of the turnpike. The fairs were successful for a time, but afterwards the attendance dropping off the fairs ceased to be held about the time the lease for the fair grounds ran out in 1884.

CENTERVILLE.

Centerville was organized a borough from part of East Bethlehem Township February 16, 1895. On October 10, 1903 a small amount of land was annexed to the borough from part of West Pike Run Township. The borough is bounded on the north by West Pike Run and East Pike Run Townships and West Brownsville Borough, on the east by the Monongahela River, on the south by the Monongahela River and East Bethlehem Township and on the west by Deemston Borough. Centerville Borough contains a large area of farm land and embraces a part of the river front which recently and naturally belonged to the township of East Bethlehem.

The population of Centerville Borough in 1900 was 746. In 1905 the population was estimated at 819. The number of voters in 1904 was 201 and in 1908, 276. At the present time there are 297 taxables, a real estate value of \$2,342,832, and a personal property value of \$55,745. The borough tax for 1908 was 5 mills.

The Pennsylvania, Monongahela and Southern Railroad, operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, follows the river bank along the Centerville boundary and connects West Brownsville and Rice's Landing, Greene County.

The Centerville Street Railway Company expects to connect California, Coal Center and Centerville in the near future.

In 1904 Centerville Borough had 28 miles of public highway. The National Pike, once the greatest thoroughfare of the country, runs along the northern boundary line of Centerville Borough.

The Pittsburg coal bed is exposed along the river bluffs up river nearly to West Brownsville, where it passes slightly below water level and remains there through Centerville Borough and reappears in the great bend of the river by Fredericktown under the influence of the Bellevernon anticline, coming to view first about three miles below Riverville.

At Lock No. 5 the Sewickley coal occurs about 140 feet above the floor of the Pittsburg coal and has a thickness of three feet.

The Centerville Gas Field—The Centerville gas field is about a mile in diameter. This small field contains only a few wells, most of which are owned by the Monongahela Natural Gas Company of Pittsburg and the Ten-Mile Natural Gas Company of Waynesburg. In every case in early production in this pool the gas was obtained from the 50-foot sand, the depths varying from 1,960 to 2,010 feet below the Pittsburg coal. Some of the wells gave large amounts of gas. Some wells nearby obtained gas in other sands.

The wells of the Centerville pool lie near the crest of the Bellevernon anticline, which at this point is rather broad and pitches rapidly to the southwest. The more northerly of the wells are on the northwest slope of the anticline, one-half mile or so from the crest. The southern wells are on the very crest.

CENTERVILLE VILLAGE.

The only village of much importance in Centerville Borough is the village of Centerville. The postoffice was called East Bethlehem before the village got the rural delivery from Coal Center. The place was called Centerville from the fact that it is situated midway between Brownsville and Scenery Hill. Its location is on the National Pike three miles east of Beallsville. It was laid out by Robert Vale in 1819 and John Cleaver in 1821.

The population of this village in 1870 was 263. It contained at that time 50 dwellings, four stores, a church and the usual number of mechanical professions.

At present the place is probably smaller than it was in 1850. The population in 1900 was 218. The present population is about 180.

The village has the advantage of the Bell and Home Mutual Telephones and Western Union Telegraph. The Greensboro Gas Company furnishes light and heat from natural gas.

The Rogers House was a well known tavern in coaching days. It is a brick house located at Centerville, on the north side of the National Pike, and was originally conducted by John Rogers and at later times by Solomon Braeken, Mr. Wilson, Zephania Riggle, Peter Colley, Henry Whitsett, Jacob Marks, William Garrett and

Jesse Quail. While Mr. Riggle was tavern keeper the building was burned down and a new one built. It was last conducted by J. V. Stathers. The building is now owned by William Bailey and boarders only are kept.

Joseph B. Jeffreys at one time conducted a hotel in a frame building in the western end of the village.

Bethesda Methodist Episcopal Church—A Methodist Episcopal Congregation was organized at Centerville in 1828. A lot was purchased in 1834 and a church built. A new church was erected in 1872 on a lot donated by Joseph Joes. The membership is 75 and pastor, Rev. O. B. Patterson. This congregation is on the same charge as those of Beallsville and Taylor congregations.

Cedar Lodge No. 633, I. O. O. F., was constituted at Centerville in 1868. There are 60 members. Centerville Encampment No. 224, I. O. O. F., was instituted in 1881. The other lodges are the Centerville Council No. 756, Jr. O. U. A. M., and the Horton Post, Ladies' G. A. R.

Dairy Grange, No. 1308, of Centerville, has had the most phenomenal growth of any of the eleven granges of this county. It was organized in 1907, and boasts a membership of nearly 200. Its members give addresses from California, Coal Center, West Brownsville, Beallsville and Fredericktown. J. W. Dague is master and D. R. Staley lecturer.

CHEWTOWN.

Chewtown is a small mining hamlet of about 40 houses, located on the Monongahela River, a short distance above West Brownsville. A Mr. Chew is said to have started a brick works at this place before the coal mine was opened up and the town was named after him.

DENBEAU.

Denbeau is a station on the Pennsylvania Railroad in Centerville Borough 2.4 miles south of West Brownsville. Lock No. 5 and several houses are located here, as this is the fifth river dam above Pittsburg. The lock was constructed in 1856. It will be abandoned as soon as the concrete lock at Brownsville is completed.

Centerville Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad and Monongahela River is between Denbeau and Fredericktown. The Vaudergrift Distillery is at this point and is owned by George L. Hill and Furman South.

SCHOOLS.

There are in Centerville Borough nine schools; nine teachers, (males 4, females 5); enrollment, 275; average number of months taught, 7 1-9; average salary of teachers, per month, males \$73.44, females \$57.00; cost of each pupil, per month, \$2.63; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 2½; estimated value of school property, \$25,000.

There are six schoolhouses in Centerville Borough, in-

cluding the Centerville High School, which is valued at \$12,000.

CHURCHES.

Westland Meeting-house—James Townsend on the 12th of April, 1792, sold land situated in the present borough of Centerville a mile south of the National Pike and two miles east of Centerville village, to the trustees of the Society of Friends on which a stone church was soon built known as the Westland Monthly Meeting-house. In 1864 the Quaker Congregation having become depleted in number was transferred to the Salem Monthly Meeting, Ohio, and the church property sold two years later. The old church with its 12 windows, four doors and chimneys at the corners, has been torn down. Many of the Friends were buried beside this church, but because of the excessive plainness of these ancient people and to avoid any appearance of pomp, most of the graves are unmarked.

Westland Cemetery Association—The Westland Cemetery Association was incorporated to care for this old Quaker burial ground and for future burials, May 5, 1902, upon the application of J. H. Farquhar, H. L. Ruble, O. M. Linton, Mattie M. Mitchell, Mahlon Linton, Thomas Horton, D. M. Baker, M. T. Ruble, George Hancock, W. H. Farquhar, H. T. Baker, John I. Cleaver, Ellen W. Taylor and N. L. Hormell. In one of the recent deeds for this property is found the following condition: "The ground now occupied as a graveyard shall remain and be maintained as such at the expense of the grantees herein, and to be used as it now is, and this conveyance is made and accepted upon that express condition and is part of the consideration on which it is made."

Jouathan Knight is buried in the Friend's burying ground, at Westland, East Bethlehem, and a small marble head stone, 14 inches high marks the place. The stone was erected, contrary to the custom of the "Friends" and the outcome was that the stone was taken down and thrown away several times. At last his grandsons, O. R. Knight and J. H. Knight, put it back for the third time, and it has never since been disturbed. It remains, to this day, and the Westland Cemetery is now thickly dotted with head stones and monuments.

In coming years some one may confound this Quaker Westland of over a century ago, with the mining town named Westland at the edge of Mt. Pleasant and Charlertown Townships which originated about 1903.

CHARLEROI.

EARLY HISTORY.

That tract of land on which stands Charleroi, gives little evidence of its existence until prospectors for min-

eral deposits searched the Monongahela Valley. They stated the place where Charleroi is located, was in the center of a gas, bituminous coal and oil belt, the coal having two or more strata.

About 75 years ago the mineral hunters sought fields to continue their scientific discoveries and they left this valley in the care of coal diggers. These underground workers have done much to make the name of Monongahela Valley famous throughout the world.

Year after year during the rainy seasons, the coal tonnage passing by Charleroi was immense. So great was the output of the black diamonds that in 1870 a railroad had to be built to assist the river facilities in conveying the deposits to the markets. It was by the building of this road that the present Charleroi received its first name—"Railroad Crossing."

The road on its march to Brownsville cut directly through several farms, among them being those owned by the late Robert McKean, the late Thomas Redd and William McMahan, on whose farms now stand the "Magic City."

The principal industry of Charleroi is the manufacture of glass. It was to foster this industry that the "Railroad Crossing" sign was removed and the word "Charleroi" nailed on a commodious and magnificent station provided in its stead. This change in the town's cognomen was made in 1890.

The late A. F. Chandler, M. J. Alexander, George W. Crouse and A. M. Sloan comprised the founders and developers of Charleroi.

In the year aforementioned these men formed and organized the Charleroi Land Company, purchasing the property, in fee simple of the late Robert McKean.

Mr. McKean immigrated from Scotland about 51 years ago and immediately took possession of the farm on which now stands the infant city. Until his death he cultivated the land and sent the products to Pittsburg, where they were placed on the market, and sold.

When Mr. and Mrs. Robert McKean came from Scotland they had with them a baby boy seven months old. They named him James S. McKean. Much credit is due this little Scotsman for the wonderful development of Charleroi. In his early boyhood days his enterprise led him to take up quarters in Pittsburg and receive and sell the products "off the farm."

With his energy, affability, honest dealing, he was compelled to handle the products of others than his father's farm and soon enjoyed a large business. He became very popular and realizing his executive ability the citizens of Pittsburg elected him postmaster. He served part of his term in the old postoffice at corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield, where now stands the Park building. The remainder was spent in the new structure between Fourth and Diamond Street, on Smith-

field Street. After he retired from the postoffice he was appointed to a position at the Union Trust Company at Pittsburg, which he held until his death.

It was largely through his influence that the land company was organized and the McKean farm selected upon which to build the Magic City.

The company sliced the farms into lots and as fast as the river and railroad facilities furnished material, dwelling houses and business blocks were erected with the utmost possible speed.

The founders of Charleroi furnished the wherewith to supply the rapidly increasing population with gas, fuel, electricity, water and other necessities for a comfortable livelihood.

PRESENT BOROUGH.

The borough of Charleroi was incorporated February 8, 1892. It is one of the most beautiful, busy and prosperous cities in Western Pennsylvania, and one that while less than a quarter of a century old has already taken front rank among her sister cities in this, the richest section of the great Keystone State.

Charleroi is located on the P., V. & C. R. R., a branch of the Pennsylvania, and is about 41 miles from Pittsburg, with which she is connected by street cars. In the near future connections will also be made by electric line with Washington, the county seat. She is a strictly up-to-date town, with finely paved streets, admirable drainage and sewerage, electric plant and natural gas, water works, surrounded with rich coal mines and has a number of important industries. Her people are enterprising and progressive and her taxes low. She has a well organized fire department and her police protection is of the best. Her government is judiciously administered and her officials faithful and able.

The city of Charleroi now has a separate school district of its own under the supervision of a borough superintendent.

Charleroi has fine schools, occupying handsome buildings, fitted with all modern conveniences and presided over by skilled teachers. These are admirably managed and will compare with those of any city of her size in the State, a credit to her citizens and an honor to herself.

Her churches, eleven in number, represent the Methodist, Baptist, English and German Lutheran, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Christian, Greek, Slavish, Italian and English Catholic denominations. They all have fine structures, have prosperous congregations and their pulpits are filled by educated Christian gentlemen, whose influence and work is always for good.

In her banking facilities Charleroi is well favored. She has three financial institutions, which rank among the soundest in the State and are noted for their care-

ful and conservative management, their liberality and their abundant resources.

She has many fine buildings and business blocks, prominent among them the handsome Masonic Temple. She also has many elegant residences which are the pride of her citizens.

Charleroi has a fine opera house, where all the best attractions on the road are booked, and which is fitted with every convenience. She also has one of the finest roller skating rinks in this section.

She is one of the important distributing centers for lumber and has two immense yards, which are potential factors in her commercial wealth. Among her large industries are the manufacture of plate and bottle glass and shovels.

Charleroi is the headquarters of the Monongahela Valley Labor Council and is the home of a number of the strongest organizations of organized labor in this section.

She has six fine hotels and a number of well kept restaurants.

Much has already been said about the Magic City, Charleroi. No better name could have been given to a city which sprang into prominence financially and industrially in a day. Though it is but a few years since the first lot sale was conducted and the first buildings erected near the river front, the town is now a growing and prosperous municipality of approximately 15,000 population.

The population of Charleroi in 1900 was 5,930. In 1905 the population of the borough proper was estimated at 8,271.

The number of voters in the borough in 1904 was 1,434; in 1908 it was 1,598. The borough tax for 1908 was 10 mills; \$45,688.82 was collected and \$7,090.80 expended. There are 1,969 taxables in the borough. The real estate value of Charleroi is \$2,989,025; personal property value, \$193,905.

For several years it has not cost Charleroi one cent for the administration of the office of treasurer for both the borough and school district. This has been performed by the banks here, among which the office is rotated each year. When this system was installed there was keen competition among the three banks for the privilege of acting as borough and school treasurer, and to a certain degree the election of councilmen and school directors was made an issue at the local elections. In order to avoid factional fights the council and school board adopted the plan of rotating the office in order each year, and the plan has worked well, thereby effecting a saving of \$5,000 or more to the borough during the official term of a treasurer.

The Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, an affiliated line of the Pennsylvania, the world's greatest

railroad, passes directly through the city, while the Pittsburg and Lake Erie traverses the opposite side of the Monongahela River, but affording shipping facilities from Charleroi to any point on the great Erie system or its outlets. To both these great railroads, and the river, is due to a great extent the remarkable industrial growth and ever-increasing manufacturing development of Charleroi.

Probably the most important event of the year 1907 to the Monongahela Valley was the growth of the trolley systems which connect the many towns and make practically one big city of them. During 1907 the link has been completed that connects Charleroi and Monessen, Westmoreland County, and when Donora is brought into direct communication with the other valley towns the chain will be complete. The lines which have just been opened are up-to-date in every particular and are operated on correct principles.

The new \$320,000 bridge, crossing the Monongahela River at North Charleroi, has made possible this development. Heretofore the only means of crossing the river was by bridge at Speers, or by ferrying, both means being disagreeable in rough weather and consuming much time also. The new bridge is provided with two tracks and affords direct trolley communication between practically every town in the valley with the exception of Donora. The Westside Electric Railway is now operating a regular schedule over the bridge, and by this line direct connections are made between the trolley lines of the west and east side of the river. The Westside line runs from Charleroi to the eastern end of the bridge where the tracks of the Webster, Monessen, Belle Vernon and Fayette City Company, composed of the same capitalists, are used. Cars are run direct to Monessen and to Arnold City through Belle Vernon, Arnold City being two miles beyond Belle Vernon. On the Washington County side of the river, Monessen and Belle Vernon people make connections with the Charleroi division of the Pittsburg Railways Company which operates cars between Charleroi and Pittsburg on a half-hourly schedule. Local cars are also run to Roscoe, seven miles south of Charleroi, and as Monongahela is on the Pittsburg line a complete network joins these towns.

The developments west of Charleroi in this county will in time come to be a benefit to the valley, if present plans materialize. It has long been the dream of capitalists to extend the Westside Electric Street Railway, now operating between Charleroi and Monessen, to Ellsworth and Bentleyville. It is bound to come in time, for the immense coal developments in that region make it imperative that some communication be established between these towns. The surveys have been completed for some time for this extension and numerous plans have also been on foot by capitalists of Monongahela

to establish trolley connections between that city and the Ellsworth region. All these developments are yet in their infancy and when the future brings about their accomplishment there is no doubt about the greatness of the big industries that are sure to materialize. Altogether it is an alluring spectacle.

During the year 1907 the Charleroi Telephone Company was successfully organized, and a system is now in operation in that city. The new company is capitalized at \$50,000, and although service has been supplied for but a few weeks, about 70 subscribers have taken advantage of it. The service is made possible by a modern plant which cost \$35,000 to install. This includes an up-to-date central office, where the central energy system is used, and the cables are all placed underground, the company's lines covering 14 blocks. H. L. Lamb is treasurer of these companies and is general manager of the whole.

The promoters intend to eventually add Monongahela and Donora to the system by the organization of similar companies, and plans are now progressing on a line from Charleroi to Washington, by which direct connections can be made with the county seat. The plans will be carried out as soon as possible. The company now gives service to Pittsburg by connections with the P. & A. 'phone in that city. The Bell Telephone is also used at Charleroi.

The gas company of Charleroi, while a separate organization, was controlled by the same interests, until it was sold out to the Greensboro Gas Company. The water company, another organization, had the same course for its financial support for projectment. The electric light company, still another organization, secured its capital from nearly the same financiers. Its birth followed closely on the heels of the advent of the first company. It was called the Charleroi Electric Power Company.

As the town increased in population, the needs of more electrical power was manifest and to economize the cost of generating the electrical currents the company changed its personnel who named the new concern the Monongahela Valley Electric Company. The merging occurred in 1897 and since that time it has developed into a large affair. It now supplies electricity for the street railway line, which operates cars between Lock No. 4 and Fayette City; furnishes power to illuminate Monessen with arc lights and incandescents; gives similar quantities of electricity to Belle Vernon, Fayette City and California, besides liberally supplying the demands of Charleroi.

The Charleroi Water Company expects soon to build a filtration plant; another public service corporation is the Western Union Telegraph Company. The Adams Express Company has offices at Charleroi.

SCHOOLS.

The borough was organized in June, 1892, and in October of the same year the public schools were formally organized by Prof. J. A. Snodgrass. The township supplied a school prior to this time, but Prof. Snodgrass organized the first graded school.

As soon as the schools were organized, a building was erected at Fifth and Meadow Streets. It was built of brick and contained eight rooms. The population increased to such an extent that in 1896 an annex was built to it. The population still increased and in 1898 another school was built at Ninth Street and McKean Avenue. This school has 11 rooms besides the offices, lecture room and several small rooms used for various purposes.

The borough has built four school buildings at an expense of over \$90,000, some costing as high as \$25,000 each.

There were in 1908 in Charleroi, schools, 35; teachers, 40, (males 5, females 35); enrollment of pupils, 1,788; average number of months taught, 5; average salary of teachers per month, males \$97.66, females \$54.73; cost of each pupil per month, \$1.68; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 9; estimated value of school property, \$230,000.

Fire Department—The credit of the department, to a great extent, belongs to the efforts of Joseph S. Elliott, whose energy and adaptability has won for him the friendship of the entire department.

The municipality has furnished the company with gum coats, hats and boots. The apparatus is in first-class condition, while the water supply is adequate to enable the department to cope with the most disastrous conflagration. The city has a splendid team of horses for use in the hook and ladder truck.

The Daily Mail is a daily newspaper, owned and published by the Mail Publishing Company, of which T. P. Sloan is editor and manager. It was established in 1900 by W. H. and Robert Cramer. The former was its editor and manager until last February, when he sold his interests to the present company and retired.

T. P. Sloan purchased an interest in the Mail in 1902. At that time he was serving as county commissioner, having been elected to that office on the Democratic ticket three years previously. At the expiration of his term he became actively associated with the Mail, and a short time afterward secured the control and management of the establishment. The paper is independent Republican in politics and a member of the Monongahela Valley Press Association. The Charleroi Mirror is also published by the Mail Publishing Company. Both papers have a circulation of 1,500.

L'Union Des Travailleurs is a French newspaper established at Charleroi in 1900, and now has a circulation of 2,000.

For the year 1908 Charleroi ranked second in Washington County according to bank deposits and postoffice receipts.

First National Bank of Charleroi—The First National Bank was organized in 1891, with a capital of \$50,000. Its incorporators were J. W. Moore, W. D. Hartupée, James S. McKean, A. M. Sloan and James K. Clark. The late Col. J. W. Moore, one of the incorporators, was its first president.

This bank was the first financial institution to be started in the town. The First National Bank building was the first brick building erected in Charleroi, and stands where 18 years ago was a cornfield on the farm of Robert McKean. The building cost \$20,000.

The development of the bank's business has been remarkable. It is plainly shown by the fact that the bank's deposits for the first year were \$54,000, while in 1908 they were \$671,603.49. Over 100 per cent has been given out in dividends to the original stockholders since the organization.

The president of this bank is J. K. Tener, representative to Congress from Washington County; vice president, S. A. Walton, and R. N. Rush, cashier.

Bank of Charleroi—The Bank of Charleroi was organized January 24, 1894, with a capital stock of \$75,000. Figures show plainly how steadily and rapidly the bank has grown. In the first eight years the bank earned \$178,124.28, which amount was equal to 237.49 per cent on the capital stock, or on an average of 29.68 per cent for each year. It had paid in dividends \$18,750. In 1908 this bank gave out the highest percentage of dividends of any State Bank or Trust Company in Washington County, to wit, 10 per cent.

The president is T. L. Daly; vice president, J. C. McKean; cashier, Kerfoot W. Daly, and assistant cashier, Samuel C. Todd.

The Charleroi Savings and Trust Company dates back to 1901, when the company was organized with a capital stock of \$125,000. Since then it has built for itself a home costing in the neighborhood of \$50,000, which was opened to the public January 31, 1903. It is located at the southeast corner of Fallowfield Avenue and Fifth Street and its architectural beauty adds very materially to the charm of the busy life of the Magic City.

Though the youngest bank in Charleroi, the company is in a rich and flourishing condition. Its resources in 1908 were \$476,306.40.

The officers are George A. Mabeth, president; Jesse

K. Johnston, vice president; Joseph Underwood, second vice president; J. K. Tener, secretary and treasurer, and E. W. Hastings, assistant secretary and treasurer.

Charleroi has six comfortably furnished and commodiously appointed hotels. One of the first of these hostleries to be opened was the Hotel Monier, erected in 1899. The other hotels are Hotel Arthur, Hotel Charleroi, Hotel Walfred, Myford Hotel and The Wilbur.

There are six retail and one wholesale liquor establishments in Charleroi.

The first hotel, Hotel Redd, was built out in the field several squares up the river from the center of the present town. It was the evening gathering place of the newly arrived glass workers and all the other newly arriving men, its bar counter being each night lined with men often three rows deep.

INDUSTRIES.

Charleroi is at present the natural center of the circle whose richness is as yet hardly sampled. Washington County is supplying the greatest part of that circle's richness, and the immense tracts of coal land bordering on the river and extending back into the country bid fair to yield their ever-increasing harvest of black diamonds for years to come. The thick, rich vein of Pittsburg coal which lies west of Charleroi is practically untouched. South of the Magic City, in the region of the Vesta and California mines, the vein is being rapidly worked out along the river, and in the same manner on the north the mines in the region of Monongahela are taking out thousands of tons. These mines, however, are taking away only the borders of the area west of Charleroi which some day will be brought into prominence. The only outlet for this is that small river frontage directly at Charleroi, practically within the borough limits.

The town lies right in the heart of the great bituminous coal belt, with an abundance of natural gas as additional fuel.

About 20 years ago capitalists began to locate iron mills and glass factories along the edge of the Monongahela River at this point. This brought large crowds of skilled and well-to-do workmen and a city began to spring up in a community that was before but sparsely populated.

Since its organization up to May, 1903, it has paid out in cash and values over \$100,000 as bonus for manufacturers to locate their industries in Charleroi.

The Charleroi Chamber of Commerce, organized during 1902, has as its object the promotion of trade of Charleroi; to add to their business enterprises by en-

couraging manufacturers to locate here; the fostering of mercantile and manufacturing industries already established, and generally, through united effort, to advance the industrial mercantile and municipal welfare of Charleroi. The organization will give substantial assistance to worthy business enterprises where there is an imperative necessity to do so. It is not the intention of the Chamber of Commerce to give bonuses or cash donations to experimental enterprises.

Charleroi has developed into one of the leading shipping points in the Monongahela Valley. It is as a manufacturing city, that Charleroi takes precedence from a commercial standpoint, possessing as she does, some of the largest industrial plants of their kind in the world, and the city's importance in the world of transportation is being enhanced from year to year. At all hours of the day and night traffic by rail and water continues, trains and boats, laden with manufactured goods, leaving the city bound to many points, near and remote, their destinations being inland, lake and sea-board.

The payroll of the factories of Charleroi is very heavy. The figures we quote below are approximately correct and are based on the number of men employed in the various plants and the average wage of the employes:

Macbeth-Evans Chimney Works.....	\$ 45,000
Pittsburg Plate Glass Co.....	30,000
Hamilton Bottle Works.....	25,000
Hussey, Binns & Co., shovel works.....	6,000
Charleroi Coal Works.....	15,000
Henderson Coal Co.....	6,000
Charleroi Lumber Co.....	10,000
Walton Lumber Co.....	3,000
Charleroi Brewing Co.....	2,000
Charleroi Brick Works.....	1,500
Government Machine Shop.....	3,500
Government employes.....	1,000
Other contractors and builders.....	17,000
Total	\$170,000

The figures given above apply wholly to the industries proper of Charleroi.

Charleroi is pre-eminently a glass manufacturing town. Though there are a number of other industries, the dominant factor in the town's prosperity is the production of her glass houses. Chief among these is the great plant of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company, the enterprise which created and gave growth to the magic city.

The first industry to locate in the town, the magnet which first drew together from all parts of the country the skilled and unskilled workmen, was the Charleroi Plate Glass Company. This gave employment to sufficient men to give Charleroi an envious population. It was through Mr. McKean's influence that this company located in Charleroi.

In 1896 germs of the consolidation of capital mani-

festated itself in this company and it was merged with other companies and called the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company. Following this industry were several similar corporations.

This factory is one of the leading industrial features of Charleroi, or of Washington County for that matter. It employs about 1,000 men and being well treated, they get along with their employers in the most harmonious way.

The plant turns out the famous Carrara glass. This glass is beautiful and of a high standard, and has become famous throughout the country. Mirror plate and plate glass of the regular and best kinds are produced at the factory. The fact is admitted all over the country that the products of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company are at the top of the list.

R. M. Stillwell is superintendent of the factory. He is a highly esteemed official and is most certainly an able one. He formerly had charge of the company's Tarentum plant and made quite a flattering record there. He is popular with the employes.

Macbeth-Evans Chimney Factory—In 1894 the George A. Macbeth Glass Company located in Charleroi.

The Macbeth-Evans Glass Company has made extensive additions to its large plant, and is now operating with a weekly payroll of over \$12,000, employing about 1,300 men.

The Macbeth-Evans Chimney Works, the largest factory of the kind in the world, gives employment to hundreds of men, boys and girls. This is a magnificent plant, whose equipment is unexcelled and particularly as regards its sanitation. From a paper published in 1898 we take the following:

“Although the labor unions have gained a strong foothold in the valley, there is one big plant that has had enough and runs a non-union plant, and successfully, too. This is the big Macbeth-Evans chimney factory at Charleroi, where it will be remembered a great deal of controversy was aroused three years ago over the change from union to non-union operation. Considerable talk was aroused the latter part of 1907 by the statement that the Macbeth plant would start up under union rules the first of the year, after the annual shut-down of two weeks for stock taking. An item stating this fact was published in a Marion, Ind., paper, the company having one of its plants at that place, and the report naturally caused a great deal of comment among labor circles.

“The management has emphatically denied this, however, and the plant will continue to run as heretofore. Thomas Evans, of the firm, made the statement that no such proposition had been made by the glassworkers' union, nor had the company made overtures to the union. The plant has been working steadily and peaceably for

the past three years, and as the men employed are all good workmen and their work entirely satisfactory to the company there is no immediate prospect of any change being made. The plants will without doubt be conducted in the future as they have in the past.”

Hamilton Bottle Works—Another important industry is the Hamilton Bottle Works. This is one of the most complete and up-to-date plants in the manufacture of flint bottles of all descriptions in the country, and gives employment to a large number of skilled workmen and boys. The plant has greatly enlarged its capacity and has a payroll of \$5,000 per week.

Charleroi Brick Works—One of the most important of Charleroi's industries is the making of bricks. Underlying a large area of territory, adjacent to the city are many fine deposits of clay adapted to brick manufacture, and these have been taken advantage of to an extent that guarantees to builders and contractors an almost unlimited supply of this necessary building commodity. A majority of manufacturing buildings and dwelling houses in Monongahela Valley are built of bricks and the material for a large number of these were furnished by the Charleroi Brick Works. This company was organized March 23, 1899, and purchased the interests of McKean Bros., J. P. Grant and others. The output of the plant is from 25,000 to 30,000 brick daily. The vein of clay from which the works draw is over a 25 feet layer.

The Methodist Episcopal Church had its inception in Library Hall, Lock No. 4, under the care of Rev. W. E. Cummings, the pastor of the Venetia circuit, of which the Charleroi appointment became a part. At first the congregation was only a handful, but by degrees it grew until now it ranks among the largest in the Monongahela Valley. It was during the pastorate of Rev. Cummings that the site on which the church now stands was secured.

Rev. W. E. Cummings was succeeded by Rev. R. E. Mansell, D. D., under whose care the edifice now located on Sixth street was erected. The appointment then being made to sever from the Venetia circuit it was made a station and Rev. N. J. Jiles was appointed pastor. During his time a parsonage was erected and additional work done to the church. The additions cost \$3,000.

The present handsome brick church building was erected in 1907 at a cost of \$20,000. The membership of the congregation is 375 and the pastor, Rev. A. M. Doak.

St. James A. M. E. Church—Its inception started in 1891 and since that time has grown wonderfully considering the number of colored people residing in the city.

During 1891 Mrs. Rosa Strauthers and a few others,

feeling the necessity for a place of worship to be especially their own, came together in a worshipping band and began holding meetings from house to house. The interest increased until the congregation felt the necessity of some one to preach to them. It decided to send for Rev. Peter Bowman, of Monongahela. He responded to the invitation and the first services were held at Charleroi, March 7, 1892, in a hall on Washington Avenue, occupied by various other church congregations.

On October 2, 1902, the congregation was favored by the presence of Rev. W. G. Ralph and Rev. W. H. Palmer, D. D., M. D. After the sermon the formal organization of the church was effected according to discipline. Since that time the church has prospered wonderfully. The present membership is 46.

First Baptist Church—In September, 1902, while Rev. Maynard R. Thompson, a pastor at Jermyn, Pa., was spending his vacation in this section, he was providentially led to visit Charleroi. Becoming interested in the Baptist cause here, which up to that time had been sadly neglected, he called a few of the Baptist people together for Sabbath services on October 5. The outcome of those two meetings, was the organization of a mission, with about 20 members. Rev. Thompson returned immediately to his church in the east. The mission continued regular Sunday afternoon services, inviting Rev. Trick, of Monongahela City, Rev. Hallowell, of Monessen, and others to come and preach. The faithful labors of these men greatly encouraged the hearts of the people. About November 1, Rev. Thompson offered to return and take charge of the work. The people having voted unanimously to receive him, he came with his family December 2, 1902, and took up the work as pastor.

Soon afterward, in 1903, the congregation was organized. Since then a church has been built. The present pastor is Rev. J. H. Palmer. The number of members in the congregation is 85.

Slavish Roman Catholic Church—The Slavish Roman Catholic Church had its beginning with the organization of the St. Andreas Society which was organized about 14 years ago.

This society from which emanated the church was organized by a number of Slavish people. For several years the members occupied a hall. The society grew until it was compelled to secure the use of the Mountsier Hall. In January, 1903, the society had increased to such proportions that it was deemed advisable to organize a congregation, which was given the name, Slavish Roman Catholic Church. Since its organization it has purchased a piece of ground corner Tenth and Fallowfield Avenue on which was erected in 1902 a \$20,000 edifice, which is one of the largest and finest in the city.

Rev. Alexander Kovach, of Austria-Hungary, was

called to the pastorate of the church, and he accepted, coming to this country for the sole purpose of taking charge of the new congregation. The church is a brick and frame structure and has two stories. The first story is the lecture room and the second floor the church proper.

Since Rev. Mr. Kovach the following rectors have served the congregation: Revs. M. Pekar, John Hodye, John Gay, John Uhlarik, Francis Polivka.

Since the Slavish Roman Catholic Church was organized four other foreign churches have sprung up—the St. Jerome's Roman Catholic on the corner of Seventh and Washington Avenues, Rev. William D. Fries, rector; the Russian Orthodox, corner of Lookout and Eleventh Avenues, Rev. J. Seehinsky, rector; the Slovak Lutheran, 713 Lincoln Avenue, Rev. Andrew O'Leavsky, pastor, and the Holy Ghost Greek Catholic, corner Ninth and Meadow Avenues, Rev. Emil Seregely, rector.

Charleroi is represented by the following secret orders and societies:

Knights of Pythias, Knights of Columbus, Royal Arcanum, Independent Order Odd Fellows, Free and Accepted Masons, Patriotic Sons of America, Jr. Order United American Mechanics, B. P. Order of Elks, Knights of Malta, Knights Templar, Fraternal Order Eagles, Odd Fellow Encampment, Ancient Order Hibernians, Protective Home Circle, Tribe of Ben Hnr, Maccabees of the World, Ladies of Maccabees of the World, Daughters of Rebecca, Catholic Mutual Benefit Association and Turn Verein.

The Charleroi Cemetery is at the end of Lincoln Avenue extension southwest of the borough.

The Charleroi Lumber Company is incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania, capital stock \$50,000, and is successor to C. F. Thompson & Co., who were Charleroi's pioneer lumber dealers and builders. The present owners of the yards and planing mill succeeded to the business in 1898. This company's employees range in number from 150 to 200 men and boys, but mostly mechanics who command high wages. The reputation of the Charleroi Lumber Company is not alone local, but extensive orders are received and filled all over the Monongahela Valley. In Charleroi this company has built the Bank of Charleroi, School Building No. 2, Monier Hotel, Gelb Hotel, additions to the Macbeth-Evans Company plant, to Charleroi Brewery and other works of like character. Their specialty is company houses and mine work.

Hussey-Binnes Shovel Factory—The Hussey-Binnes & Company, Ltd., a shovel manufacturing firm, was located in Pittsburg, and through Mr. McKean's influence it was transferred to Charleroi. Recently this firm shipped a large consignment of their product to the Panama Canal

This company employs to a large extent only skilled workmen.

The Charleroi Coal Company is doing an extensive business and has found it necessary to enlarge its mechanical department.

Among the other business concerns are the Walton Lumber Company, Charleroi Brewing Company and the William R. McKean Greenhouses.

The Tubbs Business College—Among local enterprises of a public character the Tubbs Business College occupies a position which in view of its successful operation, and the efficient character of the service it renders, entitles it to a high public estimation. Prof. D. C. Tubbs is assisted by an able corps of teachers.

CHURCHES.

The First Presbyterian Church of Charleroi was organized March 5, 1891, with nineteen charter members. The first pastor was the Rev. S. F. Farmer, D. D., who began his labors in the church January, 1892, leaving the field about November 1, 1894. The Rev. Charles E. Edwards, was second pastor. Mr. Edwards came to the church in October, 1895, and left in April, 1897. Rev. G. W. Snodgrass, began his labors here May 1, 1898. This congregation has always been a strong one. The present membership is 244 and pastor Rev. Morvin Custer.

Washington Avenue Presbyterian Church—A Cumberland Presbyterian Church, which occupied a cozy little home on Crest avenue, was organized March 15, 1891, with a membership of eighteen. Rev. J. W. McKay effected the organization of the Allen Building, corner of Second street and McKean avenue. A church edifice was built in 1893, and dedicated the same year. Rev. James Hamilton was the first regular pastor. Previous to his pastorate a number of supplies had preached to the congregation.

In 1906 the present handsome church was built at a cost of \$20,000. The congregation was changed recently from the Cumberland Presbyterian to the Presbyterian denomination. The present membership is 264 and pastor, Rev. George G. Kerr.

French Presbyterian Church—Charleroi has a large French population and among them not a few of the Protestant faith. During the years 1896 and 1897 the Rev. G. Charles, at that time pastor in charge of the French congregations of Tarentum, Pittsburg and McDonald, paid occasional visits to the town and held services for the French in the First Presbyterian Church on Fifth street; but it was only in 1898 that the French people were able to secure the services of a pastor to labor among them.

The Rev. J. E. Charles, Ph. D., the present pastor, came and took charge of the congregation in October,

1898, and under his acceptable ministrations there has been a substantial increase in membership and church interest. Religious services were held in the First Presbyterian church. The congregation was organized in 1904. The church building is situated on Crest avenue, and was purchased in 1906 from the Cumberland Presbyterians who worshipped in it for some years. The building is frame and will seat 300. The membership of the congregation is fifty-seven, and pastor, Rev. J. E. Charles.

First Christian Church—One of the most flourishing churches in Charleroi is the Christian Church, which owns a beautiful \$18,000 property on Fallowfield avenue. This church was organized October 13, 1890, at the residence of Theodore J. Allen, at Lock No. 4, with a membership of fourteen. Rev. A. C. Jobes, of Claysville, was instrumental in the organization, and was the first pastor. For a time after the organization of the society services were held at Library Hall, at Lock No. 4, until a brick structure was erected on Tenth street, in 1891. Here services were held until June, 1901, when the congregation moved into the handsome edifice it had erected on Fallowfield avenue. The present pastor is Rev. H. C. Boblitt. The membership is about 250.

Protestant Episcopal Church—The Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America is represented in Charleroi by St. Mary's Church on Sixth street and Lookout avenue. The history of the congregation begins almost with the town itself. What James S. McKean was to Charleroi, F. L. Bayley was to the "Little Church on the Hill."

On November 23, 1891, the Sunday School was formed with F. L. Bayley, superintendent, and Joseph Matthews, assistant superintendent. Dr. J. P. Norman, of Monongahela City, gave occasional clerical services.

The first service under a regularly appointed clergyman for Charleroi was held on October 30, 1898. Rev. Blacklock continued in charge until May 6, 1900, when he resigned.

Rev. G. R. Messiah was then appointed and he continued in the rectorship until February 23, 1902. Dr. Robert Hope, entered upon his duties on May 15, 1903. Rev. Percy L. Donaghay succeeded to the rectorship, and he in turn was followed by the present rector, Rev. L. W. Shey, in 1908. The church, a frame structure, was erected at a cost of \$5,000.

Christ Evangelical Lutheran—The Christ English Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Pittsburg Synod of the General Synod was organized September 22, 1901. A canvass of Charleroi for Lutherans was made by the missionary president of the synod in May, 1901, and a theological student, George M. Lauffer, of Gettysburg, Pa., was appointed to take charge of the work during the summer months. A Sunday School was organized

and a nucleus for a congregation was gathered together sufficiently large to enable the missionary president, Rev. L. J. McDowell, to effect an organization with a charter membership of thirty-one in the month of September.

H. M. Leach, A. M., of Arcadia, O., a graduate of Wittenberg College and Seminary, of Springfield, O., was called to be the first pastor of the congregation. The call was accepted and the pastor took charge of the work in December. Worship was held in the Masonic Building and in the Bank of Charlevoix Building. A location for a church was secured at the corner of Sixth street and Washington avenue. The three lots facing on the three streets, Lincoln, Washington and Sixth, affording the congregation an admirable site for a fine church edifice.

The corner stone of the church was laid in 1908. The building is built of native blue stone, trimmed with Indiana limestone. The church property, including parsonage adjoining, is valued at \$42,000. Rev. C. E. Frantz, the present pastor, succeeded Rev. Mr. Leach in 1907.

CLAYSVILLE.

The borough of Claysville stands in the midst of a rich farming and stock and wool raising district. It is situated on the old National Pike and on the B. & O. Railroad, eleven miles west of Washington, twenty-one miles east of Wheeling and six miles east of West Alexander.

The site of Claysville was originally included in the tract of land called "Superfine Bottom," warranted to Thomas Waller, February 25, 1785. At some time after the year 1800 John Purviance having gained possession of the land, the owner started a tavern. When the National Pike was projected through in 1817 John Purviance laid out the town and named it after the renowned statesman, Henry Clay. The first merchant was George Wilson, and first physician Dr. James Kerr.

The town continued to increase until it was incorporated a borough by act of Assembly, April 2, 1832.

In 1821, soon after the completion of the National Pike, James Sargent opened the tavern at Claysville, at the sign of the "Black Horse." Basil Brown kept one also as early as 1836. James Dennison was tavern keeper as early as 1840, as was also the widow Calahan, and among the other old tavern keepers were David Bell, John Walker, James Kelley, Stephen Conkling and John Mellree.

The valuation of real estate in Claysville amounts to \$365,170; personal property valuation, \$38,920; number of taxables, 330. The borough tax for 1908 was 4 mills, and \$1,422.07 was collected.

In 1850 the population of Claysville was 275, in 1860

it numbered 467, in 1890, 1,041, and in 1900, 856. The population of the borough and parts adjacent is 1,500.

The number of voters in 1904 was 251, and in 1908, 289.

The postal receipts at Claysville for 1908 were \$3,744.42. S. H. Jackson is the present postmaster.

Claysville has ten stores, three restaurants, two furniture dealers and undertakers, two livery stables, a carriage shop and six physicians—Drs. J. N. Sprowls, C. C. Cracroft, George Inglis, F. L. Knox, George Calder and D. M. Bell. D. M. Campsey is wholesale dealer in grain, feed and wool. W. A. Egan is proprietor of the Central Hotel. The Bell Hotel is under the management of Mr. Egan, and lodgers only are kept in it.

The tannery and distillery which were there as late as 1870 have disappeared as have also the familiar faces of the Rev. Alexander McCarroll, Hon. John Birch, F. C. Noble and others who were prominent for many years in the last half of the last century. F. C. Noble was a very heavy buyer and shipper of the first-class wool of this section.

These men, with Hon. Joseph R. McLain, Dr. George Inglis and others, were active in promoting good schools at Claysville. Among other honorable descendants they are now represented by the following sons: Samuel J. M. McCarroll, judge of courts, Harrisburg; T. F. Birch, a leading lawyer, of Washington, T. C. Noble, an influential attorney at Pittsburg and an instructor in the Law Department of the University of Pittsburg; William J. E. McLain, cashier of National Bank, Claysville; and Dr. W. D. Inglis, Columbus, Ohio.

The Claysville Cemetery east of town is very artistically laid out and kept in beautiful condition. The town also has a fire department. It is supplied with light and heat by the Taylorstown Natural Gas Co. The National and Bell telephones and Western Union telegraph are used at Claysville. During the past year the local telephone plant changed hands. J. T. Bebout, the owner and manager of the Claysville Telephone Company, sold his plant with exchanges here and in Taylorstown, to the National Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, for about \$10,000. Improvements have also been made at Taylorstown. This work was completed at an approximate cost of \$5,000, which gives the National Telephone Company an investment of about \$15,000 in Claysville and Taylorstown. It is now engaged in rebuilding its line from Claysville to Fargo, a distance of three miles. The company is making contracts for rural telephone lines which with the local lines will mean about 500 subscribers in the Claysville exchange.

The Claysville "Sentinel" was established November 21, 1878. The first editor was Horace B. Durant, Esq. This paper was prohibition in politics. Mr. Durant

moved his paper from Claysville to Washington at some subsequent date. The "Recorder" was started at Claysville in 1885, and was conducted in turn by Rev. J. R. Foulks, Wesley Allen and W. A. Irwin. The present editor is J. L. Melvin.

Claysville is well provided for in the way of good roads. The old National Pike passes through the borough, affording an outlet to Washington and West Alexander. A few years ago the county built three miles of Flinn road south of town, and during 1907 the State extended the road one mile to the pump station on the Wilson farm in East Finley Township. During 1908 the county resurfaced the three miles of Flinn road at a cost of about \$4,000 per mile. At present steps are being taken to have either the county or State improve the road to Burnsville, which would give about nine miles of good road. On the north side of town there are no improved roads. The supervisors of Donegal Township during the past two years have stoned about six miles of highway; one mile at Coon Island, two miles at West Alexander, and about three miles of the Claysville-Acheson Road, and the road leading to Dutch Fork.

In the matter of borough improvements, the paving of Wayne street is the most important. From Main street, the distance paved is 1,600 feet, and the width is twenty feet. The expense of paving is taken from the general tax, except that the curbing was paid for by the property holders. The street is paved with Porter-Shale hillside blocks. The sidewalks are of brick, sawed stone and concrete.

The town is provided with ample protection in case of fire. Water is pumped from a dam, now being improved, to a large tank. The pressure thus gained is sufficient to throw a stream of water over any building in town. Quite a few residents use the water from this tank in their homes.

Real estate is active in Claysville, many sales being made and substantial buildings erected.

The town is situated in one of the richest agricultural districts of the county, and is the shipping point for the productive country for miles around. To the north, as far as Dunsforth, Acheson, and even to the Bethany and Independence regions, the people go to Claysville as their principal town for marketing and buying. To the south and southwest the trade of all that region as far as Pleasant Grove, Burnsville, Stony Point and Good Intent, goes to Claysville. Even beyond these points there is much of the business that tends toward Claysville. On the east and west of the town the extent of territory is perhaps not quite so great. On the east is Taylorstown as a shipping point, while six miles west is West Alexander. The trade even in these directions is a considerable item to the merchants of the town.

Claysville is the only point between Wheeling and Washington where any live stock is shipped, as it is centrally located for East and West Finley, Donegal, Buffalo and portions of others townships. Scarcely a week passes in which there is not from one to five cars of live stock shipped to the markets. There are a number of stock dealers in this section who are always on the lookout for the stock as soon as it is ready for market. They pay the highest prices for it, so the farmers find that it does not pay to ship their own stock, as was a practice a few years ago.

The town possesses one store, that of George B. Sprowls, which during 1908 did a business of about \$107,000. Mr. Sprowls has been in the wholesale and retail hardware business for eighteen years, and each year has seen an increase over the preceding one. Goods are shipped from this store to such points as Cameron, Moundsville, East Liverpool, Washington, Greensburg, Waynesburg and Wyland. The stock is stored in nine different buildings, and still there is not sufficient room. Beside the regular local freight received in 1908, there were eighty solid carloads of freight received. D. W. Rasel, the other hardware merchant, also does a remarkable business, having recently completed a large three-story wareroom in addition to the regular storeroom.

Claysville Flour Mill—This mill draws its wheat and other grain from a wide territory, and thus brings to the merchants of the town considerable trade which is due to the mill alone. The flour mill has a capacity of about one hundred and twenty-five barrels of flour per day.

Three brands of flour are manufactured at this mill—Stewart's Best, Success and Bakers' Delight, all of which are superior brands of flour. This flour is shipped to Wheeling and points beyond, to Washington merchants and intermediate places. In addition to the grain received from the farmers in the nearby districts it is found necessary to ship in large quantities of grain of all kinds. The mill has a good trade in all feed departments, and is an important industry to the town. The roller process mill was built in 1881 by W. H. Stewart. After his death it was operated by his family. But it is now in the hands of J. D. Trussell, receiver.

Reed & Snee Greenhouses—A plant which has been completed but a short time is the greenhouse of Reed & Snee. Their hot houses now cover four building lots of ordinary size, and this is but the start of what they expect to do. They have supplied the local merchants and Washington dealers with lettuce of a superior quality, and will be prepared in a short time to furnish vegetable plants as well as carnations and bedding plants. Their establishment is heated by hot water and is a well-equipped plant for its size.

The Granite and Marble Works of Simon White &

Sons are widely known throughout western Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Five generations of Whites have carried on this business in Claysville with continuous success and the firm today has one of the most complete establishments of its kind in this part of the country. Seventeen men receive steady employment here and the works are never known to be idle. The finest kind of monumental work is done by the firm. Machinery of the most modern kind is installed and the most skilled workers are employed and everything from the first cutting of the rough stone to the final finish of the most elaborate monuments is done right at the works. The head offices of the firm are at Wheeling, W. Va.

Oliver Martin established his planing mill in 1883, and has been in the business ever since. About the same year R. G. Porter also started a planing mill. The mill passed into the hands of the present owner, F. J. Egan, in 1901.

These mills furnish lumber, sash, doors, blinds, brick, sand, moulding and turned wood and have had a great part in building up the town.

Penn Bridge Company—Just a short distance west of Claysville, on what was once the Neely Wright farm, is located the town's only industrial plant, the Penn Bridge works. The mill employs about seventy-five men, and consists of a toundry, machine shop and the bridge works proper. Much of the work turned out by the mill in the past year has been government work. This consisted chiefly of locks for the Cumberland and Ohio Rivers. The estimated weight of the five locks for the Cumberland River was 240,000 pounds each.

During the past year in addition to the government work done, there have been shipped 480,000 pounds of material to Mare Island, San Francisco. The material was furnished for a large building for the Barney & Smith Car Company at Dayton, Ohio. In this contract were 800,000 pounds of material. Material for swing bridges was also furnished for the Atlantic City and Ocean City Railway Company at Atlantic City. The main office and plant of the Penn Bridge Company is at Beaver, where about 350 men are employed. The castings used for both plants are made at the local plant. The yearly pay-roll is about \$45,000. Of this amount nearly all is left in the town with local merchants and the home bank.

This plant was formerly known as the South Pittsburg Iron Works and was built in 1903. It includes five acres of ground and a plan of lots was laid out adjoining by the Donegal Land Company, and called South Pittsburg. The plant was afterwards purchased by the Penn Bridge Company.

The National Bank of Claysville was established in 1890. This is one of the strong banks of Washington County, it being sixth in order of the National Banks

of the County in regard to its surplus and profits and deposits. Its capital is \$50,000, surplus and profits, \$133,000, and deposits \$700,000. The officers of the bank are J. R. McLain, president; D. M. Campsey, vice-president, and W. J. E. McLain, cashier.

The Farmers' National Bank of Claysville was organized January 2, 1909, with a capital of \$50,000. D. W. Rasel is president; J. T. Carter, vice-president, and Burns Darsie, cashier.

This is not the first time Claysville has had two banks. The First National Bank of Claysville organized in April, 1890, with \$50,000 capital stock. It paid \$11,000 in dividends including \$2,000 paid in 1903, but went into the hands of a receiver the next year and never resumed business.

In 1817-18 a schoolhouse was built in Claysville by public subscription. In 1858 Claysville became a separate school district and a schoolhouse was erected in 1860-61. There were two schools here in 1870 with ninety-two scholars. The cost of tuition of each pupil per month was \$0.72. Since then a large brick and frame school building has been erected. In 1908 there were seven schools with 283 scholars, and average cost of tuition per month of \$2.40. There were two male and six female teachers employed, the former receiving an average salary per month of \$82.50, and the latter, \$55.83. The school tax was 8.25 mills and school was in session eight months.

The Presbyterian congregation of Claysville was organized September 20, 1820. A frame church was built in 1820 which was replaced by a brick church in 1830 at a cost of \$3,000. The present modern structure was erected in 1904 at a cost of \$25,000. It is constructed of vitrified brick, and is fitted up with all modern conveniences. The congregation also owns a parsonage. Rev. Frank Fish has been pastor since 1886. The present membership is 318.

United Presbyterian Church of Claysville, formerly called South Buffalo—This congregation was transferred from South Buffalo in Buffalo Township in the year 1887 and the present brick church building erected at Claysville. Alexander McLachlan has served as pastor ever since the congregation moved to Claysville and also prior to that time while at South Buffalo on the former location some two miles east of Claysville. The membership at present is 173.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Claysville was organized prior to the year 1830. Before this time the congregation held services in the same church as the Presbyterians. The first separate house of worship of the Methodist congregation was a small brick structure built in 1830. This having become too small, a frame building was afterwards built, in 1858. The present

house of worship was begun in 1908. It is a pressed brick structure with modern conveniences and cost \$12,000. The membership of the congregation is about 150. Rev. T. Morgan Dunkle is pastor.

Baptist Church—The Baptist congregation of Claysville was organized at Buffalo Village in 1861 by a few members of the Pleasant Grove Baptist congregation. The first house of worship was a frame structure, now used as a dwelling. The congregation removed to Claysville August 23, 1886, and for a time conducted services in a hall. The present house of worship, a frame structure was erected at a cost of \$5,000. Since the removal of the congregation to Claysville the following pastors have ministered: Revs. J. T. Bradford, S. L. Parcell, J. L. McIlvaine, J. F. Franks, J. A. Simpson, J. B. Abbott, W. L. Richardson. The membership is 100.

Christian Church of Claysville—About the year 1907, a Christian congregation having held meetings for some time, purchased the frame church of the United Brethren. The United Brethren congregation disbanded at this time. The present membership of the Christian congregation is 100 and the pastor John Mullady.

Catholic Church of Claysville—In 1821 a Catholic Church was built on the National Pike about three miles east of West Alexander. This was called the St. James' Chapel and was constructed of wood. It was tended during its early years by Father Magnire, Father Rafferty, Father Horner, Bishop Kenrick, Father Gallagher and P. Duffy. A new brick church was built about 1848. In 1873 the congregation was transferred to Claysville for the convenience of its members and a brick church was built in that town. This church was dedicated under the name of the Church of the Sacred Heart. The congregation at present is a mission station of the Church of Immaculate Conception of Washington, and is composed of about thirteen families, or about sixty people.

Claysville Lodge, No. 447, F. & A. M., was instituted in 1869. The lodge was disbanded about the year 1882. But the charter was reissued about 1892. The lodge has a membership of seventy-five.

Hopewell Lodge, No. 504, I. O. O. F., was instituted in 1872. It has a membership of sixty-three.

Claysville Lodge, K. of P., was organized in 1886 with thirty-three members. Present membership, sixty-one.

Claysville has another lodge, K. of R. and S.

The Anderson Johns Post, G. A. R., is located here.

COAL CENTER.

Coal Center, as the name implies, derives its support from the coal mines of which it is the center. Coal mining was commenced on a small scale at Coal Center in 1820. This was one of the first commercial mines in the county.

Coal Center is situated on the Monongahela River a half mile northwest of California, twenty-four miles southeast of Washington and forty-nine and three-tenths miles from Pittsburg. On December 16, 1784, the tract of land called "Ararat" was surveyed and conveyed to Robert Jackman by Nathan Lynn, to whom it had originally been granted. This tract was along the Monongahela River north of the mouth of Pike Run, where Coal Center now stands. Robert, the son of Robert Jackman, Sr., inherited this land and laid out and named the town Greenfield in 1814. Greenfield was incorporated a borough by Legislature, April 9, 1834. In 1874 the limits of Greenfield Borough were extended. The name of the borough was changed to Coal Center in January, 1883, and the limits again extended in 1886.

The history of Coal Center antedates somewhat that of California. Side by side, however, the two towns have progressed in the path of prosperity, sharing alike the struggles which they overcame and the endeavors toward material advancement which have been crowned with success. They are situated similarly, are dependent somewhat on the same industries for their physical well being—the success of one town being shared willingly with the other. In a topographical sense Coal Center has been handicapped, and to an extent which has retarded her growth, the enormous hill which rises to the west restricting the erection of new buildings, which have been needed from time to time. The first enterprise in the new village was an institution called the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Commercial Store," organized on a co-operative basis, with the purpose of affording a ready market for the produce of farmers, and sales were made to members and others at a small profit to the company. This concern, however, was short lived.

John Carr then started a general store. He it was who had the honor of erecting the first house. Greenfield was at one time the center of a large distilling business and cooperage was extensively carried on.

The Jackmans built many mills in this section and the old Jackman flouring mill at Coal Center is now owned by J. R. and A. J. Gregg. The present building was erected by James Ailey.

The present real estate value of Coal Center Borough is \$180,905; personal property, \$17,855. There are 165 taxables in the borough. The town is one of the few on the Monongahela River without a saloon.

In 1850 Greenfield had a population of 380, and in 1870, 465. In 1890 Coal Center had 569 inhabitants, in 1900, 742, and in 1905 the population was estimated at 788. The present population is about the same as in 1905. The number of voters in 1850 was 62; in 1904, 178, and in 1908, 127.

The Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railway was built through Coal Center in 1881.

The Jutte Coal Company (now owned by the Hector Coke Company) has made surveys of a new route from Coal Center, to their immense coal field east of Beallsville, in East and West Pike Run Townships.

Several large stone abutments stand on either side of the river at Coal Center, and one formerly stood in the middle of the river but was removed. They were constructed in 1884 for the railroad bridge of the O. & B. Short Line Railroad, but the bridge was never built. This railroad was planned to connect Washington and Couellsville, and was to connect with the B. & O. at the former place. The survey decreased the distance by rail between Wheeling and Connellsville by ninety miles. The road was projected by the B. & O. Railroad Company and most of the grading was done, when an agreement was made with the Pennsylvania Railroad whereby the new road was abandoned.

The Coal Center Electric Railway is projected to run from the schoolhouse in Scenery Hill to Coal Center with the greater part of the route along the National Pike.

The Centerville Street Railway is expected soon to connect California, Coal Center and Centerville. Surveys have been made for both these electric roads.

The public service corporations of the borough are the American Telegraph, the Bell Telephone, the Union Telephone and the Greensboro Gas companies.

The State Bank of Coal Center was organized in 1904. This bank closed its doors at the end of the year 1908 for the examination of the affairs of the institution caused by certain transactions of its cashier and others.

The postoffice at Coal Center is a presidential office, the receipts of 1908 being \$2,106.50. The postmaster is J. M. Smith.

In 1850 Greenfield Borough had one school with 115 scholars. In 1870 it had two schools in one large schoolhouse and 107 scholars. The average cost of each pupil per month was \$0.72. Coal Center in 1908 had three schools, male teachers, 1; female teachers, 2; enrollment, 145; average number of months taught, 7; average salary of teachers per month, male \$60.00, female \$50.00; cost of each pupil per month, \$1.54; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 6; estimated value of school property, \$4,000.

The Coal Center Methodist Episcopal Church is one of the oldest church organizations in the upper Monongahela Valley. The records show a Methodist class formed as far back as 1822. In that year, Greenfield Church, as it was called, is credited with the fabulous sum of \$1¼ cents on the circuit preacher's salary.

The original deed for the church property now filed with the church records was made on December 1, 1836, by John Springer and wife.

The circuit on which the Coal Center Church then was consisted of Beallsville, Centerville, Hillsboro, Taylor's, Frew's, Howe's, Jones Chapel and Greenfield. W. J. Law is the present pastor. The membership is 216.

Presbyterian Church of Coal Center—A Cumberland Presbyterian congregation was organized on March 28, 1836, by Rev. Samuel Sparks. In April of the same year Andrew Gregg, Josiah Wagoner and John Shepherd were elected and ordained ruling elders. For some time this newly formed congregation worshipped in an old distillery. Money to build the first church was raised by the sale of coal which was donated by Amos Ailes' father, the members digging the coal, building a boat and rafting it down to a southern city, where a benevolent gentleman paid them more than the market price for the cargo. The first building was dedicated in October, 1856, by Revs. A. M. Bryan and John Morgan. In 1865 a new and better location was secured and a two-story structure erected, this being in turn remodeled and enlarged in 1888-9, being dedicated May 15, 1889, by Rev. A. B. Miller, D. D., president of Waynesburg College.

On Sunday morning, March 7, 1897, this building was completely destroyed by fire. The present edifice was finished the following year and was dedicated on June 5, 1898, Rev. D. E. Bushnell, D. D., officiating.

After the fire the congregation was divided, and a new congregation was formed at California. The present building is one of the most beautiful and commodious to be found in the valley. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 450. The Sunday School assembly room, with the class rooms, will easily accommodate 200. These rooms are all separated by roller partitions, and when occasion requires the whole may be thrown together. From Coal Center have gone out those who have aided largely in establishing new churches in California, Charleroi and Donora.

The membership of the congregation is 180, and pastor, Rev. George D. Mullendore.

St. Thomas of Aquinas Roman Catholic Church of Coal Center. The St. Thomas congregation was organized about 1875. For a time they met in a room in a house of one of the members. During these early days, Rev. Fr. A. Devlin, a zealous priest and indefatigable worker in the cause of his church, was ministering to the spiritual wants of the little flock. Under his fostering care the church grew in numbers and earnestness of purpose until larger quarters were required. Jackman's hall, which at that time occupied the second story of what is now J. J. Floyd's residence, was secured as a house of worship. For many years the congregation worshipped in this hall, under the spiritual guidance of Father Devlin. During these years priest and people worked energetically to the end that they might eventually possess a

building of their own. Two lots were purchased on Spring street, where the present church and parsonage now stand, and plans for a church building were drawn. Before anything was done, however, toward the erection of the cherished building, Rev. Devlin was succeeded by Fr. J. J. McDonald, who remained with the church three years. During his pastorate the present building was begun, and about half completed. It was not until 1890, during the pastorate of Rev. Robt. McDonald, who remained with the church nearly ten years, that the building was finally completed.

Rev. Daniel O'Connell succeeded Father McDonald, remaining with the church about four years. During his pastorate a fine new parsonage was erected adjoining the church. Since that time the church has been served by Revs. Thomas F. Glynn and P. McKenna, present pastor. The membership is near 1,000.

Vesta Lodge, No. 696, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Greenfield in 1870. The membership is sixty-four.

Monongahela Valley Lodge, No. 361, F. A. M., was chartered and constituted at Greenfield in 1870.

Pike Run Lodge, No. 1687, K. of P., was chartered in 1881. The other lodge at Coal Center is the Sr. O. U. A. M., No. 371.

One of the natives his fellow townsmen delight to honor is W. I. Berryman, Esq., who began the practice of law in Washington, but afterward became interested in his profession in Pittsburg, and has been engaged in several of the movements to build up the Monongahela Valley, as well as being active in affairs in the smoky city.

DEEMSTON.

On November 12, 1894, Deemston was incorporated a borough from part of East Bethlehem Township. The borough is bounded on the north by Beallsville Borough, on the east by Centerville Borough, on the south by East Bethlehem Township and Greene County, and on the west by West Bethlehem Township. Deemston Borough is drained on the east by Fish Pot Run, on the south by Ten-Mile Run, and on the west by its tributary, Plum Run. The borough includes a very considerable area of farming land, it being as large or larger than several of the townships.

When Deemston and Centerville Boroughs were parts of East Bethlehem Township, the residents from these two districts were obliged to go to Fredericktown to vote. Fredericktown was distant and difficult to reach and required an all day journey for the voter. The people of Deemston realized that East Bethlehem would

not be divided into two townships, owing to the fact that the parts separated had a right to vote on the separation, and they knew that the people of the present township of East Bethlehem would vote against it. When a borough is formed, only the inhabitants of the area to be incorporated are consulted about signing the petition to court. This is the reason Deemston was formed into a borough instead of a township. The petition for the organization of the borough was signed by every voter in Deemston. E. R. Deems, now of Washington, Pa., for whom the borough was named, had it surveyed, carried the petition and was instrumental in its erection. Centerville was afterward organized a borough for the same reason.

The population of Deemston Borough in 1900 was 428. In 1905 it was estimated at 540. The population at present is about the same or a little more than in 1905. In 1904 the registration of voters was 121, and in 1908, 128. The majority of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture.

There are 147 taxables in Deemston Borough. The valuation of real estate is \$1,538,694; personal property, \$28,170. The borough tax for 1908 was 3 mills.

It is expected that the Pennsylvania, Monongahela and Southern Railroad will soon build a branch from Blesco up Ten-Mile Creek, through Deemston Borough to the region of Zollarsville. The Wheeling, Waynesburg and Connellsville Railroad Company has made a survey up Wheeling Creek and down Ten-Mile Creek, through Deemston Borough to Millsboro.

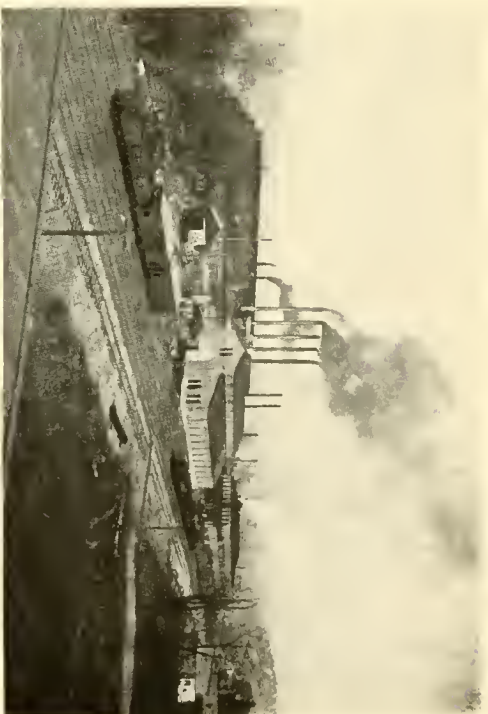
There were thirty-seven miles of public highway in Deemston Borough in 1904.

Deemston Borough is underlaid with a good quality of Pittsburg Coal, the most of which is owned by the Vesta Coal Company and the Ewing, Long and Company. Most of the coal in the borough of Deemston can be mined from shafts which will doubtless be sunk on Plum Run, along which the depth of the coal varies from 190 feet at the mouth of the run to 430 feet near its head. Below Plum Run on Ten-Mile Creek the coal approaches the surface. It is probable that the eastern part of the borough of Deemston can be best developed from the heads of the valleys in the vicinity of Deemston. The depth of shaft necessary in the two valleys west of Deemston will be about 350 feet and on Fish Pot Run east of Deemston 250 to 300 feet, according to exact location.

Part of the Zollarsville Gas Field is situated in the borough of Deemston. The wells in this field average 2,700 to 3,100 feet in depth. A large part of the gas of this field came from the Bayard sand at a depth of from 2,337 to 2,479 feet below the Pittsburg coal. The Elizabeth sand is at present the great gas producer of the field, it being found 50 to 150 feet below the top of the Bayard. The Gantz sand produces a few wells.



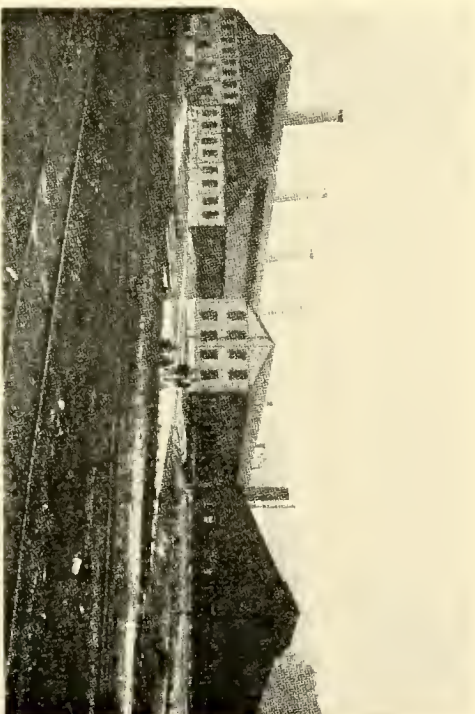
HERSHEY-BENN SHOVEL WORKS, CHARLEROI



PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE MILLS, MONESSEN



FIRST NATIONAL BANK, DONORA



HAMILTON BOTTLE WORKS, CHARLEROI

The deepest well in the field is that of Mrs. A. L. Hawkins No. 1 which extends 3,611 feet below the surface.

The Thirty-foot sand in Deemston Borough is found at a depth of 1,510 to 1,865 feet, the Gantz sand at 1,910 to 1,970 feet, the Big Injun sand at 630 to 720 feet, the Fifty-foot sand at 2,057 feet, the Gordon sand at from 2,110 to 2,240 feet and the Fourth sand at from 2,211 to 2,350 feet.

The village of Deemston was formerly a heavily wooded tract of land owned by E. R. Deems. Mr. Deems sold the land to William Booth, who laid out the village in lots. There are in the village at present fifteen houses, a store, a blacksmith shop and a schoolhouse.

Deemston Grange, No. 1372, has been organized during the last year. The society meets in the village of Deemston; L. E. Buckingham is master and Thomas Overholt, lecturer.

Deemston Borough has four schoolhouses, the Springhill, the Buckingham, the Thompson and the Deemston schoolhouse. The latter building is valued at \$5,000. The Buckingham schoolhouse was built in 1825 and a new one erected on its site in 1854. Among the early teachers of this school were John Reed and Joseph B. Wise.

Deemston Borough had in 1908, schools, 4; teachers, 4 (males 1, females 3); enrollment of pupils, 127; average number of months taught, 7; average salary of teachers per month, males \$50.00, females \$50.00; cost of each pupil per month, \$2.21; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 1½; estimated value of school property, \$7,500.

Mount Zion Methodist Protestant Church—In 1853 the Mount Zion M. P. congregation purchased land from Renben Smith midway between Beallsville and Fredericktown, a mile south of Beallsville, and built a frame church. At the present time the congregation is erecting a new brick church. The pastor at present is Rev. O. M. Taylor, and the membership is eighty-three.

Plum Run Baptist Church—The Lebanon congregation of the Dunkard faith was organized in 1803. The name was afterward changed to Plum Run Baptist and the church was also familiarly known as Beatty's church. The first meeting house, a log structure, was built on land purchased from Joseph Hill, Sr., in 1804, on Plum Run at a place now in the northern point of Deemston Borough, but formerly in East Bethlehem Township. This building was replaced with a brick church. The congregation scattered and the church was torn down about thirty years ago.

DONORA.

The youngest of the busy and populous cities of the Monongahela Valley, one that has shown a phenomenal growth and excited the wonder and admiration of the

entire country, is Donora. It was founded by Mr. W. H. Donner, and was named in his honor.

Located on the line of the P. V. & C. Railway, a branch of the Pennsylvania system, about thirty-five miles from Pittsburg, Donora is one of the industrial towns in the valley. She has a population of about 8,000 and was incorporated as a borough in 1901. She has seven miles of finely paved streets, lined with the finest business blocks and residences to be found in any city of her size in the State, and which are the admiration of every visitor as well as the pride of her citizens.

Donora has an excellent sewer system and her drainage is perfect. She has an electric light plant, natural gas, water works, ample fire and police protection, a government wisely and economically administered, and her taxes are low.

In her schools Donora is well favored and there is no city in the county that can lay claim to a better managed system, finer school buildings, or a more efficient corps of teachers. She has ten churches, five Protestant, four Roman Catholic and one Greek, all of them occupying handsome structures, having large and prosperous congregations, their pulpits filled with educated Christian men who are a power for good in the community. Donora has three of the finest banks in the State, noted for their solidity, their careful and conservative management and their abundant resources.

In 1908 there were 1,104 voters in Donora. The real estate value of the borough is \$3,354,145, personal property value, \$144,110 and total value \$3,498,255. The borough tax for 1908 was 12 mills.

In the summer of 1775 Peter Castner settled on the bank of the Monongahela River on the present site of the town of Donora. This tract of bottom land became known as "Walnut Bottom." The land passed down through the family to Bert W. Castner, the great grandson of the pioneer Peter Castner.

In May, 1899, the Union Improvement Company of Pittsburg bought from Bert W. Castner, 140 acres from the original Castner farm. Sometime after this first sale the company acquired nearly twelve more acres from Bert W. Castner, seventy acres from the Robert Heslep heirs, 130 acres from Bradford Alleu and thirty acres from Alexander & Co. Since these purchases were made, large portions of adjoining tracts have been added.

The town of Donora was laid out by the Union Improvement Company in the summer of 1900, and in the fall of the same year many hundreds of men were put to work grading the site and at the same time structural work of an immense steel plant was under way, which employed hundreds of men. Excursions were run to this point on the P. V. & C. R. R., taking many purchasers and prospective purchasers to view the lots that were on sale. There was little or no hesitancy on

the part of those who were in a position to purchase lots, to avail themselves of the opportunity offered, since the good faith of the promoters was never questioned, and the fact that the place was one of the most desirable sites along the Monongahela River for an industrial town with the splendid business conditions prevailing at the time, guaranteed the success of the undertaking. Donora is situated in the "Horseshoe Bend" of the Monongahela River, about half way between Charleroi and Monongahela City.

When the day for the opening sale of lots came—August 30, 1900—there was a great rush of people to buy, which almost rivaled the great land race in Oklahoma. One can better comprehend the wonderful growth of the town, when he learns that on the day of this sale there were only four houses, with twelve persons residing there. In 1903, three years afterwards, there were more than 1,000 buildings, with a resident population of 6,000.

J. N. Mullin was general sales agent for the Union Improvement Company, and it has been said that their success in founding the town was in great measure due to his ability and enterprise. He was elected the first burgess, receiving the entire vote of the borough. The first postmaster was L. T. Claybaugh.

The borough of Donora was incorporated February 11, 1901, only a few months after the town plot was laid out.

West Columbia, a small village, was incorporated a part of Donora in May, 1903. A tract of land called "Strasburg," one of the earliest locations along the river, embracing the ground now occupied by West Columbia was warranted to Nicholas Crist, April 17, 1769. Manuel Hoover then became its owner and transferred it to Charles DeHass in 1815. A year previous to the sale Charles DeHass platted out the town with large lots and wide streets and named it Pittsborough. The name was changed, however, to Columbia the same year.

About the time of the sale John Neal, a banker at Washington, became joint proprietor. The town had a very encouraging prospect as there was an intention to form a new county, and as the town was in the center of the contemplated county, it was expected that it would be the county seat. Accordingly a public square was laid off in 1816 with the condition that if said square were not occupied by a court house and other public buildings within fourteen years from that date it was to revert to the proprietor, John Neal, or his lawful representative.

A postoffice was established in 1819 called West Columbia, and Charles DeHass was appointed postmaster.

For many years prior to 1901 West Columbia was known along the river as "No Man's Land." A num-

ber of lots were sold in 1815 and 1816, just after the land was platted and much trading in lots and small portions of the DeHass land was engaged in until John Neal became insolvent, about the year 1825, and a large number of scattered lots were sold by the sheriff as the property of Neal. DeHass, a surveyor, moved to Washington and thence to West Alexander, and became interested in laying out the Hempfield Railroad. He went to New York and apparently forgot all about his ambition to found a town and county seat until in 1874 he was called as a witness to assist in legally closing one of the streets of the ancient plot which then lay inside of the Allen farm lines.

He then had public notice "posted on the door of the yellow schoolhouse" that all persons occupying lots for which they had not obtained title from him were trespassers and were ordered to remove.

For a number of years after that Rev. Frank S. DeHass, his son, paid annual taxes upon a large number of these lots, and many people occupying lots as late as 1883 and some even in 1897 were openly admitting that they held such lots as they had enclosed only by "fence rights," and were ready to give them up as soon as any one would show a better title.

The streets were not all opened out nor marked on the ground, and many lots were not enclosed. In no place in the county were titles so uncertain and completely mystifying.

When Donora was laid out to become a manufacturing town West Columbia squatters received good prices for their possessions.

The P. V. & C. Railroad Company bought its right of way through the town plot, and also some Columbia lots and parts of lots to the amount of three acres, from the heirs of Charles DeHass in 1882; and in 1900 the Union Improvement Company entered into an agreement to purchase from some or all of the heirs of Charles DeHass their titles to land in this ancient town plot.

In 1902, when the ground covered by the West Columbia plot was about to be taken into Donora Borough, the residents on the old plot objected and alleged it would increase their taxes and was intended only to benefit the mills and railroads nearby. Three grand juries of Washington County decided that such annexation was "not expedient."

The State Legislature, intentionally or unintentionally, gave aid to the Donora side by act, April 22, 1903, permitting a borough to force in the unwilling ones without permitting any appeal to the grand jury. An ordinance of annexation was passed by the borough July 13, 1903, from which an appeal was taken to the Quarter Sessions Court and again from its decision to the Superior Court of the State. This appellate court made

its decree October 28, 1904, finally deciding that Old Columbia or West Columbia should be known by that name no more.

Close to this old plot of lots on the up-river side, was Bamford Station, which became the immediate locality of a great legal fight for title between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Donora Southern Railroad Company in 1904. The evidence reveals the fact that John Dobbs owned land around this Bamford Station in 1815 and laid out a town plot known in the community as Dobbs Columbia, Dobbs Ferry or Dobbstown with streets and alleys, such as Ferry, Market, Short and High streets. All above Brown's Ferry was known as Dobbs' Columbia. One witness says there were four taverns there and two or three stores all of which disappeared long before 1870. Edwin M. Stanton, afterward secretary under Lincoln's administration, during the Civil War, had purchased, with others, some of the land at this point in 1855, including coal lands of Washington County.

The legal trouble between the railroads began by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company hitching its locomotives by chains to the 500 feet of tracks laid by the Donora Southern Railroad Company and hauling them away, or twisting and destroying them. Two actions at law have already been decided for these parties by the Supreme Court affirming the decision of our county court, and it is rumored more litigation is to follow.

The Monongahela Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad passes through Donora. The Donora station has probably the biggest business of any station on the Monongahela Division, outside of Southside, where the big Pittsburg industries are located. The Pennsylvania Railroad has a force of nineteen men at its Donora freight office to keep the business running smoothly.

The water of Donora is pumped from the river to two reservoirs on the hill. The town is also served by the Adams Express and Bell Telephone companies.

When the Pittsburg and Charleroi line was constructed it cut across the country between Monongahela and Charleroi, leaving the river and cutting off several miles. As Donovan is on the river it is so situated as to be left out entirely. The Pittsburg-Charleroi line is within two miles of the steel town, and several companies have been formed to build a line across the country to connect Donora with this line. Active operations have never been commenced, however, and the project is still on paper. Another plan is to build a trolley line to Black Diamond, a suburb of Monongahela where the Pittsburg road leaves the river and strikes across to Charleroi. This has assumed more definite proportions and has proceeded to the point where tracks have been laid through Donora, and a solitary ear jogs up and down the streets in order to hold the city's franchises until the remainder of the

road can be built. If either of these connections are made the system will be complete. Donora is a good town and deserves better communication with the outside world than it now has. Business men in the valley confidently predict that before long Donora will be afforded the same advantages in the way of trolley service as the rest of the Monongahela Valley towns.

One of the most notable improvements at Donora during the year was the erection of the Donora-Webster bridge across the Monongahela River. The new free bridge was erected by the counties of Washington and Westmoreland at a cost of about \$200,000.

The center span crosses the entire river—this bridge was erected without stopping transportation on the river—it also crosses five tracks of the P. R. R. and did not in any way interfere with their traffic. Another feature of success of the work was that not a single accident occurred during the construction of this bridge, which was built in record breaking time, having been completed in six months. If the material had been delivered on contract time work would have been completed in four months.

Residents of both sides of the river have looked forward to its completion with a good deal of pride and enthusiasm.

The Donora "American" was established April 19, 1901. Vernon Hazzard, Esq., of Monongahela City, was the owner of the plant, and Roman E. Koeler assumed the position of manager and editor. During the first year of the paper's existence the latter purchased a half interest and the publication was continued by the present firm of Hazzard & Koehler. The paper is published every Friday afternoon. Besides the paste pot and shears, the outfit at first was comprised of one press, a few fonts of type and other articles of less importance. Today an entirely up-to-date establishment is required to handle the volume of business of the American.

Donora Daily News—This paper was established in 1902. It is published every day except Sunday by J. MacCalvin and A. Calvin.

Fire Department—The burning of John Wargo's house in 1902 called the attention of the residents to the need of fire protection. Foremost among those who were active in the formation of the fire department were William Kirkwood, Burgess Castner, Dr. W. H. Lewis, L. M. Carpenter and George Woodward.

Not only the borough but also the members of the department have done much to build up the department. The lot was donated by the Union Improvement Company. The first fire chief was D. F. Millison. As early as 1903 this volunteer fire department consisted of two hose companies and a hook and ladder company. The membership at that time was nearly fifty and the Donora Fire Department was far beyond the average

volunteer organizations of older and larger towns in respect to both equipment and personnel.

Donora is primarily an industrial town. Its wonderful growth is due to the large manufacturing plants located there. The mills at Donora pay out in wages about \$114,000 every two weeks. Donora's pay-roll averages in the neighborhood of \$230,000 a month. The number of working men in Donora is close to 3,000.

The American Steel and Wire Co. (U. S. Steel Corporation, Donora Plant)—The great mills of the American Steel and Wire Company (Union Steel Company), at Donora, occupy a level tract of 300 acres and front the river for a distance of two and a half miles. The Union Steel Company broke ground on May 29, 1900, and production was begun the following September. This plant is composed of two rod mills, wire mill, galvanizing department, wire nail mill, barb wire department, large warehouse, boiler house, pump house, electric station, office building, emergency hospital for first-aid to the injured, and a number of auxiliary departments.

Carnegie Steel Company (U. S. Steel Corporation, Donora Plant)—Ground was broken for the open hearth plant in 1902. Mr. Neviu McConnell, general superintendent of the Donora plant, made it the most modern and best equipped that it was possible to build. This plant is composed of two blast furnaces, electric powerhouse, pumping station, open-hearth plant, blooming mill, boiler house, mechanical department, machine shop, carpenter shop, pipe shop, locomotive house, blacksmith shop and boiler shop. The No. 1 blast furnace was blown in January 1, 1905, giving employment to 1,000 men. The U. S. Steel Corporation pays \$1,200,000 to its employes at Donora annually.

Mathews Woven Wire Fence Co.—An important industry of Donora is the Mathews Woven Wire Fence Company. It is an independent concern, being affiliated with the big steel mills only to the extent of drawing its supply of wire therefrom. E. C. Mathews is general manager.

Coincident with the first sale of lots in Donora was the organization of the Donora Lumber Company. The president of the company is Charles F. Thompson. The Union Lumber Company and the Allen Lumber Company also aided in the building up of the town.

Besides the plants above mentioned, Donora has many other manufacturing concerns, among which are the Donora Ice and Storage, the Donora Brewing, and the Donora Electric Light, Heat and Power companies.

The First National Bank of Donora was organized in the spring of 1901, and was formally opened July 15, 1901. The first president was W. I. Berryman, and the first board of directors were: W. I. Berryman, John W.

Ailes, W. H. Donner, A. W. Mellon, Bert W. Castner, J. N. Mullin and C. F. Thompson. The bank has erected a handsome three-story office building.

The Bank of Donora was established in 1902. The institution has grown and prospered wonderfully in the last few years. The Bank of Donora, during the year 1905 increased its deposits 116 per cent, which was about the best record made by any institution of the county.

The officers are: Dr. J. Add Sprowls, president; G. W. Thomas, vice-president; C. E. Thomas, cashier, and E. B. Todd, assistant cashier. Dr. J. Add Sprowls, the president, has been an active force in the affairs of the Bank of Donora since its incorporation, and his influence has been an important factor in winning patronage for the bank.

Mr. George W. Thomas, vice-president, was for many years a pilot on the river, and has advanced to the management of the People's Coal Company.

The Union Trust Company of Donora was organized in May, 1903, with a capital of \$125,000. The company occupies an important place among the banks of the Monongahela Valley. It transacts a general banking business, is a bank of deposit, allows interest on deposits, acts as trustee, guardian, demonstrator and in other trust capacities, and sells foreign exchange. The first president was John W. Ailes.

Erdelyi & Wainer, bankers, conduct a foreign bank at Donora, and do an extensive business. This bank was organized by Arthur Kline, when the town was first started.

The Standard Real Estate Company, Limited, was organized with a capital of \$40,000. At the present time they are deliberating on increasing the capital to \$50,000.

The first hotel to be opened in Donora was Hotel McManus, April 15, 1901. The town at present has six fine hotels, the Donora, Irondale, Indiana, Highland Inn, Duquesne and Laurence. There are eight saloons and one wholesale liquor establishment in Donora.

The promoters of Donora early provided the means by which a complete graded school of eight rooms was put in full operation in one year from the time the first town lots were placed on sale. Before a lot had been offered for sale, the foundation had been laid for a modern school building.

The second year, 1903, found an enrollment of 625 pupils with 13 teachers. Another large school building was erected in 1903. Since then several handsome buildings have been put up.

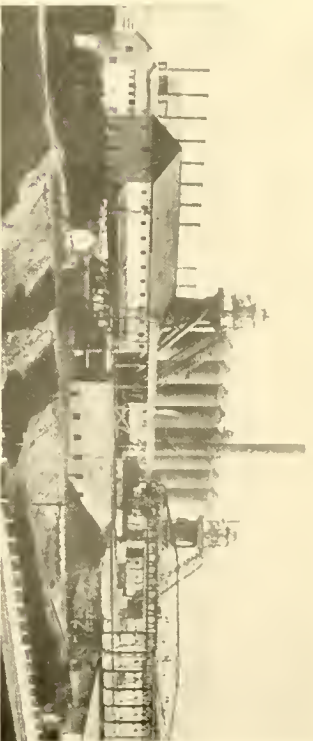
There were in 1908 in Donora: Schools, 27; teachers, 31, (males 3, females 28); enrollment, 1,316; average number of months taught, 9; average salary of teachers per month, males \$95.00, females \$55.93; cost of each



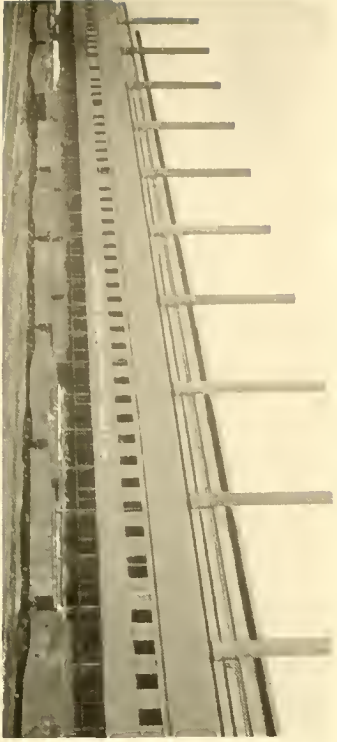
FREIGHT STATION, DONORA



VIEW OF DONORA, LOOKING SOUTH



BLAST FURNACE, CARNEGIE STEEL CO., DONORA



AMERICAN STEEL WORKS, DONORA



VIEW OF OPEN HEARTH, DONORA



AMERICAN WIRE AND NAIL WORKS, DONORA

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

pupil per month, \$3.64; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 10; estimated value of school property, \$98,890.

Tubb's Business College is giving many a business training.

The religious growth of Donora has kept pace with her industrial progress. At first the several denominations worshipped in temporary places, such as tents and halls and in some cases in private houses. They have now erected splendid church edifices.

Methodist Episcopal Church—The Methodist Episcopal was the first church building to be erected in Donora. This tabernacle was finished in September, 1901, and cost \$1,000. In 1903 they built a permanent building, which together with the lot was valued at \$20,000, certainly a creditable enterprise for a church and town only 30 months old. The handsome auditorium has a seating capacity of 600, and the main and primary rooms of the Sunday school hold 500. To Rev. W. H. Kirkland and the Methodists, belong the honor of inaugurating religious work in the new community. Rev. Mr. Kirkland started to hold services in October of the year 1900. The present pastor is Rev. O. B. Emerson and the membership 318.

African Methodist Church—The builder and first pastor of the African Methodist Church, Rev. S. P. West began missionary work among his people at Donora in the fall of 1900. On January 26, 1902, they dedicated their new church. It was valued at \$3,500.

First Presbyterian Church—The first Sunday school (known as the Union Sunday school), held in the borough of Donora, was held on June 2, 1901, and on May 8 of the following year the school was converted into a Cumberland Presbyterian Sunday school, since it was largely attended by followers of the Cumberland Presbyterian faith. In 1902, during the pastorate of Rev. J. T. Neel, who was its first pastor, work was begun on a brick church costing \$12,000. A few years later a Presbyterian Church was organized in Donora, and a church building erected. The first pastor was Rev. John E. Fulton. In 1906 the Cumberland Presbyterian Congregation on the corner of Fifth and Thompson Streets united with the Presbyterian Congregation on the corner of Eighth and Thompson Streets and formed the First Presbyterian Church of Donora. The congregation occupies the old Presbyterian building. The present pastor of the First Presbyterian Church is Rev. R. L. Lipencott. The number of members is 226.

United Presbyterian Church—The first preaching service of the United Presbyterian Church was held by Rev. John W. McClenahan July 20, 1902, in Odd Fellows Hall.

Soon after this the meetings were held in a Merry-Go-Round. The church building, having a seating capacity of 300, which, together with the lot, was valued at over \$8,000, was dedicated May 10, 1903. The present number of communicants is 38.

The first regular pastor was Rev. W. W. Reed. He was followed by Revs. C. W. McCandless, P. E. Simpson and A. J. Calvin, present pastor.

St. Dominic's Roman Catholic Church—In July, 1902, Father Pohorenee started to minister to the Slavs of Donora and during the following year erected the St. Dominic's Roman Catholic Slavish Church, a wooden structure. In 1905 a handsome brick church was built at a cost of \$35,000. The rectors since Rev. Andrew Pohorenee are Revs. L. Laush, J. Jaunsee, E. Kitz and A. Filkorn, the present rector. The congregation embraces 300 families and 600 unmarried people.

St. Charles Boromeo Roman Catholic Church—Soon after the St. Dominic congregation was organized in 1903, Rev. C. J. Steppling was holding services in a store-room. Soon the congregation bought ground and in 1904 erected the St. Charles Boromeo Roman Catholic Church and a parochial residence. Rev. Mr. Steppling was followed by the present rector, Rev. Henry Geibel.

Holy Name of B. V. M. Roman Catholic Church—The Holy Name of Mary Congregation was organized in 1903. In 1904 a brick church was erected at a cost of \$27,000. The first rector was Rev. F. Pikulski, whose successor was the present rector, Rev. L. Odziemszewski. There are 150 families and 300 unmarried people in the congregation.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church—The St. Joseph's Congregation was organized in 1906. It purchased the old M. E. Church building. It is composed of 50 families and the rector is Rev. Victor Panksto.

Greek Catholic Church—The Greek Catholic Congregation of Donora was organized in 1904 and built a frame house of worship in 1905 at a cost of \$10,000. The congregation numbers 200 families and 500 unmarried persons. The church has been served in turn by Revs. P. Stavrosky, E. Seregelli and J. Bisaha.

English Lutheran Church—This congregation has been in existence for several years. Services are held in Odd Fellows Hall by Rev. W. C. Mann.

Donora has the following lodges and societies: Castner Lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F.; Donora Lodge No. 226, K. of P.; Donora Aerie No. 502, F. O. E.; Tancred Commandery No. 359, K. of M.; Donora Hive No. 237, L. O. T. M.; Donora Lodge No. 640, B'nai B'rith; Donora Camp No. 1919, Royal Arcanum. The Commercial Club of Donora is composed largely of business men. Its object is to make improvements looking to the betterment of the community.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

History of the Boroughs of Elco, Ellsworth, Finleyville, Houston, Long Branch, McDonald and Midway.

ELCO.

Elco Borough was erected out of Allen Township May 14, 1894, and is bounded on the north and east by Long Branch Borough, on the south by the Monongahela River, and on the west by East Pike Run Township. The town of Elco extends continuously along the river south from Roscoe.

Elco is a mining town, the immediate territory being underlaid with a rich vein of bituminous coal. The Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railroad, known as the Monongahela division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, passes through this town, following the west bank of the Monongahela River.

This town was formerly called Wood Run, and the station still retains the name, but the name of the postoffice was changed by order of the Government owing to the fact that there was another Wood Run in Allegheny County. The name Elco was taken from the names of two girls, Ella Patterson and Ella Cornnaway, residents of the town at the time. The first two letters of the Christian name of one and of the surname of the other, were taken to form Elco.

Elco is composed of almost 100 houses, most of which are owned by the Monongahela River Coal and Coke Company and the Vesta Coal Company.

The postoffice is kept in the Valley Supply Company's building, No. 123. The town also contains three other stores. The Bell Telephone is used.

The population of the borough of Elco in 1900 was 850. It was estimated at 738 in 1905. In 1904 there were 188 voters and in 1908, 179.

The number of taxables in 1908 was 284, the real estate value \$157,245 and property value \$29,005.

There are four schools in this borough and four teachers, (males 1, females 3); enrollment, 238; average number of months taught, 8; average salary of male teachers per month, \$70.00, females \$50.00; cost of each pupil per month, \$1.21; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 8; estimated value of school property, \$4,500.

ELLSWORTH AND COKEBURG BOROUGHES.

Ellsworth and Cokeburg are thriving mining towns on Pigeon Creek, on the Ellsworth branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, above Bentleyville. The laying out of the towns was the direct result of the opening up of the Ellsworth Collieries about ten years ago. The sites of these towns are in what was formerly Somerset Township. Ellsworth Borough, at which place the mines Nos. 1 and 2 of the Ellsworth Collieries Company are located, derived its name from James W. Ellsworth, of that company, and was erected into a borough on August 20, 1900.

Cokeburg, at which town the mines Nos. 3 and 4 of the Ellsworth Collieries Company are located, was formed into a borough on the 17th of September, 1906, it being the 32d borough formed in the county. The town is a coking town and was therefore named Cokeburg.

The population of Ellsworth was estimated at 909 persons in 1905, but has since increased. The registration of voters for 1904 was 134 and for 1908 was 230. The borough tax of Ellsworth in 1908 was 7 1-10 mills. The total value of real estate lying in the borough of Ellsworth for 1908 was \$291,160.

The postoffice at Ellsworth is a presidential office, the receipts for the year 1908 amounting to \$2,952.57. The postmaster is H. B. Klingensmith. Each of these towns has finely equipped supply stores and each has one saloon. They have the Bell telephone service. The company butcher shop at Ellsworth is one of the finest equipped stores in this region. The physician at Ellsworth is Dr. E. E. French and at Cokeburg, Dr. H. J. Kirby.

The population of Cokeburg at the time of its incorporation in 1906 was 1,600. The population at present is estimated at 3,000. The registration of voters for 1908 was 102.

The borough tax for 1908 was 2 mills and \$460 was collected and \$633.84 expended.

The great majority of the inhabitants of these min-

ing towus are foreigners. Soon after the mines were opened up a Roman Catholic Congregation was organized near Ellsworth in the borough of Bentleyville, as the company owns all the property in the boroughs of Ellsworth and Cokeburg. Other societies hold meetings in these boroughs also, but they have built no churches.

There were five schools in Ellsworth in 1908 and five teachers, (male 1, females 4); enrollment, 237; average number of months taught, 9; average salary of teachers per month, males \$75.00, females \$60.00; cost of each pupil per month, \$1.51; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 3 1-5; estimated value of school property, \$800.

In 1908 there were four schools in Cokeburg with an average of nine months taught; 4 teachers, 1 male and 3 females; salary of male teachers, \$65.00 per month, females \$50.00; enrollment, 219; cost per month, \$1.41, and school tax, 12 mills.

The National Bank of Ellsworth is a part of the community or institution where the holdings and mines of the Ellsworth Coal Company are located. It is distinctly an Ellsworth enterprise. It is intimately connected with the business of the Ellsworth Company and has been an accommodation not only to its own business, but to the hundreds of workmen who have been brought into that locality through the operations of the Ellsworth Company. This bank was organized in 1903, with a nominal capital of \$25,000. At the close of business, December 31, 1904, it had on deposit \$56,000. At the close of business, December 31, 1905, its deposits were \$78,805.49; its resources were \$100,364.36. It held loans and investments to the amount of \$79,875, and surplus funds of \$457.49. During the year 1906 the bank increased in every department. The statement issued at the close of business, December 31, 1906, being as follows:

Resources	\$130,000.00
Surplus and profits	1,639.65
Total deposits	94,638.54
Loans and investments	96,810.00

The book value of the bank stock in 1906 was \$106.60. In January, 1909, it \$103.23. The surplus and profits at the end of the year, 1908, was \$5,212.81; deposits, \$98,449.93; increase over 1907, \$37,576.92; resources, \$38,257.44; loans and investments, \$43,295.30.

The officers are: President, E. A. S. Clarke; vice president, G. C. Schlehr; cashier, Charles W. Connor; assistant cashier, J. P. Higginson. The directors are E. A. S. Clarke, Benjamin Holliday, Henry Bourns, George C. Schlehr, W. R. Calverley.

About the year 1900 the Ellsworth branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad was built from Monongahela City to mines Nos. 3 and 4 of the Ellsworth Collieries

Company at the mining towu now known as Cokeburg. In 1906-7 the railroad was extended to Zollarsville and to Marianna in 1908.

The West Side Belt Line, owned by Gould interests, have surveyed a railroad through Bentleyville, Ellsworth crossing the National Piko one mile east of Scenery Hill at Taylor's Summit. The road has been constructed from Pittsburg to Clairton and Bruce Station in Allegheny County near the Washington County line and it is the expectation to extend it on to the first mentioned points. The present terminus of the survey is Clarksville in Greene County.

Ellsworth will soon be connected by trolley with Monongahela City and Washington. The Pittsburg, Monongahela and Washington Railways Company expects to finish in the course of two years a line serving Monongahela, Frye Station, Hazel Kirk (mines 1 and 2), Crescent, Braznell, Scenery Hill, Bentleyville, Ellsworth (mines 1 and 2), Beallsville, Vanceville, Ellsworth mines 3 and 4 (known as Cokeburg), Marianna and Washington.

Ellsworth is situated on the Beallsville-Bentleyville Road. This road was built by the county in 1904. The construction work was done by the contractor, N. C. Hunter. The road is 9,700 feet in length, 10 feet in width of stone and 25 feet in width of grading. The engineering cost was \$1,059.73 and construction cost \$20,794.63. Since the road was built \$5,292.72 has been expended in repairs.

The Ellsworth Road to be built by the State is at present under contract. This road will be 16 feet wide, 3,240 feet long and the cost is estimated at \$5,621.00.

The Ellsworth Collieries Company have sunk shafts at two localities near the bottom of the Waynesburg syncline, thus taking a position where the mines may be easily drained by the natural inclination of the coal to the foot of the shaft, from which the water may be pumped to the surface as on Pigeon Creek above Bentleyville at collieries Nos. 1, 2, (Ellsworth) 3 and 4 (Cokeburg) of James W. Ellsworth & Co. The coal is here deep below the surface and is reached by two shafts at Ellsworth and two at Cokeburg, two and one-half miles farther up the creek on South Branch. The shafts are 261, 279, 397 and 414 feet deep, respectively. This company is carrying on extensive operations and has built up-to-date plants and mining towus. Coal is shipped by means of a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad running down Pigeon Creek and connecting with the main line at Monongahela City.

Coal sections at Ellsworth Collieries are 6 feet 10, and 6 feet 11 inches. Samples of coal from the Ellsworth mines show sulphur ranging from 0.67 to 0.98, indicating an excellent quality in this direction. Much of the coal is made into coke. On a branch of Pigeon Creek,

above the Ellsworth Collieries Nos. 3 and 4 at Cokeburg, is situated a small reservoir to supply the coke ovens. This company has lately constructed on the Eli Tombaugh farm, on center branch of Pigeon Creek, a reservoir which has an estimated capacity of 12,000,000 gallons, and is, like the other, used to supply water to the plant.

The company owns 127 large miners' houses, three boarding houses, a hotel, a supply store, a general merchandise store and a butcher shop. There are 205 coke ovens at these mines and these present one of the most striking sights in the county when seen burning at night. These collieries are assessed and valued at \$402,400, but this does not include their large holdings of coal in the adjoining townships.

The coal of this company is high priced, 320 acres of the Swagler farm being purchased at \$300 per acre.

On the 27th of December, 1906, the Ellsworth Coal Company sold out 16,000 acres of coal land to the Lackawanna Steel Company for \$10,000,000. The mines are still operated by the Ellsworth Collieries Company.

The output of these mines is enormous. During the year 1908 the Ellsworth No. 1 mine had an output of 572,542 tons of coal and employed 736 men. The No. 2 mine had an output of 565,310 tons and employed 600 miners.

The No. 3 mine of the Ellsworth Collieries Company had an output of 295,898 tons and employed 574 men, while the No. 4 mine gave employment to 109 miners.

Soon after the Ellsworth Collieries were opened up the St. Luke's Roman Catholic Church was organized. The first building, an \$800 structure, was built outside the borough of Ellsworth, and was blown down. Soon afterwards a \$1,200 brick church was built, which was burnt. The present commodious brick church was erected at a cost of \$12,000. The present rector is Rev. A. J. Garstka and membership about 500. This church has a station at Hazel Kirk.

FINLEYVILLE.

On December 3, 1787, the land now embracing the borough of Finleyville was warranted to John Wall. He conveyed a part of this tract called "Mount Pleasant" to James Barclay, a sea captain, in 1788. The town was laid out by James Barclay and he was licensed to keep tavern in 1788. The inn was kept here at after-times there being considerable travel through this village by stage coach between Pittsburg and Brownsville. At this time the village got the name of Rogue Alley. In 1797 war was threatening from the French. It was deemed advisable to build two vessels at Pittsburg for the defense of the Ohio River. These vessels were row-galleys. A sign was painted of a row-galley at the

tavern at Finleyville and the tavern was named "Row-galley." Afterwards the sign disappeared and the place was called Rogue Alley by those ignorant of its history.

The land passed into the hands of Hugh Barclay, David Mellinger and John Finley, the town deriving its present name from the last mentioned person. Plans of lots were laid out in 1884 and subsequently by F. M. Finley and by the heirs of West Fry in 1892 and at later times. A postoffice was established at Finleyville in 1826, with Gen. Robert Finley as the first postmaster.

Finleyville was incorporated as a borough February 19, 1896, from Union Township. The Pittsburg Southern Railroad was built through in 1879 and Finleyville made a station. This railroad is now operated by the B. & O. Railroad Company. Finleyville has been lately connected with Pittsburg and with Monongahela City by the Pittsburg and Charleoi Railway, operated by the Pittsburg Railways Company—a trolley line with very substantial roadbed.

The Pittsburg Railways Company has surveyed a line between Finleyville and Washington. The line follows North Avenue in Washington to the old excavations of the Pittsburg and Southern Railroad Company to the valley of the B. & O. Railroad, and thence along that line to Finleyville by way of Eighty-Four, Wyland, Thomas and other smaller towns. The only place it leaves this line is in the vicinity of Wyland to Gilkeson Station to avoid the great loop of the B. & O.

The West Side Belt Line (owned by the Gould interests) has surveyed an extension of its road from a point near Snowden, Allegheny County, through Finleyville to Zollarsville.

Finleyville is connected with Library, Allegheny County, by a Flinn Road constructed by the county. This road is three miles and 1,274 feet in length and had an estimated cost of \$40,332.34.

The little town situated about half way between Washington and Pittsburg, is of vastly more importance than many people are aware of. It is the point at which nearly all passengers between the river section and the county seat must stop. The town is older than many others in the county and its principal business in the past has been mining. It has railroad communication with Washington and Pittsburg and street car lines running through it to Pittsburg and all up-river towns. The property valuation of the town is \$105,065. It has a bank and good schools. In 1881 it had a hotel, post-office, blacksmith shop, express office and station of the Pittsburg Southern Railroad. Its population in 1870 was about 80; in 1900, 447; in 1905, 680, and in 1908, 500 to 600, as estimated. In 1903 the registration of voters was 169 and in 1908 it was 178.

Finleyville contains one bank, one drug store, three hardware stores, three drygoods stores, two shoe shops,

a butcher shop, fruit and produce store, confectionery shop, baker shop, three real estate offices, three livery stables, three buggy shops, two blacksmith shops, a monumental works, a floral store, two funeral directors and two hotels—Hotel Hayden, Mrs. M. J. Hayden proprietor; Hotel Clifton, Thomas McManus proprietor. The resident physicians are Drs. A. S. Shuster and W. H. Hamilton.

The public service corporations are the B. & O. R. R., Western Union Telegraph Company, United States Express, Bell Telephone Company, Pittsburg Railways Company and the Monongahela Natural Gas Company. The Finleyville "Exponent" is published every week by J. E. Hayden, editor and manager.

In 1907 the three retail liquor licenses in Finleyville were revoked. It was proven in court that Peter McManus, M. J. Hayden and N. C. Morrison, hotel proprietors, holding licenses, conducted their establishments at Finleyville in violation of the law, familiarly known as the Brooks Law. Applications were afterward made for license here, but were refused by the court. This is the first time for several years that this town has had no licensed saloon, although many people complained of the boisterous conduct of the patrons of the bar. Some thought bars were necessary for the coal miners and to attract trade. Rev. S. T. Bown, a former football player and all around athlete, but now a minister of the Presbyterian denomination, did the most active work, and bore the disapproval of the saloon keepers and their friends in the proceedings to revoke licenses.

The borough tax of Finleyville for 1908 was 10 mills.

The postoffice receipts for 1908 were \$1,489.51. The present postmaster is W. H. Boyd.

The First National Bank of Finleyville opened for business September 22, 1902, with a capital of \$25,000. In 1906 the First National Bank building was erected at a cost of \$10,000, with furniture and fixtures to the amount of nearly \$3,000.

Since the Pittsburg Railways Company has been running its line from Pittsburg to Charleroi steadily, Finleyville has become an important station on the line. Coal operations and other business interests have also been active during the past year and have contributed considerably to the growth of the bank.

The following comparative statements for the first five years are of interest in showing its growth during this period:

	Surplus and Profits.	Deposits.
Dec. 31, 1902.....	\$ 5,000.00	
Dec. 31, 1903.....	6,293.88	\$ 97,000.00
Dec. 31, 1904.....	9,120.00	121,630.86
Dec. 31, 1905.....	11,606.49	130,322.02
Dec. 31, 1906.....	16,190.39	195,238.03

The capital at the end of the year 1908 is \$25,000, surplus and profits \$14,000, deposits \$195,000 and resources \$257,912.29, and book value of stock \$156 on a par value of \$100.

The officers of the Finleyville National Bank are A. H. Anderson, president; C. Fritchman, vice president; J. F. Boyer, cashier. The directors in addition to these three are John C. Potter, David G. Jones, J. N. Kerr and C. B. Troutman.

In the early part of the nineteenth century a school was held in a log schoolhouse on Peters Creek, one-half mile above Finleyville, and another school stood below Finleyville.

There are in this borough in 1908 four schools; average number of months taught, 9; average salary of teachers per month, females \$50.50; cost of each pupil per month, \$1.14; average attendance, 208; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 7; estimated value of school property, \$6,700.

The First Presbyterian Church of Finleyville—The Presbyterian Congregation was organized about the year 1886. A frame church was built about 1888 at a cost of \$2,500 and is still in use. Rev. S. T. Brown was the last regular pastor, concluding his services in 1908. The present membership is 200.

St. Francis Roman Catholic Church—This congregation first erected a church building in Gastonville in 1891. After the mines at that place ceased operation the congregation, in 1907, built in Finleyville their present house of worship, a brick structure, at a cost of \$7,000. A brick parsonage was built in 1908 at a cost of \$4,000. Rev. Mr. Herzog is the present rector. The church has as communicants from 70 to 90 families.

The Christian Missionary Alliance was organized in 1899. It has had the following evangelists: Rev. Mr. Schoonmaker, Miss Aloway and Rev. M. B. Houck. The organization has a membership of about 25.

There is a Baptist congregation of colored people ministered to by Rev. J. C. Faulton.

The Finleyville Lodge No. 140, K. of P., was organized over 20 years ago. There are 57 members.

HOUSTON.

The borough of Houston is situated on the left bank of Chartiers Creek at the point where it is joined by the North Branch or Little Chartiers, and also by Plum Run, seven miles from Washington, one and a fourth miles from Canonsburg and 24 miles from Pittsburg.

The location of the borough of Houston is most advantageous. From the center of the town valleys open out east and west, north and south, and also northwest; and in all these valleys are rich and highly cultivated

farm lands inhabited by thrifty, progressive and intelligent agriculturists. There is an abundance of land suited for building purposes. It is probably true that there is scarcely to be found in the entire Chartiers Valley a town site equal to that occupied by Houston.

Houston is in the midst of what was some years ago one of the best natural gas fields in the county, and the borough is still supplied with gas for fuel by the Manufacturers Light & Heat Company. It is also in the center of an extensive coal field, and large railroad mines are in operation at Midland, one mile to the northwest, and at McGovern, a mile or more to the south.

The Chartiers Valley Railroad, which is double-tracked from this point to Pittsburg, and the Washington and Canonsburg Electric Railroad (the latter known as division 13 of the Pittsburg Railways Company) afford excellent transportation facilities. The town is also well watered. The north branch of the Chartiers Creek unites here with the parent stream. The town has as yet secured no industrial plants, but there are excellent locations for industries.

The value of real estate in Houston Borough is \$401,271; of personal property, \$24,870; number of taxables for 1908 was 212; borough tax, 4 mills. The population of the borough is close to 1,000; the number of voters, 219.

The land on which the town was originally laid out is a tract which in the early years of the last century was owned by John Haft, but which was purchased by Daniel Houston on January 24, 1827. Mr. Houston was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was a near relative of Gen. Sam Houston, who led the Texans in their fight against Mexico for independence. Mr. Houston came to Washington County from Franklin County, and first settled at West Middletown, but later removed to Mount Pleasant Township and still later to the farm on which at present stands the principal part of the borough of Houston. Mr. Houston was not only an intelligent and enterprising farmer, but also a public-spirited citizen, and when a company was organized sometime in the fifties, with a view to connecting Pittsburg, Canonsburg and Washington by a railroad, he took hold of the enterprise and helped push it along. He not only subscribed for stock himself to the amount of \$6,000, but he went among his friends and fellow-citizens and induced them to subscribe.

When the road was finally completed and opened for business it could have been said that probably no two men did more to push the enterprise forward to success than Daniel Houston and his son, David C.

Seeing the possibilities which the road opened up for the Chartiers Valley, David C. Houston laid out and

founded a town on the Houston lands. The town was laid out in 1871, and very properly christened Houstonville, in honor of its founder. The first house in Houston was begun in the summer of 1871 by A. T. Haft, who is still living and is the present assessor for the borough and also one of the town's most highly respected citizens. However, before Mr. Haft had his house completed and occupied J. C. Johnson hastily erected a house, and he and his family moved into it, and thus became the first inhabitants of the new village.

A few years after the town was founded a section of the Moninger farm, lying on the south side of the little Chartiers Creek, was laid off in town lots and put on the market by the owner, H. E. Riggle, and they sold well. This section of the town in the days previous to incorporation was known as "Riggletown." Later Mr. Riggle sold the remainder of his farm to the Moninger Land Company, which had the greater part of the farm platted, and then advertised the lots for sale. A number of those who purchased lots have erected substantial brick and cement residences.

Although Houstonville early became a village of considerable importance, and with good prospects for continued growth and prosperity, the people were in no hurry to have it incorporated. Finally, however, in the nineties a move in that direction was made, but it was opposed by a faction which claimed that incorporation was unnecessary, and that it would mean an increase in taxation without any corresponding benefits to offset the increased cost. The matter was fought out before the grand jury, each side being represented by an attorney, but incorporation was defeated. The matter was then allowed to rest until the spring of 1901. By that time the coal boom was here, and the town had grown in the meantime. A railroad had been built up the Plum Run Valley and another up the little Chartiers Valley, mines in the vicinity were being opened, and there was strong talk of a street car line from Washington to Canonsburg.

Petition was presented to the court of common pleas at Washington on the 13th of May, 1901. There was no opposition, and the incorporation was decreed, and Houston took her place as the 32d borough in the county. The new borough started with a population of 600, and with a property valuation of \$235,000. The town at the date of its incorporation was about 30 years old.

A little later court issued a decree for an election for borough officers, the election to be held on Tuesday, May 28. At that election 94 votes were cast and 14 votes were thrown out by the board on the ground that they were not properly marked. The election resulted in the success of the following candidates:

TOWN'S FIRST OFFICERS.

Burgess—Charles W. Banfield.

Council—Three years, George T. Cowan, D. L. McConnell and Simon H. Arnold; two years, John A. Berry, J. R. Henderson; one year, John Ritchie and R. M. Thompson.

School directors—Three years, Rev. J. C. Kistler, Dr. W. W. Sprowls; two years, S. E. McNary, J. S. Ferris; one year, R. M. Miller, I. C. Patsch.

Auditor—Three years, W. M. Templeton; two years, W. A. Banfield; one year, A. A. Borland.

Justice of Peace—Dr. John Morrison.

Assessor—A. T. Haft.

Constable—Adam Miller.

Tax Collector—A. W. McConnell.

After its incorporation, as before, Houston continued to build steadily; if not very rapidly, and the houses erected were almost uniformly of the better class. Until a few years ago the streets were lighted by gas, but the service was unsatisfactory, and finally the town council made a contract with the Canonsburg Electric Light, Heat & Power Company to light the streets with arc lights, and the service has proved satisfactory and a great improvement over the gas lamps of the olden time. A few weeks since the Electric Light Company of Washington was granted a franchise and it is expected that they will build a line into the borough some time during the present year.

During the summer of 1907 the Cummins Realty Company purchased the Houston homestead farm from W. H. Houston and had it plotted, and later sold at public outcry a large number of lots. These lots sold at almost all prices, from \$25 up into the hundreds, thus affording people of all-sized purses an opportunity to procure sites for homes, and many working people availed themselves of the opportunity; and the result was that the summer and fall of 1908 witnessed the most active season in building operations in the history of the borough; and this at a time when a great business depression prevailed throughout the country, and when neighboring towns were at a standstill so far as the erection of buildings was concerned. In the neighborhood of 20 houses were erected in Houston in 1908, and while the majority of these were of the cheaper order, a few of them were fine residences.

Much good sawed-stone and concrete sidewalk has been laid in Houston during the past five years, and the council improved one short section of street in 1908.

In 1876 the citizens of Houston asked the township school board to establish a school at that place, and a room was rented in the house of Stephen Champ, and

Miss Clara Capron was employed to teach the school. In 1877 a new schoolhouse was built on McNutt Street, and Samuel McWilliams was elected teacher. In 1887 the present brick school building was erected and a second teacher was chosen, but owing to the new building not being ready for the opening of the schools, the first part of the term was taught with the advanced school in the old schoolhouse, and the primary in the old Seeceder church, all moving into the new building in January.

In 1895 the schools had grown so that a third school had to be opened.

Houston was incorporated in 1901, and the first election for school directors was held in May of that year. Since then the schools of the borough have grown steadily. In 1908 it had five schools and six teachers—two males and four females; enrollment of scholars, 163; number of months taught, 8; average salary of teachers per month, males \$47.50, females \$50.50; cost of each pupil per month, \$2.00; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 5; estimated value of school property, \$6,000.

Morrison Free Public Library—During the school term of 1893, the teachers and pupils, desiring a library, decided to give an entertainment to raise a fund as a nucleus for the purpose of a library.

A successful entertainment was given which netted them \$50, and this, added to some donations from friends, purchased them 75 carefully-selected volumes for the foundation of a school library. These books were so appreciated by the young people that in 1899 Dr. John Morrison, then a member of the township school board, proposed that if the school board would provide room and bookcases he would donate something to the library.

This proposition was cheerfully accepted by the school board and the new bookcases were procured and filled with books purchased by Dr. Morrison. In 1901, after Houston was incorporated, the library had grown so and had become so popular that it hampered the school room, and the Houston school board took the matter up and purchased some more new bookcases and fitted up a room in the school building to be used exclusively for the library, and it was made a free public library and christened "The Morrison Free Public Library," any persons residing in Houston to have access to the books.

A free reading room was opened, on the tables of which all the leading magazines and periodicals were found for the use of the patrons of the reading room.

The doctor still kept adding to the library during his lifetime, and it now contains about 2,500 volumes of the very best selection, consisting of works on history, travel, biography, fiction, theology, law, medicine, etc.,

as well as many books of reference, such as encyclopedias, dictionaries, commentaries, etc.

Dr. John Morrison, who had taken both a medical and theological course, died June 3, 1906, without having married, much respected in the community.

The First National Bank of Houston—In the less than eight years in which the First National Bank of Houston has been in business, it has not only made a place for itself, but has succeeded in strongly entrenching itself in the business and financial affairs of the upper Chautiers Valley. The bank has had a steady increase in business since its organization. Its capital stock is \$25,000, with a surplus fund of \$10,000. Its undivided profits at the time of the last called statement (February 5, 1909), was almost \$5,000. At that time it had deposits of \$156,015.63. Each statement, as published from time to time at the call of the comptroller of the currency, has shown an increase over the preceding statement. The institution has maintained a consistent policy of fair and conservative dealing, and it is as sound as any financial concern in the county.

Although the year 1908 was not the most favorable in business and financial circles, the First National of Houston went ahead at a gratifying rate, and at the beginning of 1909 a dividend of 3 per cent out of the earnings of the preceding six months was declared.

W. B. Houston is president and Joseph K. McNutt cashier of the institution.

The First United Presbyterian Church of Houston was organized on October 9, 1888. Eighty-two members were received the day the congregation was organized. Of this number 31 are still members of the congregation. The first worshiping place was in the hall over the public school rooms. The first pastor was the Rev. E. E. Douglass, who was called to the pastorate of the church from the Seminary and took charge of the work on the first of April, 1889.

On May 4, 1894, the present church edifice was dedicated. Twenty-five thousand dollars would be a conservative valuation on the present church building and the grounds.

The Rev. Mr. Douglass remained as pastor of the congregation for ten and one-half years. His pastorate was a most fruitful one. During that period 191 persons were received on profession of their faith and 136 by certificate from other churches, and the congregation contributed to all purposes \$34,263, of which \$7,104 went to benevolences.

The congregation was without a pastor from October 18, 1899, to January 1, 1901, when the present pastor, the Rev. J. C. Kistler, took charge of the work. The membership then was 188. Since then every year has shown some progress in the work. One hundred and

ninety-five members have been received on profession and 177 by certificate. The present membership is 360. A debt of over \$4,000 has been paid, \$39,851 has been raised for all purposes, of which about \$15,076 was for benevolences.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Houston was organized as a branch of the Canonsburg Methodist Episcopal Church in the old town hall by the Rev. J. B. Uber, pastor of the Canonsburg Church, on August 19, 1894, with 13 full members and 24 probationers. The congregation continued to worship in the town hall under the pastorates of the Rev. J. B. Uber and his successor the Rev. S. W. Macurdy, pastor of the Canonsburg Church, until 1897, when, through the generosity of W. B. Houston, who proposed to donate to the church two fine lots on which to erect a church building of their own, a movement was started which resulted in the erection of the present comfortable church, which was dedicated in October, 1897.

The church roll now shows 69 full members and three probationers. The present pastor is Rev. A. G. Emery.

The old Seceder Church in Houston was erected about 1874, a lot on the creek bank having been deeded the society. The small brick building was used as a place of worship by the small congregation for 10 or 12 years. The congregation then disbanded.

LONG BRANCH.

Long Branch Borough was erected out of Allen Township August 21, 1893, and is bounded by Twilight and Speers on the north, Allen Township on the east, Allen Township, Elco Borough and the Monongahela River on the south, and East Pike Run Township on the west. The borough is underlaid with a thick bed of Pittsburg coal and the principal occupation of the inhabitants is the mining of coal. The borough has no river front and the inhabitants have not gathered together in any community.

There were in 1908, 73 taxables in Long Branch Borough. It had a real estate value of \$124,000; personal property value of \$10,340. The borough tax was 8 mills.

The population of the borough in 1900 was 273. In 1905 the estimated population was 315. The population at present is about the same as in 1905. The number of voters in 1904 was 67 and in 1908, 58.

Long Branch has one school and one teacher (male); enrollment, 46; average number of months taught, 7; salary of (male) teacher per month, \$60.00; cost of each pupil per month, \$1.45; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 3; estimated value of school property, \$2,500.

Fallowfield Quaker Church—The first religious societies to be formed in this locality were those of the

Quakers or Friends. This congregation was called Quakers of Westland Monthly Meeting. In 1799 land was purchased from Joseph Allen, on which the Quakers soon erected the Fallowfield Meeting-house. Subsequently a division occurred all over the country, one party being known as the Orthodox and the other as the Hicksite Church. This latter branch left the Fallowfield congregation. Soon after this the Fallowfield congregation disbanded and sold part of the property to the Methodists in 1849, and on it the Mount Tabor Church was built.

Mount Tabor Methodist Episcopal Church—At some time prior to 1800 a Methodist congregation was organized and held meetings in the Howe Church. This building has long ago gone to ruins, but the Howe Cemetery has been kept up. This Methodist congregation after removing from the Howe Church purchased the Fallowfield Quaker Church property in 1849 and built a new church in 1850. The Mount Tabor Cemetery was the same one used by the Quakers. The graves of the Quakers are unmarked by tombstones and the mound only marks the grave. This congregation belongs to the Luceyville or Roscoe charge. The present pastor is Rev. James Fornear. The membership is about 40. The church is now in Long Branch Borough.

McDONALD.

McDonald is located 18 miles west of Pittsburg, on the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R., in corner of Washington County, adjoining Allegheny County, and about 18 miles northwest of Washington. Although only recently incorporated as a borough, (November 11, 1889), McDonald has had a place on the map of Washington County for more than 100 years. In the year 1775, one John McDonald came to this part of the country and took possession of a large tract of land, for which he had taken out a warrant which afterwards in the due course of time were patented. On a part of this land is now located the town of McDonald. Soon after coming here an Indian trading post was established on this land and John McDonald was appointed Indian agent. He was one of the judges of Youghioghny County Court, Virginia, which held court in Washington County while Virginia claimed to own this region. He soon added to his original grant and finally owned 5,000 or 6,000 acres of land in this immediate vicinity. Ephram Johnston secured a government grant of land adjoining the McDonald patent on the east. On a portion of this land the first real town site of McDonald was laid out. In the fall of 1865, when the first train passed over the newly built Panhandle Railroad, a station was established here and was called McDonald. William Johnston was appointed first agent. The postoffice was at first

called Havelock and so remained until about 1869 or 1870 when it was changed to McDonald. Henry McCune was first postmaster. Mr. Thomas Johnston, father of Mrs. W. B. Morehead, platted a portion of his farm into town lots before the first attempt to build the railroad. Michael O'Hara had the first official plan of the town made and recorded in 1871. Among the first buildings erected was the McDonald Hotel, the first hotel in the town. It was built and conducted by Mr. William Johnston. Before the railroad came there were no signs of a town, no buildings except McEwen's grist-mill, a blacksmith shop and a dwelling house, all three of which stood back of the present railway station.

Mr. S. S. Johns, the long-time railroad station agent, was elected first burgess. In 1890 the first town building, which contained the lockup and council chamber, was built on Washington Street.

In 1889-90 McDonald experienced its greatest impetus by the discovery of oil in this neighborhood. In the summer of 1890 the Royal Gas Company drilled two wells on the McDonald estate, two miles west of McDonald Station, finding a show of oil in the so-called Gordon sand. On the farm of Edward McDonald, west side of the borough, the same company struck oil and gas, the latter part of September, 1900. The well stood two months, was drilled through the fifth sand in November, torpedoed on December 20, and filled three tanks of oil in ten days. The tools were run down to clear it out, stuck fast and the pioneer venture of the McDonald region was ended, simultaneously with the ending of 1890. In May, 1891, the Royal Gas Company finished two wells on the Robb and Santers tracts north of town, across the railroad track. The Robb proved a 20-barreler and the Santers flowed 160 barrels a day from the fifth sand. Three miles northeast, the Mathews well produced 30 barrels a day from the Gordon sand. On July 1 it was drilled to the fifth sand, increasing the output 800 barrels a day for two months. Further probing the first week in September increased it to 11,000 barrels. Scouts gauged it at 700 barrels an hour for three hours after the agitation ceased. It yielded 400,000 barrels in four months, and was properly styled "Mathews the Great." The owners were James M. Guffey, John Galey, Edward Jennings and Michael Murphy. They built acres of tanks and kept ten or a dozen sets of tools constantly at work.

C. D. Greenlee and Barney Forst leased James Mevey's 250 acres a short distance northeast of McDonald just across in Allegheny County. A well was put down on the Mevey farm and on September 26, the fifth sand was cracked and oil gushed at the rate of 140 barrels an hour. The well was stirred a trifle on September 28 with startling effect. It put 15,600 barrels of oil into the tanks in 24 hours. This was without doubt the

largest oil well ever struck on this continent and said to be the greatest white-rock-sand well in the world. On October 4, after a slight agitation by the tools, this mammoth well poured 750 barrels an hour for four hours, the best record of any production known up to that time. Scurrying for territory in the Jumho field set in with a vigor unparalleled. Rigs were reared in town lots, in gardens and yards.

By November 1 200 wells were drilling and 60 rigs building. Fifty-four October strikes swelled the daily production at the close of the month to 80,000 barrels. Greenlee and Forst had 30 wells drilling and 300,000 barrels of iron tankage. Guffey, Galey & Jennings had 15 or 20 wells. The Fisher Oil Company, who owned one-fourth of the Oakdale tract and the McMichael farm, had 16 wells, reaching for the jugular from which the Sturgeon and Baldwin spouters were drawing 10,000 barrels a day. William Tucker and John A. Steele had two producing largely and eight going down in the Mevey farm. J. G. Haymaker and Thomas Legget owned one gusher, nine drilling wells and 500 acres of leases. The Mevey farm and several of the wells just mentioned were over the line in Allegheny County, but were known as in the "McDonald Field."

The oil fields in this district in 1908 give employment to upwards of 500 men and average production per day is 8,000 barrels.

With the advent of oil McDonald experienced a boom. Town lots were sold like hot cakes. McDonald is now one of the best towns in Washington County. There are paved streets, substantial business blocks, handsome residences, two electric light plants and a water works and the inhabitants enjoy all the conveniences of modern life. The borough owns about \$40,000 worth of property, represented by the new schoolhouse, the Ferguson Hose House and the lockup properties. There is also a well organized fire company and police department, which give ample fire and police protection.

Some of the early settlers and men who were active in building up the town are as follows: John N. McDonald, Edward McDonald, his son; D. L. Williams, Samuel Moorhead, W. B. Moorhead, S. S. Johns, J. D. Sauters, Cyrus Ferguson and W. S. Lockhart.

The credit of the fire department to a great extent belong to Cyrus Ferguson, who was the original promoter of the Ferguson Hose Company No. 2. In 1894 it was decided to organize a new hose company. Previous to this there had been several hose companies, but they had dwindled and faded away, although in their time they answered a good purpose. The new company was first named the Independent Hose Company. Mr. Ferguson donated a free lease for five years of a lot of ground. The citizens supported the institution by

liberal contributions of money. A substantial building was erected on the original site. Upon the complete organization of the company the name was changed to Ferguson Hose Company No. 2. May 7, 1900, the borough purchased the lot from Mr. Ferguson, the hose company deeded over the building apparatus, and the fire department is now maintained by the town. The apparatus consists of two hose carts and 1,000 feet of hose. The department is volunteer and has 50 members.

The Oakdale and McDonald Street Car Line was put into operation in September, 1907. The construction of the road was begun in 1906. This line connects McDonald with Oakland and traverse the principal streets of the two towns. It is understood that it will be eventually extended to Pittsburg eastward and to Steuhenville westward.

Survey for a trolley line has been made to Canonsburg and its operation is expected soon.

The borough tax for 1908 is 12 mills and the total amount collected \$7,075.00.

McDonald is one of the 13 presidential offices in the county. Its total receipts for 1908 amounted to \$7,479.15.

Gas was introduced by the Oakdale Gas Company in the winter of 1889-90. The Tri-State Gas Company now supplies the town. The Chartiers Telephone Company operates in McDonald. The president is Richard Gladden.

McDonald has had several disastrous fires, but soon outgrew them. One of the greatest fires to light up the whole country was in 1891, the burning flowing oil well on small lot of Samuel H. Cook, a few hundred feet west of the railroad station. The intense heat prevented some of the trains from passing by on the railroad, and blistered the paint on the coaches. After several days' burning and amid prophesies that it could not be stopped, the blaze was smothered by the expert work and generalship of Charles A. Braden, now of Oklahoma, well known to operators and many farmers in this county.

The present burgess of McDonald is John Wiles. The registration of voters for 1908 is 641. The population is estimated at 3,500 for the borough proper and 6,000 for the town.

McDonald has the honor of raising one of the nationally prominent men of today, Robert Watchorn, Commissioner of Immigration of the Post of New York. Commissioner Watchorn was an immigrant himself, coming, as a youth, from the coal pits of Derbyshire to seek his fortune in the mines at McDonald. From the ranks of the laboring men he rose to a position of leadership in the trades union movement, and, by way of certain executive positions in the State of Pennsylvania, he went in 1896 into the immigrant service and held the position of Commissioner of Immigration of the Post

of New York from 1905 until very recently. Many reforms were instituted for the benefit of the immigrant during his service.

McDonald has a large modern brick public school building which was erected in 1894 at a cost of \$25,000. It is heated with hot air and fitted up with electric light.

The average number of scholars enrolled is 646. There are in McDonald in 1908: Schools, 14; teachers, 17 (males 3, females 14); average number of months taught, 9; average salary of teachers per month, males \$72.66, females \$58.14; cost of each pupil per month, \$1.87; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 10; estimated value of school property, \$32,000.

Engleside Academy—Edward Haws began to conduct a school in the basement of the old First U. P. Church building, now occupied by the Baptists (colored) in 1877. Afterwards it was conducted in turn by G. R. Anderson, George W. Slater and Rev. W. D. Irons. It ceased operation about 20 years ago.

The Citizens Water Company of McDonald is a private corporation. The water works was constructed in 1894. The gravity system is used. The pumping station is located on Raccoon Creek adjoining the William Kordeck farm, six miles from McDonald. The creek is dammed at this point. The capacity is 90,000,000 gallons. In addition three artesian wells give a duplicate supply. The quality of the water is very good. Two compound duplex pumps are installed, each of which has a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons in 24 hours. There is also a duplex pump with capacity of 500,000 gallons in 24 hours; gravity pressure from a steel tank of 600,000 gallons capacity. The tank is located a quarter of a mile northwest of McDonald. The elevation of the tank from the corner of Lincoln Avenue and Station Street is 240 feet. The line from the pump to tank 12 inches. Average pressure 100 pounds. There are seven and one-half miles of mains 4x10 inches and 42 double hydrants. The water works' existence is largely due to the president, C. R. Buehheit.

The First Presbyterian Church was organized in 1885. The first building, a frame, was burnt down. The present structure is of brick and cost \$18,000. Its capacity is 500 in audience room. It was erected in 1896. The church owns a \$4,000 frame parsonage. Rev. J. P. Jordan has been pastor since 1893. The membership at present is 651.

First United Presbyterian Church—This church was organized February 26, 1876. A frame church building was erected at the cost of \$4,150. It is at present occupied by the Baptists (colored). About 1896 a handsome brick church was erected at the corner of Lincoln and

Station Streets at a cost of \$23,000. It is heated by hot air and lighted with electricity. The seating capacity is 500. Rev. W. D. Irons has been pastor since 1880. The membership for 1908 is 500.

The Robinson Run U. P. Church was organized at Sturgeon, Allegheny County, in 1790 and removed to McDonald when its church burnt in 1902. In 1904 a \$21,000 brick church building and a \$4,000 frame parsonage were erected. Rev. J. W. English has served since its removal to McDonald. Membership, 130.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is a frame building erected in 1897. The present pastor is Rev. Ernest Fryeklund and membership is 131.

The French Mission of the United Presbyterian denomination was organized in 1901. The pastors have been Rev. E. Lhenreux, 1901 to 1903; Rev. H. Garron, from 1903 to the present time. The membership is at present 130. After worshipping for four years in the First U. P. Church building the French congregation built their own tabernacle in 1905.

The German Lutheran Congregation of McDonald—The history of the congregation dates back to 1871, when the Rev. Schweiger, of Kittanning, held the first service in McCarrell's schoolhouse. Afterward services were held once a month in the Bulger schoolhouse. The Rev. S. Munsch, of Pittsburg (deceased) succeeded the Rev. Schweiger, and during his pastorate the present church building was erected and dedicated in July of 1884. The membership numbered 45. The Rev. Munsch was followed by the Rev. R. Boethelt. In 1889 the congregation called the Rev. Carl Mildner, of Brnshton, Pa., who served seven years. His successor was the Rev. George Dietz, of Jeannette, Pa., now of Connellsville, Pa., who resigned in April, 1901, after serving faithfully for five years.

Rev. J. H. Tarnedde, of McKees Rocks, has for the past eight years been pastor of the church, which now numbers 142 members.

St. Alphonsus' Catholic Church was organized in 1888. The first church building was erected soon after. It was located on Station street and was burnt down. The present building, a handsome yellow brick structure, was erected in 1900 at the cost of \$30,000. At present the church embraces 125 families. The present pastor is Rev. Joseph Burgoon.

Christian Missionary Alliance—The Christian Missionary Alliance has been holding meetings in McDonald about ten years. The present pastor is Rev. H. N. Harvey.

Baptist Church—The colored Baptists organized about fifteen years ago. The present pastor is Rev. G. E. Sallie. They moved into the old First U. P. Church building after the new U. P. church building was erected in 1896.

Societies and Lodges:

Solidarite Association, Frank Bayens, president.

L'Alliance Lodge, No. 683, I. O. O. F., Alexander Poskin, N. G.

Lieut. S. M. Adams Post, No. 330, G. A. R., Com. Charles Briceland.

Order of Independent Americans, Counselor W. S. Campbell.

McDonald Lodge, No. 30, Loyal Order Moose, P. D., E. L. Chambon.

McDonald Local Option Club, president, Prof. N. G. Parke.

C. M. B. A. of McDonald, president, William Campbell.

Ancient Order of Hibernians, No. 1, of McDonald, president, M. McGrady.

McDonald Lodge, No. 605, I. O. O. F., N. G., W. A. E. Oakes.

Eureka Encampment, No. 95, of McDonald.

Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 185, W. M., James Galway.

McDonald Hive, No. 67, Ladies of the Maccabees, Past Commander, Mrs. B. Kelly.

Waverly Lodge, No. 145, K. of P., C. C., E. J. Madgwick.

Independent Order Heptasophs, E. L. Dillon, archon.

McDonald Tent, No. 89, K. O. T. M., P. C., F. O. Densmore, Comd.

Council, No. 1652, Royal Arcanum of Pennsylvania.

About 1885 a Carnegie office printed a sheet occasionally and called it the McDonald Budget. In reality, however, the credit of the first newspaper enterprise in McDonald belongs to J. S. Johnston, who brought the first printing material to McDonald about the year 1886 or '87, and printed a newspaper called the "Argus." In '88 Fulton Phillips bought Johnston out and changed the name to the "Outlook." In 1889 Mrs. S. S. Johns, acting as banker for the Outlook, built a home for it next door south of the present Outlook office. In 1892 the present Outlook office was erected. The present owners are D. L. and W. D. Williams, W. S. Lockhart, W. H. Young and Bert H. McCartney. The paper is published every Saturday by Edward L. Means. Those who have continuously read the Outlook were highly entertained and influenced for good by the interesting articles from the ready writer, the aged Fulton Phillips.

The McDonald "Record" was established by the Record Publishing Company about sixteen years ago. It is published every Thursday by G. C. Kuehnert, editor and proprietor.

These two papers have done as much or more to advance McDonald than any other influence, and they have always been conducted as clean family weekly periodicals.

The McDonald Savings & Trust Co.—The People's National Bank of McDonald was established in 1897

with \$50,000 capitalization, and first opened business in the Cook Building, where they remained until completion of their own building in the fall of that year. The McDonald Savings & Trust Company was organized in 1904. These banks have consolidated and are now known as the McDonald Savings & Trust Company. At the end of 1908 the capital is \$125,000, and the president is A. C. LeComte. It paid dividends in 1908 of \$2,500, and has paid a total of \$25,000 in dividends. It has in loans and investments, \$330,790.00.

The First National Bank of McDonald was established in 1892 with a capital stock of \$50,000. It paid \$4,000 dividends in 1903, and had up to that date paid a total of \$24,000 in dividends.

At the close of the year 1908 its capital was \$50,000 and total resources, \$1,178,933.40. It ranks third among the Washington County National Banks in regard to its total resources and second in the relation of its capital to surplus. Its total dividends paid is \$45,000, of which the one-ninth was paid in 1908, leaving surplus and profits, \$192,921.71, and deposits over \$920,000. Its president is Edward McDonald.

William Johnson, the man who built the first house in the village about 1865, started there a hotel. The original farm house of this family can be discovered yet hidden back of the East End Hotel.

This borough has the only saloon licensed hotels in the county outside the eastern or river section. The saloons came with the excitement over oil and they are there considered a necessary part of a hotel equipment.

A wholesale liquor licensed establishment was conducted here for several years, but the annual application was refused in the year 1906 and again in 1908. At present there are three licensed hotels in McDonald Borough.

Mrs. Daniel Conners is erecting a \$20,000 brick building to be used as a theater and storerooms.

Briar Hill Coal Company—The operation of these mines was begun by Dougherty and Richardson in 1869. Afterwards the works were leased and operated by J. D. Sauters and Alexander Patterson, and employed about 120 men. This mine was bought out by the Pittsburg Coal Company and running operation ceased.

The Nickel Plate Coal Mine was operated formerly by J. D. Sauters. The mine was purchased by the Pittsburg Coal Company about the year 1904, and has not been worked since. The mine lies in Allegheny County but a part of the tipple ran through the borough over Lincoln avenue and connected with the P. C. C. & St. L. Railroad.

The Forging and Machine Works of H. W. Rank manufacture drilling and fishing tools. The works are situated one-half mile east of the depot in Allegheny County. In 1908 H. W. Rank erected a new power plant together with a machine and blacksmith shop. This

plant gave employment to fifteen men the year round. The street car company receives its power from this plant.

B. D. Tillinghast Machine Shop—This machine shop located here in 1892. It handles new and secondhand machinery and engine fittings of all kinds. It makes a specialty of repairing mine, mill and oil well machinery. Mr. Tillinghast is sole manufacturer of several oil well tools. He is the principal partner of the D. C. & U. Gas Engine Co. The Tillinghast machine shop has given employment to fourteen men the year round during the year 1908.

Warner Glass Company (formerly Saltsburg Bottle Works Company, Limited)—The Warner Glass Company built about 1903 one-half mile southwest of the depot. The company was brought from Saltsburg and located at McDonald. It has since been bought out entirely by McDonald people. During 1908 some improvements were made at the Warner glass factory. New tank shops were constructed. The plant has had a steady run making double turn all the year. Over 125 men receive employment at this factory. The monthly pay-roll is near \$10,000.

The Collins Boiler Works has been running for about sixteen years. During 1908 the concern increased its plant and has given steady employment to twenty-one men the entire year. The shops are now being moved and when this is done more men will be employed.

Bert M. McCartney's Tobacco and Cigar Store employs about fifteen people.

The McCarty & Robb, lumber dealers, purchased the lumber yards of William George and Company in 1895. Since that time they have also bought out the business of M. O'Donnell. The company is now J. S. McCarty & Sons. They have started the erection of a large planing mill which will give employment to a number of men.

Other plants are the McDonald Steam Laundry and the McDonald Light, Heat and Power Company (built in 1893).

McDonald Fairs—McDonald has for almost a decade held a fall fair or home coming. The beautiful little race track ground near the railroad accomodates the large crowds of people on these occasions, and they are entertained with horse races, bicycle races, balloon ascensions, baseball games, side shows, red lemonade and other innocent sports and beverages. The most interesting performances at some of these anniversaries have been the contests in speed and rapid work between the McDonald Hose Co. No. 2 and other visiting fire companies. In these contests the McDonald Company usually wins for speed. The townspeople keep open house on these occasions, everybody is welcome and the town takes on the air of great excitement.

The Harkaway Club from its home just across the Allegheny County line adds interest by the appearance of its fine tally ho and exhibition of horsemanship and well trained animals.

MIDWAY.

The borough of Midway is situated at the head of Robinson's Run, on the boundary line between Smith and Robinson townships and was formed from parts of both. It is located on the P. C. C. & St. L. Railroad, twenty-two miles west of Pittsburg, twenty-two miles east of Steubenville and sixteen miles north of Washington. For forty years or more prior to the Civil War a village known as Egypt was located at this place. A large three storied flouring mill stood about 2,000 feet up Robinson's Run from where the mill recently owned by Paul Davidson stood. It was called Egypt Mill, and was destroyed by fire about 1858 and never rebuilt. Some boys of the neighborhood were playing cards in the mill and left a lamp burning. The cobwebs are supposed to have blown against the lamp and set the mill on fire. The mill at that time was operated by Henry Abel, father of James Abel, of Burgettstown. That was the third mill on that location destroyed by fire. Egypt then consisted of this mill and the miller's dwelling on a lot recently owned by Samuel Dunn and wife, Bell's saw and carding mill across the stream from the grist mill with the dwelling of Samuel Bell, owner, nearby. The old two-story carding mill was looked up to as a relic of the past as early as 1855. A thousand feet north and across another branch of the stream, also fronting on the road to Candor, was a brick one-story dwelling and storeroom conducted by William Smith, auctioneer, father of Samuel Smith, of McDonald. These comprised all the buildings located within the boundaries of the present large borough of Midway, excepting, however the three old log farm dwelling houses and two log tenant houses on the farms of Ephraim Johnson, William Conner and Samuel McFarland.

This village (so called) remained in this condition until 1865 except adding a house and blacksmith shop by Morgan Woodmaney.

The young farmers of the present day know nothing of the numerous long trips to Pittsburg, made before the Civil War, made by heavily loaded wagon or sled in getting the grain to an uncertain market. It was the business of the farmers fifty years ago in the winter season to thresh out their grain with flails or tramping it out with horses, then haul it to Pittsburg one day, very often returning the next day in the mud or sledding on dry clods.

In old "Egypt" the oldest inhabitants and original characters before 1865 were: "Sammy Bell" and his wife "Granny" Bell. In addition to running his saw-

mill with its perpendicular saw, as the neighbors required the sawing of the few logs hauled in from time to time, he butchered an occasional steer. His services were required at the annual fall butchering by the farmers for some distance around Egypt. "Granny" Bell was a most welcome visitor in cases of sickness. She had quite a skill in preparing herbs for treatment and was called in about as frequently as Dr. John Coburn, a physician of much skill, who rode the county over from his location in Candor, which was then a much greater place than the embryo Midway.

The only son of this quaint couple is Dr. James Bell who married Sarah L. VanEman and now, at the age of four score and four years, resides with his son, Oscar Bell, in Dayton, Ohio. James Bell, who is so well known in the business life of Midway, is not a descendant of Samuel Bell of the Egypt days.

In 1865, at the time the railroad was finally completed and began operations between Pittsburg and Steubenville, the town of Midway was laid out by Thomas Mitchell & Co., and a station was established on land conveyed by Samuel McFarland to Thomas Mitchell. The station was first called "Silverside." There have been sixty-one plots called additions to Midway laid out and duly recorded.

J. Burr Robbins located here and was very largely interested in the town and coal operations in and adjoining it. His son, Francis L. Robbins, was trained in the business by him and became the head of the largest scheme ever organized for holding and opening Washington County coal lands.

Thomas Taylor was largely interested in coal operations and became interested in old developments also. The well-known justice of the peace, H. Eaton, is a son-in-law of Thomas Taylor and for a time was engaged in mining with him.

Another flour mill was built in 1870 by George Peacher of Harpers Ferry. It became the property of John H. Kennedy. It was recently owned by Paul Davison. For a number of years the wheels have not turned in this ancient building, and it was used for various purposes. In 1908 it was torn down.

In the year 1883 a grain elevator and flouring mill with roller process was erected by F. L. Robbins and David G. Bamford. A flouring business has been carried on ever since under the immediate careful supervision of D. G. Bamford, of Bamford Milling Co., capital \$25,000. It has always been the largest industrial enterprise in the village of Midway, now the borough, and has been a great convenience to the farmers by giving them a near market for their grain and a ready supply house for their flour and dairy food supply. Its capacity is eighty barrels in 24 hours.

The other business places of Midway are five general

stores, one drug store, two hardware stores, a lumber and supply store, a livery stable, and one bank. The resident physicians are J. M. Moore and A. L. Russell, who both have had large and active practice here for many years.

The Ohio Valley Gas Co. owns a machine shop, which employs an average of five men. This company commenced supplying the town with gas about the year 1892, and still furnishes the supply.

In 1869 George Campbell built and conducted the first hotel. It burnt down in 1903. It was on the lot now occupied by the railroad station. George Campbell had a son, W. S. Campbell, who was elected and served two terms as prothonotary of Washington County about 1885. George Campbell also had another son, G. S. Campbell, who is cashier of the First National Bank of McDonald. At present the Wilson House stands across the street from the site of the Campbell Hotel.

The original location of the Midway railroad station was about 300 feet diagonally across the railroad from its present location. It was in a large building owned by the "Midway Farmers' Club." John H. Kennedy and brother, Hamilton J., were railroad agents, owners of the store and warehouse for grain conducted in this building. The building was burned in 1885, and the station location was removed about 1,000 feet west, and to the west side of the track, near the Bamford mill. This second station house was also burned. In 1898 Robbins & Bamford's mill, five stores, a dwelling and the third station house were burned. A fourth station house was built and about 1904 this location was abandoned and the station house moved to the present location. The public road crossing the railroad east of the present station was changed to run through the arch underneath the track west of the present depot.

Midway was erected into a borough, February 9, 1903. The town is supplied with gas by the Ohio Valley Gas Co. Gas was introduced into the village in 1892 by the same company, although the finest of black bituminous coal is found in the hillsides. The borough tax for 1908 was 12 mills, total amount collected, \$2,658.79, and total amount expended, \$765.99.

Since Midway was formed into a borough a great change has been made by improving the streets and other thoroughfares. A large amount of money has been expended for this purpose and now the town is placed among the most progressive as a shipping point for that region.

Midway had a population of 1,260 in 1900. The present population is estimated at 1,500.

In 1880 there were two (graded) schools in one house. In 1908 Midway has six schools and six teachers (males 1, females 5); average number of mouths taught, 8; average salary paid to teachers per month, males \$60,

females \$51; cost of each pupil per month, \$1.46; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 10; estimated value of school property, \$6,000; number of scholars enrolled, 294.

When the town was incorporated in 1903 the borough of Midway purchased the interest of Robinson Township in the frame schoolhouse near the United Presbyterian church. At the same time the borough bought the interest of Smith Township in the schoolhouse near to where the old Ephraim Johnston house stood. Both are four roomed frame school buildings.

Evan C. Donaldson has been postmaster at Midway for four years. Henry Eaton has been justice of the peace in Robinson Township and since the erection of Midway Borough in 1893 for a period covering twenty-four years. The present justices of the peace are Henry Eaton and George H. Powelson. The latter is also the present burgess of the borough.

It is expected that in a short time Midway will be connected by a street car line with McDonald, Burgetts-town and Steubenville, as surveys have been made and incorporation charters granted.

Midway National Bank began business April 4, 1903, with capital of \$50,000 at present. The president of this bank is D. G. Bamford, a man who has been closely identified with the growth of Midway and to whom the village and borough owe credit for much of its progress.

The banks deposits at end of 1903 were \$69,447.00; its loans, \$102,828.37, and its surplus, \$1,250.00. At end of 1908 its deposits were \$208,810.44; its loans and securities, \$238,371.98, and its surplus, \$38,835.25. This is an excellent showing for a young bank in a new territory.

Its directors for 1908 are A. J. Russell, Richard Donaldson, Thomas R. Donaldson, R. M. Donaldson, K. N.

McDonald, James Bell, R. M. Dickson, J. M. Wallace and D. G. Bamford.

Center United Presbyterian Church of Midway—This church was formerly situated in the southeastern corner of Smith Township. It is now in the borough of Midway. It was organized May 2, 1859, by Rev. J. C. Campbell. Rev. J. D. Gibsou, is the present pastor, having assumed the charge in 1898. The first meetings were held in the log barn on the John Campbell farm. The first building, a \$2,500 frame, was erected in 1860, three-quarters of a mile south of the present location, beside the present cemetery. The present frame place of worship was erected in 1891. Membership in 1908 was 292.

First Baptist Church of Midway—This congregation was organized in 1873. It was founded by Rev. John Moses. Rev. T. B. Marlin has been pastor since 1906. When he assumed the charge the membership was nine; at present it is 112. The church building, a frame structure, was erected in 1885, services having been previously held in the schoolhouse.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Midway was organized under the charge of Rev. J. E. Wright in 1874. Services were first held in George W. Peacher's mill but soon after the organization a frame church building was erected. The present pastor is Rev. J. J. Davis, and membership, 102.

Midway Valley Lodge, No. 888, I. O. O. F., was instituted October 20, 1874. In the year 1877 it erected a \$2,500 building at Midway. Its membership at present is 195.

Encampment, No. 262, I. O. O. F., was instituted May 2, 1904; mebership at present, 32.

Midway Lodge, No. 509, K. of P., was instituted February 3, 1906; membership at present, 120.

CHAPTER XXXV.

History of North Charleroi, Rosco, Speers, Stockdale, Twilight, Washington and East Washington.

NORTH CHARLEROI.

The boroughs of North Charleroi extends a mile north of and continuous with Charleroi. The town was formerly called Lock No. 4. The station of the P. V. & C. Railroad is called West Monessen. In 1880 the village was composed of eleven dwellings, a store, postoffice and telegraph office. The town has steadily increased in size since about 1890 when the manufacturing plants began to locate at Charleroi. Plans of lots were laid out by John Conrad in 1885 and at later times by Theodore J. Allen and others. North Charleroi was incorporated a borough from part of Fallowfield Township, May 14, 1894.

The borough of North Charleroi has completed one of the most progressive years in its history. A fine new town hall has been completed and extensive improvements have been made in the street and sewerage systems. The erection of the new bridge between Monessen and North Charleroi has given an impetus to the real estate business and important deals are of daily occurrence. The enrollment of pupils at the borough schools has grown so large that a new building is necessitated. An immense cold storage and ice manufacturing plant is in the course of construction and is expected to be in operation within a few months. North Charleroi is made a base for the operations of the United States government officials in the valley. The monthly pay-roll of the employees making their homes here is over \$3,000. The material advancement of the town is shown in the many fine residences and other buildings which have been erected recently.

The population of North Charleroi in 1900 was 425; in 1905 it was estimated at 540 and in 1908 at 784.

The number of voters in 1904 was 106 and in 1908. 196.

The borough tax for 1908 was 13 mills. The real estate valuation is \$287,710, the personal property valuation, \$22,835. There are 245 taxables.

Lock No. 4, which is perhaps the most important of the river locks, was built in 1844. It requires the services of eighteen men, who are in the employ of the United

States Government. They work in three shifts of eight hours each, consequently the locks are in operation all the time and a vessel may go through at any time, day or night.

Superintendent A. F. McGowan has been in charge of the works for more than twenty-five years and has an assistant who has served continuously for more than sixteen years.

A complete record of every vessel that goes through the lock is kept at the superintendent's office. The captain or man in charge is required to fill out a blank furnished him, giving name, kind and nature of cargo, together with the time of passing. This is kept and every night at midnight the day's record is made and entered in the books at the office. So complete is the record kept that any information as to the business on the river is readily accessible.

The government shops are located at North Charleroi, where Lock No. 4 is situated. It is here that the repair and construction work for every lock along the river is done and as this point is central it is considered headquarters by river men. The shops are modern and well equipped, including machine shops, lumber yards, planing mill and general wareroom for supplies. The government boat Slackwater, which attends to repair work along the river, has its headquarters here.

To show the immense increase in the coal tonnage during the past decade or two, during 1886 there were 24,528,600 bushels passed through Lock No. 4, making an average of something like 2,000,000 bushels per month. Now 17,000,000 or 18,000,000 is an average month's business.

When the river is at a shipping stage the firm of Jones & Laughlin alone take from 60,000 to 70,000 bushels down the river daily. A load of this kind can be hauled from the up-river mines to the coke works below at a cost of about \$100. To carry this same amount by rail would require about seventy of the largest freight cars in use at a cost of \$10 per car, or a total of \$700 for the load.

During the month of August as many as 1,436 loaded craft passed down stream, and 1,338 empties up stream.

There were 647 lockings down river and 615 up river; 2,350 passengers passed north while 2,940 passengers passed up river.

The Pittsburg and Charleroi Railway Company operate a trolley line from North Charleroi, fourteen miles through Washington County through Monongahela, Finleyville and numerous towns, and then on through Allegheny County to Pittsburg.

The line, although contemplated for many years, was built and completed for running cars in 1903. The P. & C. line was built by the Flinn and Mellon interests, but after its completion was taken over by the Pittsburg Railways Company, which is operating it at the present time with much success. A good service has been installed between Charleroi, Monongahela and Finleyville, and the advantages given to farmers of the eastern end of the county who wish to come to Washington are many. Before the opening of the line it was necessary for the river residents, in order to reach Washington by rail, to go around by the way of the Smoky City. This in itself was very inconvenient. Now they can come to Finleyville on the trolley and then to Washington over the B. & O. Railroad. The line has proven a great boon for the great industrial valley of the Monongahela, and it will be but a few years until the entire valley will be a net work of electric roads.

Charleroi-Monessen Bridge—The new bridge between Charleroi and Monessen was formally opened to service November 2, 1907, with appropriate celebrations by both cities. It is a plain truss bridge with two 400-foot spans, a 200-foot stretch over the Pittsburg and Lake Erie tracks on the eastern side and two viaduct approaches, each 400 feet long. The structure is 23 feet wide in the clear and includes two trolley tracks, wagon road and walk for foot passengers. The Mercantile Bridge Company paid \$225,000 for the structure, and together with the real estate on the two sides brought the total cost up to \$320,000. It has very little grade, and the approaches are as near perfection as possible.

Emil Swenson was the engineer, and the work has been very highly praised. The bridge is unusual in the fact that it crosses the river diagonally and only a few hundred feet above the dam at Lock No. 4. The abutment work was commenced in the fall of 1906 and was continued at intervals until the spring of 1907, when a rise in the river washed away false work and doing damage to the amount of \$25,000, and consequently the work was not finished until late that fall. The present structure is the outcome of local capital, and the controlling interest is now in the hands of Monongahela Valley men.

In 1903 the Mercantile Bridge Company was first organized by D. M. McCloskey, Tom P. Sloan and Henry Sheets, of Charleroi, Howard Nelson, of the American Bridge Company, and the late John Percival, of Pitts-

burg. Congressman Acheson aided the company in obtaining their charter, although it was with great difficulty that this was accomplished. Little was done until 1906, when a new company was organized, keeping the same name. John K. Tener was president; Charles S. Thompson, vice-president, and D. M. McCloskey, secretary and treasurer, while associated with them were George E. Tener, of Sewickley, and George Nash, of Monessen.

There were in 1908: schools, 4, and teachers, 4 (males 1, females 3); enrollment, 178; average number of months taught, 8; average salary of teachers per month, males \$70.00, females \$51.66; cost of each pupil per month, \$1.53; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 5; estimated value of school property, \$2,500.

ROSCOE.

Roscoe is one of the hustling little towns on the Monongahela River, midway between Stoekdale and Elco boroughs. The leading industry is boat building, and numerous coal mines surround the town.

No other town in the Monongahela Valley combines in its natural location a greater wealth of endowments than Roscoe. It is nearly the center of a radius of supply for food and the necessities of existence, fuel, plastic materials and the manifold treasures which Mother Earth yields for the needs of man.

The first great development in the history of Roscoe, or Lueyville, as it is often called, which gave it the impetus leading to its future greatness was the deeding from the commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Joshua Dixon, October 2, 1784. It passed down through that family till it came to the family of William Latta, who deeded it to his two sons, Ostrander and Alexander, on May 18, 1868.

On June 3, 1869, the Latta sons deeded part of the town to John Sphar, who is still living, retaining the other part and laying it out in town lots after the part bought by Sphar had been laid out and named Lueyville. At the time of the incorporation of the borough, in 1892, from Allen Township the entire town was, by vote of the residents, named Roscoe, which was in honor of Mrs. Joseph Underwood, whose maiden name was Roscoe.

Different plans of lots were plotted by E. C. Furlong and Mrs. J. J. Pattigau. Additions have since been made. Roscoe is bounded on the north and east by Allen Township, on the south by the Monongahela River, and on the west by Elco Borough. The town is thirty miles from Washington, and twenty-six from Pittsburg.

The real estate value of the borough of Roscoe in 1908 was \$393,490; personal property, \$40,015; number of taxables, 396. The number of voters in 1904 was 324, and in 1908, 325. The population in 1900 was 1,354, and

in 1905 it was estimated at 1,305. The present population is somewhat larger than that of 1905.

Roscoe is a station on the Monongahela Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Besides the railroad transportation facilities it has the steamboat advantages of the Monongahela River, which is navigable in all seasons.

The Allenport and Roscoe Electric Street Railway, operated by the Pittsburg Railways Company, was built from Allenport to Roscoe, three miles, in 1906. By connecting with other trolley lines operated by the Pittsburg Railways Company, through service is given to Pittsburg. This entire line was laid out originally for double track as far as bridges, cut and fills were concerned.

When the road was completed it was thirty-seven miles long, it being the longest suburban road leading out of Pittsburg. It is the intention to eventually extend the line to California, only three miles above Roscoe. Roscoe will soon be connected with Stockdale by a Flinn road, as the plans have been approved by the grand jury, but the contract not yet let.

The Roscoe Telephone Company was chartered May 3, 1907. The president is W. C. Smith; vice-president, T. J. Underwood; secretary and treasurer, W. J. Weaver, and general manager, H. L. Lamb. The company is small, but the service is excellent and the company is patronized extensively by the people of Roscoe.

Roscoe "Ledger"—The present proprietor of the paper entered into this field in 1901, having purchased the plant from George Collins, who, owing to his affliction, was unable to carry on the ever increasing volume of business. Mr. Collins at an early age entered the coal mines as a trapper boy, and owing to the dampness of the surroundings, became afflicted with rheumatism, which developed into a disease that baffled many prominent physicians. While lying in bed he started a small newspaper in Eleo called "Sunshine." He had the cases drawn up to the bed, and would sit for hours composing the material for the local paper. After being able to get out of bed he purchased from Moses Lowers a paper that was then being operated in Roscoe, called the "Forum," and consolidated his own little plant with it and named the paper the Roscoe "Ledger." The business steadily grew till it was so that Mr. Collins was compelled to desist, owing to his health, and then Joe T. S. Cowen purchased the plant and put it on a good working basis. The paper is printed every Friday.

The "Gospel Reflector," the monthly paper of the Church of Jesus Christ, is printed in the Ledger press. Alexander Cherry is editor and Samuel Sanders assistant editor.

First National Bank—The First National Bank of Roscoe commenced business October 1, 1900, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The power of the bank is one of

the great movements of this community. The officers of this institution are John W. Ailes, president; E. L. Collier, J. H. Underwood, cashier.

The following table shows the progress and advancement of this institution during the first five years of its history:

	Surplus and Profits	Deposits
Dec. 31, 1901	\$ 2,605.00	\$ 86,164.00
Dec. 31, 1902	6,093.00	130,344.00
Dec. 31, 1903	10,000.39	153,468.42
Dec. 31, 1904	11,500.00	126,011.00
Dec. 31, 1905	13,005.75	166,877.35
Dec. 31, 1906	16,500.00	203,981.22

Roscoe has three very good hotels with bars.

Central Hotel is a brick structure built by Ernest Ruder in 1892 and added to in 1902. William Coulson is proprietor.

The Roscoe Hotel is a very large frame building of forty rooms, well fitted up and supplied with gas and electric light. Charles Fechter is proprietor.

The Haley House, Samuel Thompou proprietor, is another of the first-class hotels of Roscoe.

The Mose Brewing Company is the largest plant in the town. Among the other industries of Roscoe is a soap factory, owned by E. A. Flagendorf; a sawmill owned by William T. Pierce, and the Roscoe Electric Light Company.

Roscoe has an excellent brick public school building which cost about \$15,000.

The town has 9 schools and 9 teachers (1 male and 8 females); enrollment 331; average number of months taught, 8; average salary paid teachers per month, males \$80.00, females \$52.50; cost of each pupil per month, \$1.76; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 5; estimated value of school property, \$12,000.

Methodist Episcopal Church—In 1882 a Methodist Episcopal congregation was organized where Roscoe now stands. The members instrumental in its formation were Louis F. McCrory, H. C. Spahr, O. B. Latta, Hiram Stephens and Jonas Cruthers. At first services were held in an old schoolhouse, and a frame church was built in 1883. A new brick edifice was erected by the congregation in 1898. The membership of the church is 265; pastor, Rev. James Fornear.

Presbyterian Church of Roscoe—A Cumberland Presbyterian congregation was organized at Roscoe in 1896 and a brick church erected the following year. The church was changed by vote of its members to the Presbyterian denomination in 1907. The membership at present is ninety. The church has been served by Revs. W. F. Silvens, J. R. Morris, R. B. Wilson and A. M. Riggs.

United Brethren Church of Roscoe—This congregation was organized about twenty-five years ago by Rev. Thomas Higginson and services have been held in halls. The membership is about twelve.

St. Joseph Catholic Church of Roscoe—The St. Joseph congregation was organized and erected a fine church building in 1903. The congregation is composed of sixty-five families and thirty unmarried persons. Rev. Thomas Glynn was first rector, and he has been followed by Revs. John Woshner, J. P. McKenna, John Barry and P. G. O. Flynn, the present incumbent.

Agudath Israel Jewish Synagogue—The Jewish congregation at Roscoe was organized in 1901 and a building for worship was erected in 1904. The present membership is thirty, and the rabbi, Rev. M. Katz.

Church of Jesus Christ of Rosco—This church is a different denomination from the Church of Christ or Christian Church. It is an offshoot of the Mormon Church. The congregation was organized at Roscoe about four years ago. The congregation has about 100 members. The president of this church denomination in the United States is Alexander Cherry, who resides in Roscoe. The belief of this organization will be referred to in our religions history.

The lodges and societies of Roscoe are Roscoe Lodge, No. 711, I. O. O. F.; Roscoe Lodge, No. 11, K. of P.; W. T. Sherman Castle, No. 419, Knights of Golden Eagle; Roscoe Council, No. 369, Sr. Order of American Mechanics. Roscoe is also represented by a Spanish Order of Masons, Ladies of Maccabees, Ladies of Golden Eagle, and the United Mine Workers of America.

SPEERS.

In 1785 a tract of land lying on Maple Creek was surveyed to Henry Speers as "Spice-Wood Hill." Another tract called "Speer's Intent" was patented to him in 1789. Rev. Mr. Speers was for many years pastor of the Baptist Church at Enon, the congregation of which afterward rebuilt in Fallowfield Township and changed the name of the church to the Maple Creek Baptist Church. The Speers family operated for many years the ferry between the sites now occupied by the boroughs of Speers and Bellevernon. The borough of Speers was formed from a part of Allen Township, February 12, 1894.

Speers is bounded by Charleroi Borough on the north, the Monongahela River on the east, Allen Township and Long Branch Borough on the south and Twilight Borough on the west. The town is only about half a mile above Charleroi. The borough is underlaid with a bed of Pittsburg coal, which is very valuable. The assessment for the coal for the entire borough is \$1,000 per acre.

The town of Speers was laid out by the Apolla Speers heirs, May 21, 1860. The station of the P. V. & C.

Railroad at this place is called Bellevernon. In 1892 an addition was made by Noah Speers and another in 1905 by John F. Miller. The town is given service by the P. V. & C. Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, extended through Speers in 1881.

The Pittsburg & Charleroi Street Railway, operated by the Pittsburg Railways Company, in 1899 extended from North Charleroi, through Speers to Allenport. The Adams Express, the Western Union Telegraph, the Monongahela Electric, and the Bell Telephone serve the town. The Maple Creek Telephone Company was organized at Speers in 1904, but their lines are now operated by the Bell Telephone Company. The town is composed of three stores, postoffice, schoolhouse, M. E. church, sand works, plaster company and fifty-six dwellings.

The town of Speers is about 43 miles from Pittsburg and one mile above Charleroi. It is surrounded by a rich field of bituminous coal, which is extensively mined. The town is connected with Bellevernon, across the river, by an excellent steel bridge constructed about the year 1892.

In 1900 Speers Borough had a population of 369. In 1905 the population was estimated at 396. At present it is about 400. In 1904 there were 86 voters in the borough and in the year 1908 the number was the same.

The borough tax was 9 mills. \$1,133.28 was collected, and \$987.19 expended.

The real estate value of Speers Borough in 1908 was \$147,085, and personal property, \$10,820.

In 1908 there were three schools. Teachers, 3 (males 1, females 2); enrollment, 98; average number of months taught, 8; average salary of teachers, males \$75.00, females \$47.50; cost of each pupil per month, \$1.99; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 9; estimated value of school property, \$3,500.

Sand Works—Monongahela Valley sand has been used in the manufacture of glass for about eighty years. The Speers family has perhaps been the most instrumental in its introduction. In 1858 L. M. Speers prepared sand for market near the Baptist Church, Enon. The sand was washed and put through a screen by hand. Afterwards he erected a horse power sand works. He later invented a steam screen washing machine. Shortly after 1867 the Clipper Sand Works were erected below the ferry. The works are now owned and operated by S. C. Speers.

The other industry in the town is the Charleroi Hard Wall Plaster Company, which started operations about six years since.

Speers Methodist Episcopal Church—While the Speers Methodist Episcopal congregation is probably about fourteen years old and has never passed a year without a pastor, yet the past ten years have been rather unfavorable.

able. By the energy of the present pastor, Rev. W. F. Seiter, extensive repairs have been made on the building and the church has just recently been dedicated.

There is no better spot for the establishing of steel and iron industries than the upper Monongahela Valley at present. Situated as this territory is, in the midst of unbounded coal, the rich, thick Pittsburg vein, and having transportation facilities both by rail and water, there is every reason to believe that new mills and factories will be induced to locate in the valley. The Donora and Monessen mills are now considered among the best of their kind in the world, and their location has much to do with their successful operation. There are several sites south of Charleroi that will make ideal spots for new industries, and these are being held in reserve until the day comes when they shall be needed.

Most notable among these holdings are the Clark and Johnston farms, three miles above Charleroi. The tracts comprise 250 acres, mostly bottom lands. They were purchased at one time by the Mellons, of Pittsburg, who were largely interested in the development of Charleroi. These sites are said to be at the disposal of the steel corporation whenever they are wanted. When that will be is yet in the future, but it is generally conceded that the land is among the best available along the entire river. The same sites were considered when the big Donora steel mills were built but it was finally decided in favor of the latter location.

The steel corporation's holdings in and about Donora have already been fully utilized, and there is a strong chance of future additions being made to the Clark and Johnston farms. There were rumors of such activities last spring, when it was said that furnaces would be built on the Clark farm. If such a thing were done, the intervening space between Charleroi and the borough of Speers would rapidly become more thickly populated, making practically one town of the two, which, together with North Charleroi, would make a strong municipality.

STOCKDALE.

Stockdale is a mining town of about 800 inhabitants, between Roscoe and Allenport, which is composed of a schoolhouse, a mission church, postoffice, five stores, two hotels with bars, and the usual number of dwellings for a town of its size. It was incorporated as a borough April 12, 1894, from territory of Allen Township. It is joined by Allen Township on the north, the Monongahela River on the east and south, and by Allen Township on the west.

Thomas Stockdale, an Englishman of the Quaker denomination, purchased the tract of land known as "Allen's Delight" in the year 1800 from Joseph Allen. The next year more land was added to the farm. This was held the property of the family until the town was

laid out in 1891 by Dorcas Stockdale. In 1898 an addition to it was made by John Hughes.

The value of the real estate of Stockdale Borough in 1908 was \$112,350; of personal property, \$18,320; number of taxables, 182. The rate of borough tax was 4½ mills, of which \$350.99 was collected.

The population in 1900 was 731; in 1905 was 646, and the present population is estimated at 752.

The number of voters in 1904 was 142, and in 1908, 139.

A Flinn road 1,120 feet in length is to be built between Stockdale and Roscoe at an estimated cost of \$2,205.48. Stockdale is situated on the Monongahela Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and has connection also north and south through Charleroi and Roseoe by trolley.

Stockdale in 1908 had four schools and four teachers, all females; scholars enrolled, 152; average number of months taught, 8; average salary paid teachers, \$48.75; cost of each pupil per month, \$1.45; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 12; estimated value of school property, \$3,500.

Slavish Protestant Church—The Slavish Church of Stockdale is a frame structure built in 1906. Miss Anna Linka is missionary.

TWILIGHT.

This borough was erected from a part of Allen Township, February 12, 1894, and is bounded by Charleroi Borough on the north, Speers Borough on the east; Long Branch Borough and East Pike Run on the south, and Fallowfield Township on the west. The borough has no river front.

Twilight has three schools, the teachers females; 129 scholars; a seven months' term, with an average monthly salary of \$50; average cost per month per pupil, \$1.60. The school levy is 3 mills; school property valued at \$3,400.

Twilight Borough is underlaid with a costly vein of coal and also with gas. The borough has no river front.

In 1908 the number of taxables in the borough was 157; the borough tax, 10 mills, \$2,255.45 being collected and \$2,198.03; real estate value \$327,795, and value of personal property \$20,335, making a total borough valuation of \$348,130. In 1900 there were 136 inhabitants in Twilight Borough and in 1905 the population was 949. It has increased in the last few years on account of the opening up of the coal mines in this locality. The registration of voters in 1904 was 126, and in 1908, 150.

The village of Twilight is composed of about sixty houses and a company store; the business of nearly all residents is mining coal.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

WASHINGTON AND EAST WASHINGTON BOROUGHS.*

Early Settlement—Catfish Camp—Bassett Town Laid Out—Name Changed to Washington—Early Inhabitants—Incorporation of Town—Later Growth—Some Prominent Men—Early Hotels and Taverns—Interesting Facts and Occurrences—Fires, Etc.—Early Industries—Later Industries—Post Office—Market House—Town Hall—Citizens' Library—Washington Borough Fire Department—Hospitals—Washington Cemetery—Public Schools—Oil and Gas Companies—Citizens' Water Company—Washington Electric Light and Power Company, and Other Public Service Corporations—Banks and Trust Companies—Building and Loan Associations—Insurance Companies—Newspapers—Churches—Lodges and Societies.

The land occupied by the Borough of Washington belonged, like all other land in the county, to the Indians. It was the center of their great game preserve between the two great rivers. The first pale face who came out this way found an opening in the great wilderness with a peaceable Indian—Catfish—in charge.

Whether this was a lone Indian, an Indian with a squaw, with a family, or the chief of a band, we have not been told, for those who saw him have silently disappeared in the misty past just as he did, leaving behind the impression that he was the only Indian then located in this county, or, in fact, within "the great horseshoe."

To the hunter it was a relief to reach this spot with its many, many springs and brooks, and some one coveted and tomahawked this location. It may have been Abraham Hunter, his son Joseph, or some other, but the Hunter family evidently furnished the English currency and the names of the father, the sons, Abram and Joseph, and the daughter, Martha, to take Catfish's camp and all the land they could annex to it.

The land on which the town now stands was originally composed of three tracts, warranted June 19, 1769, and surveyed by James Hendricks on November 11. The tract known as "Catfish's Camp," containing 331 acres and 21 perches, situated on Catfish Run, was warranted to Abraham Hunter. The tract called "Grand Cairo," containing 331 acres and 21 perches lying north of "Catfish Camp," was warranted to Joseph Hunter, Jr. The third tract, called "Martha's Bottom," lay north of "Grand Cairo." It contained 339 acres and 69 perches, and was warranted to Martha Hunter. It is

* Note—The editors acknowledge favors of Washington Reporter, Washington Observer and Washington Record for the use of recent special issues of their daily papers.

safe to say that none of the Hunters ever lived here, for Joseph Hunter, the father, and his wife and the three children named lived in Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, on April 3 or 6, 1771, when they conveyed to David Hoge, their neighbor, who was at one time the prothonotary of that county, the tract of land on the Head Forks or branches of Shirtee Creek and lying on both sides of the same. This tract, which was about thirty miles from where the creek empties into the Ohio, contained about 1,200 acres and was known as Cat Fish's Camp. It was surveyed on a Pennsylvania warrant.

The town of Bassett, named after Hon. Richard Bassett, a relative of Mr. Hoge, was laid out on a portion of the two tracts of land known by the name of Catfish Camp and Grand Cairo, but generally by the former name. The plot was surveyed and made by David Redick, October 13, 1781. Sometime previous to this, David Hoge had a log house built and in the act of the General Assembly of March 28, 1781, at the time of the erection of Washington County, we find the electors directed to meet at the house of David Hoge at the place called Catfish's Camp, to hold their elections and courts until a court house should be built. This meeting was held October 2 of that year. It is quite probable that David Hoge, when he first purchased the land, intended it to be the county seat, since it was located less than a mile from the center of the county. The house of David Hoge, together with Lot No. 58 on which it is believed to have been located was sold by contract to Charles Dodd, in October, 1781, soon after the plotting of the town.

The original plot embraced 272 lots bounded by what is now Walnut street on the north, Lincoln street on the east, Maiden street on the south, and Ruple avenue on the west. The four lots on the corners at the inter-

section of Monongahela (now Main) and Ohio (now Beau) streets, were designated respectively A, B, C, and D, and were each 240 feet square. Lot A was reserved for a court house and prison. This is the same public square as is now occupied by the court house, jail, etc., although some ground has since been added. Lots B, C, and D, were reserved by Mr. Hoge. B included the lots on the east side of Main street, from Pine alley to Beau street. C embraced the lots on the east side of Main street from Beau street to Cherry alley, and D all the lots on the west side of Main street from Pine alley to the corner of Main and Beau. The plot also stated that the present Main and Beau street were sixty-six feet wide and the lots sixty feet front by 240 feet deep. B, C, and D were each divided into six lots of forty feet front and 240 feet deep. Lot 171 on the corner of what is now Chestnut and College streets was given for a place of public worship, while lot 172, directly opposite, was appropriated for a school house. Lot 43, on the corner of West Wheeling and College streets, now occupied by the First Presbyterian Church, was presented to Gen. Washington. Lot 102, on the southwest corner of the college square, just opposite the other lot, was presented to Mrs. Washington, but it does not appear that they knew of or accepted these gifts. The plot has marked upon it near the corner of Main and Maiden streets, three springs, one of which is given for the use of the town, Catfish's old camp is marked on Catfish Creek in the present Trinity Hall grounds, and a coal bank designated near the same place. In addition to the foregoing memoranda, at the northwest corner of the plot outside of the limits of the town of "Bassett, alias Dandridge" are the words "A Great Plain, given by Mr. Hoge for a common, etc., etc., about 70 or 80 acres." The name of the town was permanently changed to Washington on the 4th of November, 1784, when a second plot was made. The town had sometimes been called Washington as early as 1781. The town of Brownsville attempted at one time to adopt the name of Washington.

David Hoge on the 7th of November, 1785, conveyed to his sons, John and William, a tract of land known as Catfish's Camp, containing 800 acres, which was to include the town of Washington, excepting the southeast quarter of the town which he reserved for himself. Subsequently, however, on the 10th of March, 1787, he also conveyed to them this quarter. The sons extended the original limits of Washington plot by adding thereto on the east and south.

As soon as the town was laid out by David Hoge, he began to sell lots by certificates bearing the number of the lot. The certificate contained the provision that "a house at least eighteen feet square with a stone or brick chimney shall be built thereon, on or before the

13th day of October, 1784." A certain amount also had to be paid as quit rent. Many of these quit rents were hought off by the purchaser and demands for them ceased about 1860 as no attention was paid to them. In most cases deeds were not made until four or five years after sales were made, the certificates having passed from one person to another in the meantime.

Just how many certificates for lots were issued is not known; but on January 27, 1787, John and William Hoge, who had purchased the property from their father, David Hoge, gave notice through the Pittsburg "Gazette" to all persons claiming lots in said town to make application within sixty days from date or their rights would be considered as escheated to the proprietors.

They state in this advertisement, after reciting the condition for the erection of a house within the time limited, that "the condition has not been complied with by a great majority of the holders of said tickets." It would seem from this notice that many persons had purchased lots as a speculation and had failed to improve them.

In 1788, Catfish, known also as Tingoqua, of the Kuskakee tribe and sometimes called Chief Catfish, had a camp near the three springs, which, according to the plan, were located about on the southeast corner of Main and Maiden streets. Afterwards he moved his camp to near the spring known as Patrick Bryson's spring. From thence he removed his camp to Shirl's Woods, now in the Eighth Ward, and went from thence to Ohio, where he died or was killed. His name has always clung to the town. The only speech of his that was ever known to be reported is found in Creigh's History of Washington County (page 126), and was delivered in Philadelphia, December 4, 1759. William Huston was probably the first white settler in this vicinity as he was conducting a tavern at Catfish Camp in 1774. David Hoge is not believed to have lived on the property purchased by him.

The following came to Washington at or before the date given: David Redick, 1781; John Acheson, 1784; Thomas Acheson, 1786; David Acheson, 1788; Alexander Reed, 1794; James Wilson, 1786; John and Marcus Wilson, 1789; another James Wilson came in 1781; David Bradford, 1781; Van Swearingen, 1781; Mathew Ritchie, 1781; Alexander Cunningham, 1784; Hugh Workman, about 1789; Michael Kuntz, 1788; Thomas Stokely, soon after 1781; Alexander Addison, 1785; Col. James Marshal, 1785; James Langley, about 1790; Isaiah Steen, 1794; Joseph Hunter, before 1796; Capt. William McKenna, 1800; Ohadiah Jennings, 1801; Robert Hazlett, 1795; Hugh Wylie, before 1796; Robert Hamilton, prior to 1799; Patrick Bryson, 1796; James Shannon, Joseph and Thomas Reynolds, 1803; Alexander Murdoch, 1809; Col. James Ruple, some time after 1794;

Joseph Pentecost, before 1782; James Ashbrook, before 1798; Thomas Reed, before 1794. Some of these may have arrived before the date indicated.

Among the early merchants of Washington were Hugh Wilson, dry goods merchant; John Fisher, saddler; Mathew Ritchie & Co., kept goods; Dr. A. Baird, a drug store; and John Reed, a brewery. Jedediah Post was a watchmaker, James Buchanan did blue dyeing, Alexander Reed & Co. sold wines, William Erskine made spinning wheels, David Acheson sold dry goods, hardware, etc., and Hugh Workman had a tanyard. It is interesting to note some of the trades and businesses followed in those days, viz., Robert Adams, bootmaker; Isaiah Steen, Windsor chair maker; Thomas Wells, watch and clock maker; Daniel Thompson, breeches maker; Robert Hamilton, whitesmith; Thomas Thompson, umbrella and sword cane manufacturer; James McCanmatt, gunsmith; James Wilson, coppersmith; John Wilson, cabinet-maker; John Harter, stocking-weaver; Christian Keiffer, turner; Abraham Latimore, nailor; James Reed, weaver; Edward Nelson, cooper; James McGowen, reed-maker; Henry Tarr, potter; Robert Anderson, silversmith; George Allisou, gentleman; James Brice, revenue officer; John Koontz, hatter, and James Chambers, saddle tree maker.

Among the early physicians of Washington were Drs. Absalom Baird, who came in 1786; John Culbertson, J. Julius Le Moyne, Isaiah Blair, Frederick L. Conyngnam, Francis Bean, William Barr, Henry Stephenson, Alexander Blair, John Wishart, David G. Mitchell, James Stevens, Robert Lane, Samuel Murdoch, Mathew Henderson Clark and John S. B. Koontz.

The town site was only a vast thicket in 1782, of black and red hawthorn, wild plums, hazel bushes, shrubbery and briars. Some of these or some like them, may be seen to this day on the front of Gallow's Hill. It is probable the forest around the springs, south of the court house, had been burnt off to provide grass for the wild game as was the custom among the Indians. In 1788 another traveler says the town "was a street of houses, all new with stumps in the street, there are some handsome buildings—a court house and jail—in the center of the little city." What the population was at this time, between 1780 and 1790, cannot readily be ascertained, but was probably between 500 and 1,000, as it was only 1,310 according to the census made in 1810. There was probably no more than 1,000 inhabitants in the village in the year 1800.

David Hoge laid out his little town on a very rough location. Owing, no doubt, to the fact he wished it to be near the Indian's camp and close by the many springs. Besides the streams now to be seen there was one beginning in the Third Ward, above the present site of the Second United Presbyterian Church, which runs

under that church and under the Methodist Protestant Church and on to Catfish Creek. For upwards of a generation it has been covered, but no doubt the water is still running at a considerable depth, where the bottom of the old ravine was located. Another stream is said to have its origin in the Third Ward and passed across Main Street, westward, at a great depth, midway between Chestnut and Beau Streets. Other streams now concealed, could be mentioned. There were many trails through the woods which led to Catfish's Camp at the foot of Main Street and which became roads or paths for the white man when he came here to locate.

The buildings were of logs and it is said that one of the earliest stone buildings was built in 1788 by David Bradford, and was a fine mansion in those days. It is now occupied by the Washington Furniture Company on South Main Street. Among the old buildings standing is the celebrated stone academy which may yet be seen on the college campus. The old Presbyterian Church on South Franklin Street, built in 1806, and formerly used by S. B. & C. Hays as a carriage factory, is recently used by the Novelty Glass Company. The Washington "Reporter," Centennial number, mentions several of these old houses which are still standing. These houses were so well built that they were frequently moved to a new location. A frame building still standing just north of the Auld House on South Main Street was moved in 1812 from the site of the Watson building, just below the court house. Hugh Wilson, the grandfather of James B. Wilson, owned the lot where the building stood and the one to which it was removed. Col. James Ruple, who was active in military affairs, had the contract for steering the house down Main Street. He had only gotten it part of the way on its journey when the militia was called out by the Governor and sent up to the Canada border. Col. Ruple went along and the old house stood in Main Street until the war was over.

During the closing years of the eighteenth century, Washington was a prosperous town and was regarded as a good business and professional place in which to locate. James Ross, afterwards United States Senator; Alexander Addison, a preacher and later the first law judge for the country west of the Alleghenies, and many other prominent men who afterwards removed to Pittsburg, were for years residents of Washington.

The "Reporter" Centennial number of 1908 gives a synopsis of the assessment of 1807, which shows a total of taxables 158: Houses and lots, 136; cows, 112; horses, 91; lots, 108; horse mill, 1; attorney, 7; barber, 1; blacksmith, 3; baker, 1; brickmaker, 1; butcher, 3; chairmaker, 1; cabinet maker, 3; clerk, 3; clock and watchmaker, 2; currier, 1; carriage maker, 1; carpenter, 7; constable, 1; doctor, 2; farmer, 4; gentleman, 5;

gnusmith, 3; hatter, 4; Indiau doctor, 1; inn keeper, 10; justice of peace, 2; laborer, 2; merehant, 15; nailer, 3; uegro, 3; potter, 1; postmaster, 1; printer, 1; prothonotary, 1; pump maker, 1; reed maker, 3; saddler, 4; saddletree maker, 1; school master, 1; shoemaker, 16; slave, 7; S. Freeman, 2; sheriff, 1; spiuster, 3; silver-smith, 1; stone mason, 4; student, 1; supervisor of R., 1; tailor, 4; tailor and B. Insp., 1; tanuer, 1; wash-woman, 1; weaver, 5; wheelright, 1; wagonmaker, 2; deputy surv., 1.

Seven attoruueys was a larger proportion to the number of inhabitants than we have now. The seven slaves were, no doubt, set free at end of service as provided by laws of Pennsylvania. There were no druggists to fill the prescription of the two doctors or of the Indian doctor. Ten innkeepers were assessed. Washington was on the main road to the west in those early days and the innkeepers were important personages. The occupation was profitable as a steady stream of travelers moved through Washington to what was known as the Ohio country.

All the occupations were represented in the town as it was then the most important trading center for a wide section of country. The total valuation was \$139,808. The amount of tax levied was \$200 and the rate of levy one and three-seventh mills on the dollar.

On February 13, 1810, the Legislature granted a charter and the town formerly known as Catfish Camp, Bassett-town and Washington, became the borough of Washington. This incorporating had been discussed in town meeting 15 years before. The town of Washington originally belonged to South Strabane Township, one of the 13 original townships of the county, erected in July, 1781. On the 6th of February, 1786, the town had been formed into a separate election district. The first church was built—Presbyterian—and the first pastor was settled about this date.

The 1810 census shows the following interesting statistics:

FREE WHITE MALES.

Under 10 years of age.....	189
Of 10 and under 16.....	101
Of 16 and under 26, including heads of families....	167
Of 26 and under 45, including heads of families....	122
Of 45 and upwards, including heads of families....	63

FREE WHITE FEMALES.

Under 10 years of age.....	194
Of 10 and under 16.....	79
Of 16 and under 26, including heads of families....	141
Of 26 and under 45, including heads of families....	96
Of 45 and upwards, including heads of families....	49
All other free persons except Indians not taxed....	96
Slaves	4

Total1,301

The Embargo Act had made money extremely scarce and possibly had much to do with the desire for the bank established here in 1809. The War of 1812 and the definite location by survey of the National Turnpike through the borough gave rise to speculative prices in Washington.

The nation soon passed through one of its periodic panics in business which culminated in 1817. Money was scarce, business stagnant and the two banks in the borough became embarrassed, one of them losing its charter for failure to pay the State tax. In 1820 the population had only increased by 386, or about one-fourth. The population increased almost as fast until 1830, and made a slight increase again before 1840, when it reached a total of 2,062.

The banks of the town had closed entirely about 1825 and the controversy between President Jackson and Congress over banking affairs helped to reduce values until real estate was of little demand in Washington and many were financially ruined.

The old Franklin Bank, the predecessor of the present First National Bank of Washington originated in 1836, was an advantage to the community which was being appreciated before 1840.

Col. William Hopkins laid out a plot of lots as an addition to Washington in December, 1849. David Lang laid out his addition in 1850, calling it East Washington.

In 1852 the borough changed its charter rights by accepting the provisions of the act of assembly approved April 3, 1851, for the better government of boroughs.

The town limits were extended from North Main Street westward around to Main Street extended southward on June 10, 1854, and from near Catfish Bridge on South Main Street eastward to include David Lang's lots (familiarily called Langtown) and around to North Main Street to take effect January 5, 1855.

The railroad familiarly known as the "Panhandle" constructed through the northern part of the county in 1865 and this with the excitement of the war of the sixties caused the population to decrease. In 1850 it was 2,662; in 1860, 3,587, and in 1870, 3,571. During the war there was little desire to invest in town lots. Fortunately for the town, public spirited men aided in connecting Washington with the Panhandle Railroad and with Pittsburg by way of the Chartiers Valley Railroad to Carnegie—then Mausfield—in Allegheny County. Enterprise and growth began from this year, 1871.

The National Pike had ceased to be much of a factor in through travel. The stage coaches which had formerly run from Washington to Pittsburg had been discontinued. The travel by coach from Washington to McDonald by way of Canonsburg to connect with the trains

there for Pittsburg had also become a thing of the past. The road only extended to Chestnut Street, but it represented progress and helped the town to tide over the serious panic of 1873. James Linn's assignee, A. M. Todd, Esq., laid out the Linn farm into 171 lots called Linn's extension on the northeast corner of town and sold many of them at public and private sale, leading to a marked increase of building enterprise. The idea of investments and improvements of real estate took deep hold of the minds of the mechanics and people of moderate means about this time. Building and Loan Associations were much discussed and aided most materially in the saving and investment of salaries and wages as well as in the erection of houses and the payment for houses and lots in monthly installments.

Nicholas K. Wade, son-in-law of Dr. F. J. LeMoynes, laid out his addition on part of his farm east of Washington April 9, 1874, along a street, now Wade Avenue, in the borough of East Washington, but which he had first called Houston Street, because Houston was an early owner of the land. Twelve lots west of the "Old Graveyard" was laid out in February, 1875, and called Ritter's addition. Dr. Frederic Whittlesey and William Wolf extended the addition of lots on Wade Avenue northward in December, 1881. William Milne laid out lots along North Avenue, formerly the roadbed occupied by the Pittsburg Southern Narrow Gauge Railroad, now in East Washington borough.

All these had been laid out and most of them sold before the oil and gas boom struck Washington.

Hon. Alexander W. Acheson, induced by the growing demand, added to the south end of town by laying out lots on Gosford Avenue and West Prospect Avenue, and the LeMoynes heirs followed with their East Prospect Avenue plot in 1885.

The heirs of F. J. LeMoynes, stirred by the excitement over the great developments of oil and gas, laid out their LeMoynes Avenue plot of lots in 1886, adding more lots to the east side of the town. The excitement at that time was intense and many lots were purchased for building purposes and many with the idea of obtaining oil underneath. James S. Stocking had laid out lots west of town on a plot called Kalorama, being around the old stone quarry, from which stone had been taken for the B. & O. Railroad construction and many other later projects, and the plot embraced the side hill years ago known as John Ruple's vineyard. All the lots were selling rapidly and the demand was not yet supplied when a whole farm was added to the town in one block. Six hundred lots were laid out near the old National Pike toll-gate—on the hill west of town, on land purchased from Weaver and Mounts by Ernest F. Acheson, Ludewick McCarrell, James Knntz, Jr., and James S. Stocking. They incorporated the West End

Land Company. The sale began March 21, 1888, and the lots, 30x150 feet, were rapidly sold by the agent, Quincey Mounts, at the uniform price of \$200 for corner lots and \$150 for the others. The owners of this plot soon purchased about 30 acres of the Harry and Catherine Shirks' farm adjoining the Weaver plot and after cutting off the beautiful timber known as Shirks' Grove, 200 more lots were placed upon the market. This addition was incorporated five years later as West Washington and now is the Eighth Ward of the borough of Washington. A year later the Bellevue addition was added on the west side of town.

The next decade produced a very large number of plots for record. The West End Land Company, before mentioned, laid off about 15 acres of the D. T. Morgan farm on the east side of town into 75 lots. D. J. McAdam and James S. Simonton laid out a block east of town, and Reason's Choice on the James Glenn farm west of town. J. V. Clark, W. S. Campbell and others, Rasboro heirs, Workman and Wade Land Companies additions were all made east of town, and a part of the Harry and Catherine Shirks' land, lands of Benjamin Clark, et al, the Montgomery farm, the Hess heirs land on the west, made large opportunities for investment. Later the P. P. Humbert addition on the north and the W. C. Baldwin, J. H. Murdoch, Alvin Donnan land, known as the Gallow's Hill tract, south of town, were thrown open. All of these blocks found interested purchasers and many fine buildings have been erected on each of them.

Much of the increase in growth is due to the introduction of the glass works by C. N. Brady and Messrs. Paxton 30 years ago, and the Tyler Tube and Pipe Company, originated by William P. Tyler, in 1890.

The census of 1880 gave the town 4,902 inhabitants, an increase of 72 over the year 1870. Of course this did not include many who resided on the outside of the borough limits. During the next ten years the increase was 2,771, but there were more residing in the townships nearby than ever before. The population reached 7,670 in the year of 1900. Within the last ten years four boroughs have been incorporated, all using the name Washington, but using the prefix of the compass to indicate on which side of the old borough the incorporated territory lies.

The following brief statement made by the Washington "Reporter's" Centennial edition, shows the several annexations to the borough limits with the dates of organization of the adjoining boroughs whose territory has been added to the original area of Washington.

The original limits of the borough were not changed for 44 years after its erection. Following the second annexation of territory in 1855 no change in the limits occurred until 1897 or a period of over 42 years. Since

that date the expansion of the borough limits has been very rapid. Altogether 12 extensions of the limits have been made either by annexation of territory from the adjoining townships or by consolidation of boroughs which had been incorporated in the suburbs. The several changes in Washington Borough limits have been as follows:

1854, June 10—Annexation of suburbs northwest, west and southwest.

1855, Jan. 6—Annexation of suburbs southeast, east and northeast.

1897, Aug. 25—Annexation of a small section of Canton Township at the east end of Hall Avenue.

1895, March 29—Annexation of a portion of the Shirls plot, including the property between the Chartiers Railway, the alley east of Allison Avenue and Third Street, from Canton Township.

1901, June 27—Consolidation of Washington and South Washington Boroughs. South Washington, incorporated Feb. 8, 1897, from portions of South Strabane and North Franklin Townships.

1902, April 28—Annexation of Shirls and Montgomery plots from Canton Township.

1902, May 12—Consolidation of Washington and North Washington Boroughs. North Washington, incorporated June 21, 1897, from South Strabane Township.

1902, Nov. 10—Annexation of a portion of the Clark plot out to Wellington Avenue, from Canton Township, extends down railroad to opposite Dunbar and Wallace Lumber Yard.

1902, Dec. 29—Annexation of Tylerdale, including portions of the Clark, Hess and Henderson plots, Reason's Choice and Highland Place, from Canton Township, as far as Oak Grove Station.

1903, May 27—Annexation of the Washington Park and portions of the Weills and Schrontz farms, from South Strabane Township.

1903, Aug. 21—Annexation of portions of the Wade, Workman and Weills farms from South Strabane Township.

1907, Dec. 2—Consolidation of Washington and West Washington Boroughs. West Washington, incorporated Aug. 19, 1891; its limits extended so as to include the Hayes property in Canton Township and the McDaniel property in North Franklin Township on June 29, 1894.

Washington Borough, as at present constituted, has an area of 3.53 square miles or 2259.93 acres. Measuring from southeast to northwest it is almost three and a quarter miles long. It will be noticed that a small portion of Chartiers Creek is now within the borough limits. The expansion has been so great that the borough now is not only bounded by South Strabane, Canton and North Franklin Townships, but it also touches Chartiers Township at the northwest corner.

When West Washington had consolidated with Washington a new charter was signed by the Governor of Pennsylvania, on the second day of December, 1907, by which the new borough was to be known as the "Borough of Washington." This reorganized borough, which had originally had only four wards lying to the southwest, northwest, northeast and southeast of the corners of Main and Beau Streets, has now eight wards, but the seventh is known as the Tyler Ward. The borough of

East Washington and the plots of ground known as Bellevue and Kalorama may be considered a part of Washington, but they are not legally attached as a part of the borough of Washington.

In 1900 the borough of Washington had 7,063 inhabitants; West Washington, 2,693; North Washington, 1,473; South Washington, 1,230, and East Washington, 1,051, making a total of 14,117. This does not include Kalorama and Bellevue additions nor the thickly populated district known as Tylerdale, which has since been included in the Eighth Ward. The next census of the borough of Washington will show upwards of 20,000 inhabitants which would seem to be an astonishing increase for ten years. The explanation for that increase is the addition within the last ten years of the outlying tracts of land and boroughs not included in the Washington census of 1900. To the census of 1910 there should be also added that of the borough of East Washington and portions of North Franklin and Canton Townships, which are close lying suburbs of the old borough.

The valuation of real estate in East Washington Borough amounts to \$1,480,025. The valuation of personal property is \$152,685, making a total of \$1,532,710. The number of taxables is 441. The number of voters was 335 and in 1908 was 375.

WASHINGTON OF TODAY.

Washington is located in the upper basin of the Chartiers Valley, at the terminus of one of the best equipped branches of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Pittsburg and Washington electric lines, and on the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and by trolley hourly. Fast trains are run to and from Pittsburg at all hours of the day and communication with the city is thus so well maintained, as to render Washington almost a suburb of the larger center. Wheeling is also easy of access. There are six railroad stations in the town.

The site of the town is over 1,100 feet above sea level, well up among the hills of Washington County.

The town today combines to a singular degree, the advantages of a business and a residence center. With the tremendous development of the coal resources of the county that is taking place, and the consequent inpouring of wealth, the county seat has steadily flourished. Oil and natural gas each brought tribute to the aggregate riches of town and county. A great portion of the wealth of the county is deposited in the Washington Banks.

Numerous manufactories are to be found in the industrial district of the town and the aggregate payroll each year of the various concerns is between \$3,000,000

and \$4,000,000. The advantages of cheap fuel is steadily attracting notice to this section. The employes of the mills and factories are buying, or building, comfortable homes, and persevere steadily in their efforts to bring the newer portions of the town to a point equal to the old in municipal improvements. No saloons are to be found in the entire community, and the money which these establishments always attract, goes toward family benefits.

Aside from the unfailing current of business one of the principal advantages of Washington is, it is rapidly becoming a home for people doing business, not only here but in Pittsburg.

Many Washington County people who formerly owned farms, and became wealthy through the sale of their coal, have removed to Washington and built homes. They wish to educate their children and realize that exceptional facilities of this sort are at hand here. Fine school buildings are an evidence of civic pride and the ten magnificent public schools of the town, together with well kept lawns and cleanly paved streets, evince the fact that a progressive spirit animates the community.

The public school system is one of the finest in the state, and its remarkable efficiency is due to the years of care and attention vouchsafed it by directors and taxpayers alike. The town also boasts a fine high school, an academy and a business college. The excellence of these institutions is witnessed by the attendance, each school having all the pupils that can be properly accommodated. Washington and Jefferson Academy is the preparatory school for Washington and Jefferson College, the oldest college west of the Alleghany Mountains and one of the most famous schools of the United States. That portion of the town where the college is located, is an especially fine residence section, by reason of the beautiful college campus, and the shady streets and broad lawns which surround, and extend away from the college for several squares. College and academy enroll between 300 and 400 students each year, and each has a corps of instructors, who are the best that can be obtained. The Washington Seminary, this year celebrated its seventy-first commencement, and is known far and wide as an excellent school for girls.

Turning aside from the town's educational advantages it may be worth while to look at other features no less attractive. The water supply of the town is one of the principal inducements afforded the prospective resident. The Citizens Water Company, which supplies the town, has three dams, which cover an area of 120 acres, with a storage capacity of almost 800,000,000 gallons. At the present rate of consumption, this amount of water would supply Washington for 18 months without rainfall. The company has also a clear-water basin for

filtered water, holding 6,000,000 gallons. All the water furnished is filtered through sand filters.

The water itself is clear and sparkling, its purity not being questioned. The dams are located well away from town, and are filled by water draining in from over a large section of farming land, so that there is little danger of contamination. The two reservoirs are as large as small lakes and the water thus receives the additional purification which a large body of water gives itself. Washington has had no epidemics for many years, a fact due to the high grade water supply and the modern sewage system.

This sewage system was installed at great expense and covers the entire town. A new sewage disposal plant is constructed near Arden Station and is one of the most up-to-date plants in existence. The borough of East Washington has a separate disposal plant of its own. The miles of paved streets, and sewer lines, have put the boroughs to no small outlay, but have proved to be well worth the money. At nights the streets of the main borough are illuminated by electric arc lights, and those of East Washington by Welsbach burners.

Washington Borough is protected against fire by the Gamewell fire alarm system and a paid fire department. The fire fighting apparatus consists of a hose-and-ladder wagon and a number of reels. The great pressure at each water plug is sufficient to deliver a powerful stream, and no engine is necessary. Since the installation of this system of protection there have been no serious fires.

The town has four hotels of importance, and a number of excellent student clubs and boarding houses. There are two national banks, three trust companies and one private bank to finance local affairs. The local Y. M. C. A. is housed in a building that cost \$80,000. It is a strong and thriving organization, and one of the most beneficent influences of the community. The splendid million dollar court house is the pride of town and county, and the Washington Trust Company office building, would be surpassed with difficulty by any modern business block. The Washington Electric Light and Power Company recently commenced the operation of their new plant, and furnish their patrons, not only with electric lights, but with steam heat as well. The Manufacturers Light and Heat Company and the Franklin Gas Company also furnish fuel and illumination to many homes in the form of natural gas.

Among other public service corporations are the United States and Adams Express Companies, Western Union Telegraph Company, Bell and National Telephone Companies.

Twenty-six churches are to be found in Washington, and the ministerial association is a moral factor, which

exercises unmistakable power. There are three daily newspapers and one weekly, and a fine and well patronized public library. A well appointed theater furnishes amusement, and one of the best equipped roller skating rinks in Western Pennsylvania has built up an excellent patronage. There are first class athletic parks and two gymnasiums here, and the local football, baseball and track teams are known everywhere.

Washington now has two hospitals, where the most modern treatment and attention are accorded the patients. Residents of the place have long been used to street car service, and the street railway company has greatly improved this within the past year.

The valuation of real estate in Washington Borough amounts to \$11,300,411; personal property is \$539,545; it has 5,369 taxables.

In 1850 the population numbered 2,662. In 1860 it was 3,587; in 1890, 7,063, and in 1900, 7,670.

The number of voters in Washington in 1850 was 620. In 1904 it was 4,801, and in 1908, 4,941.

The value of real estate of East Washington Borough is \$1,480,025 and value of personal property \$52,685. The borough tax for 1908 was 8 mills and \$9,805.60 was collected. The borough has 375 voters.

Among the prominent men who have resided in Washington were the following: Thomas Barlow, secretary of Legation of the United States at Paris; Parker Campbell, chief leader of the local bar for many years and a most distinguished lawyer in his day; Judge Thomas Harland Baird, one of the most prominent citizens of Washington County during the early part of the last century, a fine lawyer and distinguished judge; Caleb Baldwin, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Iowa and member of the Alabama Claims Commission; Judge Alexander W. Acheson, James Watson and David S. Meson, eminent lawyers. James Kennedy was the first soldier to enlist for service in the Civil War from here. Col. Norton McGiffin served in both the Mexican and Civil Wars with great distinction. Captains David Acheson and William F. Templeton died serving their country in the Civil War.

Col. William McKennan was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and Thomas M. T. McKennan was elected to Congress several times, was appointed Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of President Fillmore, besides holding other public offices, and was president of the Hemfield Railroad Company.

Col. William Hopkins was one of the distinguished men of Washington County a half a century ago. He filled many offices of public trust with credit to himself and his constituents. Among other offices he held that of Secretary of the Land Office in the Cabinet of Governor Porter, was elected one of the three Canal Com-

missioners of Pennsylvania and a member of the convention that framed the constitution of Pennsylvania.

David Acheson served in several public offices and in 1813 was appointed by Governor Snyder on a commission with John Binns to negotiate a loan of \$1,000,000 for the government of the United States to carry on the war with Great Britain.

Gen. Thomas Acheson served in the War of 1812 and was a member of the firm of Thomas & David Acheson, which was well known in the western country, it having stores at Washington, Muddy Creek, now Carmichaels, Greene County, Pa., West Liberty, then the county seat of Ohio County, West Virginia, at Cincinnati and at Natchez, then in the Spanish dominion.

Dr. Isaiah Blair and his son, Dr. Alexander Blair, were distinguished physicians in their days. The former was one of the early physicians of Washington, coming to the town soon after the year 1787 and the latter a surgeon in the United States Army during the War of 1812.

Robert Fulton, the steamboat inventor, who followed the art of a portrait painter, and purchased in 1793 three lots in Washington, one for each of his sisters. Previous to this he had purchased a farm in Hopewell Township.

Alexander Reed occupied a prominent place in the early history of Washington. Besides his financial and mercantile interests, he was a prominent wool grower and among the first to introduce the finest breeds of sheep, horses and cattle in this part of the State.

Houston's Inn—William Houston was conducting an inn in 1774. It stood on the land once occupied by Mrs. Swartz, where the Fifth Ward school building is located.

Oak Hall—Oak Hall stood on the northwest corner of Main and Beau Streets. This lot was purchased from David Hoge in 1781 by James Wilson, the great grandfather of James B. Wilson, of Locust Avenue, who was one of the first white settlers in the new town of Washington. He erected a log house on this lot and on the third of October, 1781, at the first term of court in Washington County, he was licensed to keep a tavern. Whether or not any portion of the original building was a part of Oak Hall is not now known. Oak Hall was a very old building when it was razed in 1860 to make way for Smith's Iron Hall, which was the first building in Washington in the construction of which iron was used.

Old Fulton House—The old Fulton House which stood on the site now occupied by the Washington Trust building, was one of the landmarks of Washington and a famous hostelry in its day. Its predecessor on the same lot had been a well known hotel. John Purviance, who owned the lot in 1790, was licensed in that year to keep

a hotel there. He continued to keep tavern at that place until 1805. Richard Donaldson kept the hotel from 1805 to 1815. John Fleming opened hotel in the building in April, 1820. He advertised the house as the "Philadelphia and Kentucky Inn;" also stating that it had been "lately occupied by James Sergeant."

On January 29, 1821, on the occasion of the wedding of Mr. Fleming's daughter, the house caught fire and was partially destroyed. A daughter, Mary, six years of age, was burned to death. The building at that time belonged to Alexander Murdoch. Afterwards it became the property of Dr. Samuel Murdoch. He erected a three-story brick building, which for many years was considered one of the best hotels in the town. It was known as the "Huey Hotel" and was managed by John Huey. His original building fronted 40 feet on Main Street and extended back along Beau Street about 100 feet. Along in the forties Dr. Templeton, then the owner, built an addition of 20 feet on Main Street. Afterwards another addition of 20 feet on Main Street was built and a two-story addition in the rear on Beau Street.

The property passed through several hands and the hotel had many lessees and managers during its long life. It took its name and acquired its fame from Henry Fulton, who kept it for many years. After the Civil War it was purchased by John H. Little and was kept by him and his brother-in-law, Samuel Melvin, for a number of years and afterwards by Thomas M. Hall. During the oil excitement about 20 years ago the property was leased by Charles Bailey, who had conducted the Valentine House for several years. Mr. Bailey built another addition on Beau Street, put a mansard story on the entire building and renamed it Hotel Main. This hotel was full of excitement in the early days of oil drilling. Dr. George W. Roberts purchased the property in 1898 and improved and remodeled the building. It was burned on January 6, 1899. The fire was one of the most disastrous in the history of the town, destroying the Boyle Building which stood on the site of the present Brown Building, as well as the old Fulton House, then called Hotel Main. The buildings on this lot were occupied as hotels for 108 years.

Valentine House—One of the oldest tavern sites in Washington is at the northeast corner of Main and Wheeling Streets. This lot has been occupied by a hotel continuously for 117 years. Charles Valentine purchased the lot on which the Siegel House now stands and built upon it a log house in which he opened a tavern upon receiving his license at the September term of court, 1791. This house, named "The White Goose," he kept until 1805, when he went into other business and died in 1809. It was kept by John Rettig from 1806 to 1810 and opened as "The Golden Swan." Juliana

Valentine kept the hotel from 1810 till 1819. In June, 1819, John Valentine advertised that he had just opened a house at the sign of "The Golden Swan." Later it was kept by Lewis Valentine. In March, 1825, John Hays was the proprietor and in March, 1827, Isaac Sunny had charge and called it "Washington Hall." Its changes have been numerous. The old buildings were torn down in 1846 and the Valentine House was erected. That seemed to be the most appropriate name, as it had been in the hands of Valentine family for so many years. It had many different proprietors. Major George T. Hammond, whose wife was a Valentine, kept it for a number of years after the Civil War. About 1880, it was sold to M. M. Little and by him to Jonathan Allison. A third story was put to the back building and afterwards a fire damaged the entire structure. Its name was changed to the "Allison House." A few years ago it passed into the possession of the Siegel Brothers and the present building was erected.

Huston's Old Home Inn stood on the east side of South Main Street below Maiden. It was first kept by Joseph Huston, a cousin of William Huston, the first white settler at Catfish Camp. The stone house was one of the first substantial buildings erected in Washington. Joseph Huston was licensed to keep a hotel there in January, 1796. He advertised that he had opened a tavern at the sign of "The Buck." He kept there until 1812 and his widow, Elizabeth, succeeded him. The hotel was afterward kept by James Sargent, Mrs. Huston and William B. Huston, a son of the original proprietor. It was demolished in the spring of 1902 to make way for the Morgan Block in which the postoffice was located for several years prior to its removal to the government building.

Globe Hotel—Probably no house now standing in this country, outside of the capital city, has sheltered so many distinguished men of a generation that has gone, as the modest frame building which stands on the southwest corner of Main Street and Strawberry Alley. Three-quarters of a century ago, every traveler in the western country heard of the "Globe Inn"; it was esteemed one of the best taverns on this side of the Alleghenies and hundreds of guests who enjoyed its hospitality, spread its fame abroad to the four corners of the land. No less than five presidents of the United States have slept beneath its roof or sat at the table of its genial landlord. Monroe remained over night when he made his famous "tour" in 1817; Jackson sought its hospitality on many different occasions, both before and after he was president; Harrison, Taylor and Polk were numbered among its guests before the highest of civic honors became their portion. Henry Clay always made it a point to stop at the "Globe" on his way to and from the National capital. Daniel Webster

was entertained at it when he visited our town. LaFayette, the companion in arms of the illustrious chieftain for whom our town is called, when he revisited the country for whose liberty he had fought and became the "Nation's Guest" was received by the people of this whole section at this ancient hostelry. Here too were entertained numbers of other men distinguished in their day—Senators and Representatives in Congress and Governors of Western and Southwestern States, army officers, lawyers, judges, ministers and travelers from abroad.

The "Globe Inn" was opened in 1798. The lot on which the building stands is No. 18 in the original plan of the town. In May, 1784, this lot was sold by David Hoge to Alexander Cunningham. On August 30, 1784, Cunningham sold it to Samuel Shannon. On May 25, 1804, Shannon conveyed all his right, title and interest in it to David Morris. No deed had passed in all these years; so on June 2, 1804, John Hoge and Elizabeth, his wife, conveyed their interest in it to David Morris for \$4.00 lawful money of Pennsylvania. It is described as fronting 60 feet on Monongahela Street and extending back 240 feet along Water Alley on the north. Morris was first licensed as an inn-keeper in 1798, but after he obtained possession of the property he enlarged and improved the building and its fame as a tavern spread rapidly and widely.

The success and popularity of the "Globe" was due in no small degree to the fact that Mrs. Morris, who was a sister of Robert Fulton, of steamboat fame, was a lady of tact and energy, an excellent housekeeper and a good manager.

One of the most memorable events in the history of the "Globe" was the visit of LaFayette. He came to America by invitation of President Monroe and Congress sent him in 1824. His tour through the country was one continual ovation. On the evening of May 25, 1825, he reached Washington and was escorted to the "Globe" where he was entertained and remained over night. One of the largest concourses of people ever assembled in the county, had gathered in the town. A platform was erected over the pavement in front of the "Globe" it was as high as the second story windows. The crowd gathered in the street, a densely packed mass of humanity for a half square up and down. Some of our old citizens say that fully 20,000 people were in attendance. Judge Baird made the address of welcome, to which LaFayette feelingly responded.

Appropriate services were held and the Marquis "set down to a most splendid, luxurious and plentiful entertainment prepared by Mr. Morris in his long room." The next morning at 6 o'clock he left for Brownsville.

Many interesting incidents and anecdotes concerning Morris' Tavern might be narrated. One, which occurred

in the last year of David Morris' life, was the stopping at the "Globe" in 1833 of the prisoner, "Black Hawk," whose outbreak in the northwest had filled the country with his fame.

After the death of David Morris, his widow kept the hotel for a short time. His affairs were somewhat involved and on April 27, 1835, the "Globe Inn" property was sold by Sheriff Cunningham to Thomas Morgan, who was postmaster at the time. Morgan removed the post-office to the hotel building. Washington was then the "distributing office" for this region, the mails for Pittsburg and points north which passed over the National Road being handled here. It was a more important office than it has been since and the old "Globe Inn" building afforded plenty of room for distributing the big mails which came here.

The original frame building on lot No. 18, fronted about 25 feet on Main Street; Morris added another part of about the same frontage, soon after he bought the property. Some years later, he erected the brick addition in the rear. The lower front room in the main building was first used as an office; then a one-story brick building was erected on the remaining 10 or 12 feet of frontage on Main Street. In 1843, Thomas Morgan divided this property into three parts and sold them.

The old hotel was afterwards used as a residence by Joseph Henderson, a part having been added to the original brick addition and as an office by Dr. T. D. M. Wilson as a postoffice and as a store.

The old Globe Inn was razed to the ground in 1889. The property was purchased by T. and S. DeNormandie, who in 1890 erected the three-story brick building which now adorns this corner.

National Road House—The old building which stood on the south side of East Maiden Street opposite the Seminary, was erected for an inn. It was located on lot No. 35 in Hoge's addition to Washington. It is interesting to note, therefore, that on October 9, 1810, William Hoge and Isabella, his wife, conveyed six lots, Nos. 30 to 35 inclusive, fronting 360 feet on Maiden Street and extending back 240 feet, to Silas Pruden for \$40. Pruden operated a brick yard where the Washington Seminary now stands and he built this brick house. Richard Donaldson was licensed to keep a hotel in this building in 1815 and it was spoken of then as the old Workman stand, indicating that it had been used for some time previous as a hotel. It is possible that Pruden had acquired the property by article of agreement many years before the date of his deed as that is known to be the case in many other instances in town. Silas Pruden and Mary, his wife, conveyed the property to John Scott on May 17, 1815, and Scott sold it to Thomas Brice on December 12, 1817. When the Washington Seminary

was founded it was opened in this building which was occupied for two or three years until the building on the north side of the street was finished.

After the National Road was opened Samuel Surratt kept the house for a time and it became known as the National Road House. The last person to keep this hotel was William Paul.

It became the property of Mrs. Sarah R. Hanna, who made it her home after her retirement as principal of the Seminary in 1874 and until her death on September 15, 1886. The building was razed about five years ago by James Kuntz, Jr., who built a house on the lot just west of it.

Auld House—James Ashbrooke conveyed the lot on which the Auld House now stands to Daniel Moore on May 12, 1812.

A three-story brick hotel was built upon the corner by Mr. Moore. He was one of the early stage owners in Washington, established the first line of stages between this place and Pittsburg and also established a line on the old National Road. While the exact date when he built this hotel is not known, it is believed to have been about the time the National Road was completed through Washington. In May, 1821, Samuel Dennison advertised that he had removed from Greensburg, Westmoreland County, to Washington, Pa., and commenced keeping public house in the new and eligible brick house at the corner of Main and Maideu streets opposite where the United States Turnpike Road enters Main street from the east, at the sign of the "Travelers Inn and Stage Office." In 1823 James Briceland was the proprietor. In 1825 it was kept by James Dunlap who called it the "Jackson Hotel." Gen. Jackson stayed over night at this hotel on March 21, 1825, and it may have been on account of this honor that Dunlap changed its name. Many other distinguished men were its patrons during the next 30 years. It was the headquarters of one of the rival stage lines on the National Road and the stopping place for the patrons of that line. The original hotel fronted about 34 feet on Main street and extended back about 85 feet. A fourth story was added to the front part of the building about 30 years ago and additions built on Main street and on Maiden street. The hotel is now known as the Auld House.

Washington was a very important town during the palmy days of the old National Pike. The traffic over the road demanded a large number of hotels. The following were among those in existence between 1832 and 1858 during the very busiest days:

The "Mansion House" was a two-story brick building situated on the southeast corner of Main and Chestnut streets. The following persons were among the early proprietors: John N. Dagg, S. B. & C. Hayes, Harrison Shirls and James W. Kuntz, Sr., for two months,

Harrison Shirls and Hugh Bryson, William Nichols and James B. Ruple, Thornton F. Miller, Harvey and Daniel Day, John H. Little and Samuel Melvin.

The "Green House" stood on the corner of Main street and Pine avenue upon the lot now occupied by the Hallam Block. It was a two-story brick building and the hotel was kept by Mrs. Beek, a widow, then by Major John Irons and afterwards by Daniel Brown.

The "Hallam House" was located on the corner where Oliver Murphy's store now is. It was in a two-story frame building and was kept first by Mrs. Beek, widow of the first proprietor, and then by Joseph Hallam. The old log stable is still standing on Beau street. After Joseph Hallam closed the hotel the building was occupied by James Mills, who had a dry goods and grocery store and Andrew Mills, who had a shoe store, keeping nothing but eastern work.

The "Franklin House" was in a two-story frame and afterwards in a three-story brick building which was put up on the lot now occupied by the Brown building and the hotel was kept by James F. Brown (known as Irish Jimmy, as there were two James Browns in town), Capt. Charles Schmidt and Emery Leyda.

The "Yellow Tavern," kept by David Blakley for many years was in a two-story frame which stood on the site of Warricks' grocery store. The building was never painted any other color than yellow. Many of the large Conestoga wagons stopped at the Yellow Tavern.

The "Farmers' Inn" kept by William Brown was in a two-story frame building on the lot where the Jacob Miller property now is. Brown kept lodgers, giving meals and selling whisky which at that time was considered an honorable business.

The "Home Hotel" stood on the east side of South Main Street, below Maideu, on the lot now occupied by the Morgan Block. It was conducted by a family named Houstou. "Uncle Billy," as he was familiarly called, was in charge.

John Sample kept an inn in the building which is still standing on the north side of East Maiden street about a mile east of the court house. It is now occupied by Mrs. William Workman. This was a great place for the large Conestoga wagons to stop.

The Rankin House—In what was known as Rankin Town now the West End or Eighth Ward of Washington, a noted hostelry was kept by a widow named Rankin. After she went away Andrew McDaniel purchased the property and lived there until his death.

Good House—Thomas Good opened a tavern on the east side of South Main street, south of Catfish Run and at the foot of Gallows Hill. It was known as the Good House. It was a log building afterwards weather boarded and was torn down in late years.

Washington now has four hotels, the Siegal, the Auld, the Nease and the Lewis.

George Black invented the "Stogie" cigar in 1826 or 1827 to supply the demand of wagoners and stage drivers on the National Pike for a good cheap cigar. The name is an abbreviation of name for the big covered wagons—Conestoga.

Dr. Francis Julius LeMoynes built the first crematory in the United States. The first cremation was the body of Barou de Palm, a German nobleman, on December 6, 1876. This attracted the attention of the nation at the time. The brick crematory is still standing, but is seldom used, because restricted in use to those who die in Washington County. Mr. LeMoynes was one of the most prominent abolitionists in the country.

The Waynesburg & Washington Railroad was built in 1877. About the first of October the road was completed to Waynesburg. Shortly afterwards trains began running between Washington and Waynesburg. For a time these trains connected with the B. & O. First a track was laid along the west side of South Main street from the B. & O. station down to Catfish Creek; afterwards a trestle was built across the valley by the Atlas Glass house, the north end being located on the B. & O. tracks about 100 yards east of Main street and the south end on the present Waynesburg tracks at a point a little east of South College street. After using this trestle for several years the W. & W. built a station of its own which was used until it was demolished two years ago. In its place a beautiful new station has been erected at a cost of \$40,000. The headquarters of the company is in Waynesburg.

Washington County Centennial—One of the most important events in the history of Washington was the celebration of the Washington County Centennial, the 7th and 8th days of September, 1881. The centennial was held under the auspices of the Washington County Historical Society and was held in Shirks' Grove in what until late was called West Washington and now Eighth Ward. Many excellent addresses were delivered to the great throng of people who had returned to the county many after long absence.

In the winter of 1791 the first fire of any importance in Washington occurred. This was the burning of the first court house, a log structure.

One of the most disastrous fires Washington has experienced occurred on the night of the 23rd of February, 1822. The law office of T. M. T. McKennan and the adjoining house were both destroyed. After the fire the double chimneys of the house fell, killing four persons and wounding five of the other bystanders, of which one later died from his injuries.

Probably the worst fire in the history of the town occurred on March 4, 1860, when all the buildings on

the west side of Main street from Driver's grocery store to the Recker building, now occupied by Bebout's undertaking establishments, were burned. A couple of houses were also destroyed on Pine Alley back of Mitchell's grocery store. The roof of the Gow building, now the location of Hallam building, across the street, was burnt off. This row was built up again out of the ashes with such rapidity that it was called Phoenix Row.

Between 1860 and 1870 Washington suffered from two other most disastrous fires. One of these destroyed the buildings which stood on the sites now occupied by the Watson, Donnan, Swau and Vowell buildings on South Main Street and the other the Mansion House and adjoining buildings, which stood on the southeast corner of Main and Chestnut streets.

On January 6, 1899, Washington suffered another disastrous fire when the Boyle building which stood on the site of the present Brown building and Hotel Main where the Washington Trust building now stands, were destroyed. On Sunday, February 12, of the same year the old Union School building where so many of the present residents of the town received their education, was destroyed by fire and this has been the last fire of any importance.

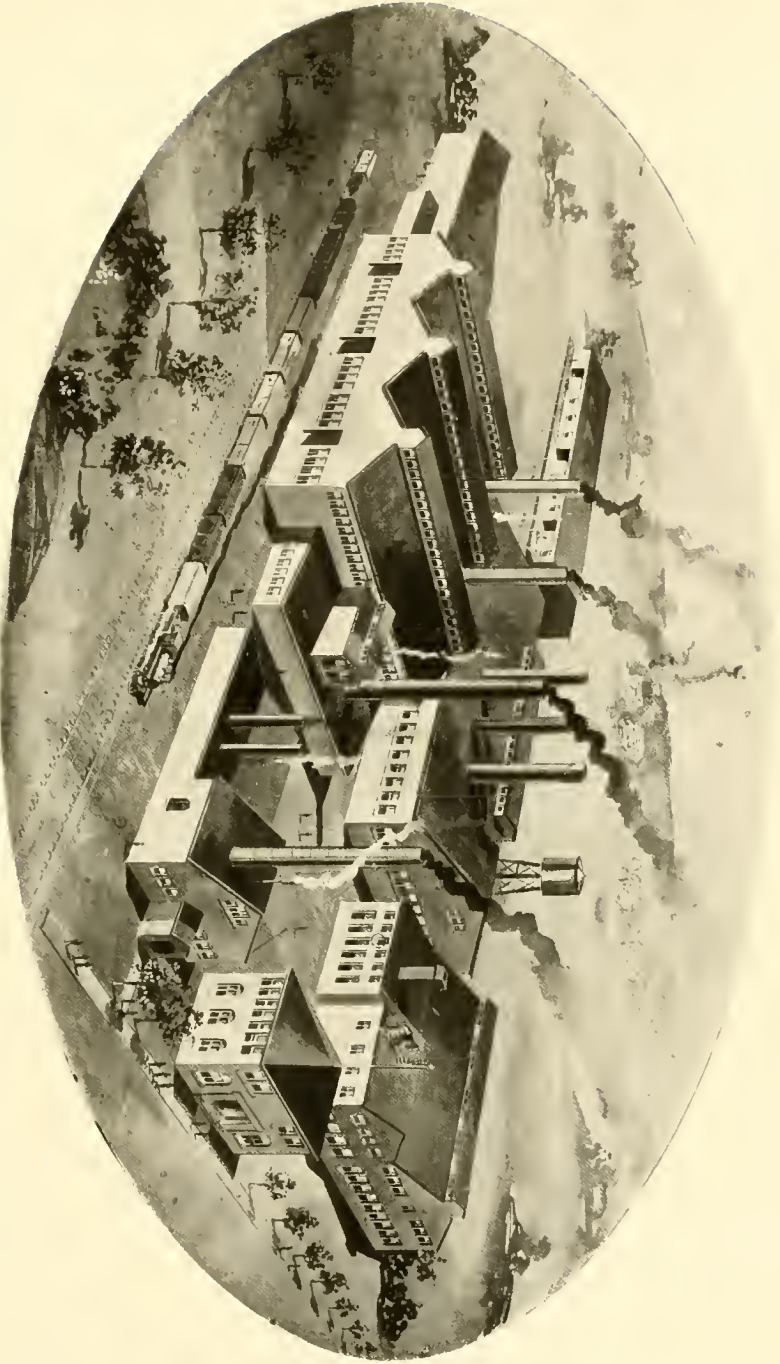
A tremendous explosion of natural gas occurred at Washington December 21, 1884, which wrecked the old Koechline house which stood on the southeast corner of Main and Maiden streets. A lamp was used to locate a leak in a pipe. The only other explosion of consequence was the side blown out of a house on South street caused by a leak from a rubber hose.

The careful work of the plumbers has well preserved the town from explosions and fires.

On Friday morning, July 17, 1891, as Samuel Bigley, of Mt. Morris, a nitro-glycerine shooter, was passing out East Maiden street with his team of horses and twenty quarts of nitro-glycerine, a terrific explosion occurred. Only the fragmentary remains of the unfortunate man could be found. A hole in the middle of the hard pike, six feet in diameter and two and a half feet deep, marked the point of the explosion. Thirty feet away were the terribly mutilated carcasses of the two horses. The report of the explosion was heard many miles away and windows in all houses within several hundred yards were broken. The brick house of Work Hughes, Sr., and the frame house of Lee Minton were almost totally wrecked. A horse shoe was blown with such force against the side of a frame building near by that it was imbedded and sticks there to this day, being frequently pointed out to passers by.

A wreck occurred Friday morning, October 19, 1888, at the B. & O. Y. near Franklin street. The entire train, consisting of the engine and tender, an express, a bag-

HAZEL FACTORY NO. 2 OF THE HAZEL-ATLAS GLASS COMPANY, WASHINGTON



1875
DUBLIN LIBRARY
FOR, LENO, AND
CHILDREN FOUNDATIONS.

gage, a sleeper and two passenger cars were demolished by running into an open switch and falling over the trestle. The engineer and fireman were killed and a score of persons were injured.

About 12:30 on the night of the 20th of October, 1893, Samuel Dorsey, one of the wealthiest colored inhabitants of Washington and a member of the borough council, while returning home from his barber shop, was shot and killed on the north side of East Walnut street, midway between Lincoln and College streets. It was always supposed that the motive was robbery, although when he was found he had a considerable sum of money in his clothes. At the same time two persons, a large and a small man, were seen running from the spot. The same night two men, a large and a small man, were seen at Meadowlands and later at Canonsburg, where they stayed at a hotel kept by a colored resident. From there they went to Pittsburg. Some time afterward Frank, alias "Kid," Bennett was arrested by a Pittsburg detective agency, tried for the murder at Washington, and acquitted. It was thought that the deed was committed by Bennett and Joseph Brown, as the two had been seen together near the Phoenix Glass Works. Joseph Brown was arrested but never tried, as there was not sufficient evidence against him. The murder still remains a mystery.

A great many articles formerly manufactured here are manufactured elsewhere. John Town manufactured and sold copper stills and copper stemmed ware, and advertised that he could be found opposite Bryson's brewery. Hats were manufactured, as were chairs and other home-made furniture. John House was then engaged in the coopering business, which was very common in those days when barrels, churns, one-half bushel measures, wash tubs and such wooden ware was much in demand. The Hart family were also manufacturers of crockery ware and clay pots. In 1845, boots and shoes were made in the town in sufficient quantities to supply the demand and tailoring was a very extensive business, conducted by many assistants called apprentices. The manufacture of the longest life was that of the grain cradle. "The famous Miller cradle" was manufactured at least as early as 1845 by Aaron Miller at which time he had recently hired Enoch Miller, a "recognized good workman." These cradles had a wonderful sale throughout the country and its market widened and the work was carried on after the death of Aaron Miller by his son John B. Miller, and later by Mrs. J. B. Miller, who with her family resides on the old Miller homestead on the Burgettstown grade road in Canton Township. It was thought that the wide introduction of reapers and binders would destroy this trade but instead it increased in later years and many thousands were shipped throughout the country, especially into Virginia. In 1902 the Wa-

sh Railroad attempted to make an entrance into Washington, and the Pennsylvania Lines in thwarting this attempt purchased the cradle factory and the elevator building which stood along its lines just north of the Chestnut Street depot. The machinery and the business of manufacturing grain cradles was then sold to Mr. J. A. Schaub of Moundsville, W. Va., who is continuing the manufacture of the celebrated four-fingered cradle.

Washington Mechanical Society.—In 1792 the town of Washington would appear to have made considerable progress in manufacturing, as in that year there was formed in the town an association called the "Washington Mechanical Society." Among the objects of this society was the encouragement of all branches of manufactures, making historical collections, and expressing political sentiments. The society started a tin manufactory which seems to have prospered until the close of 1800, after which date its history is wrapped in obscurity.

A certain David Reddiek appears to have been a prominent member of this society, as he is in most cases the mover of the resolutions offered, and the standing chairman of committees, and also the orator on each recurring St. Tammany's Day, when the society ate an annual dinner. In November, 1789, Parker Campbell, Esq., who became an eminent member of the Pennsylvania bar, joined the society, and is frequently after that on committees, and the annual orator. Dissensions of a political character, which arose in the society, ultimately caused its dissolution.

Washington Steam-Mill and Manufacturing Company.—In the year 1814 the Washington Steam-Mill and Manufacturing Company was organized, with the following directors: Alexander Reed, Robert Hamilton, Obadiah Jennings, Thomas Acheson, David Morris, Hugh Workman and Thomas H. Baird. A steam flouring mill was built at the foot of South Main street and water conveyed by wooden pipes from a spring on the lot now occupied by the Adams Express Company on South Main street below Maiden, and several of the lot owners through which it passed had fountain pumps connected with these pipes. Two years after the organization of the company the mill was purchased by Thomas H. Baird who soon added a wool carding machine. The mill was operated afterward by leasers, who also installed a pulling and dyeing department. The mill was destroyed by fire May 19, 1831.

The Zelt Flouring Mill was erected in 1844 by Samuel Hazlett and Daniel Dye who ran it for a while, afterward selling out. Finally it came into the hands of the present owners, the Zelt brothers.

Jacob Zelt started brewing in Washington in 1845 and in 1849 built the present Zelt Brewery, now known as the Washington Brewery.

In 1846 Brice, Frisbie & Hitchcock built a foundry

which was operated by different persons until 1896 when the Second U. P. Church was built on the lot. It was first engaged in casting stoves.

Sheldon B., Charles and Morgan Hays erected a carriage manufactory in the rear of what is now the court house square in 1841. The factory was of frame, thirty by fifty feet, and two stories in height, and its business was conducted under the name of S. B. Hays & Co. The wood work, trimming, painting and smith work were all conducted in this building, the business not covering a very extensive territory in its inception.

Business soon increasing, a brick annex was built, and horsepower was installed therein, to do the sawing and turning. The engine was four horse power, and by running it for three days of each week, enough machine work was turned out to keep the hands for the rest of the week.

On November 8, 1851, the factory was entirely destroyed by fire. This was on Saturday, and by Monday of the following week, the firm had secured the old First Presbyterian Church building on South Franklin street, and was preparing to resume business. The seats were taken out and all hands fell to working on orders as if nothing had happened.

This concern employed thirty-three hands and made an excellent vehicle, which had a reputation all over the United States. Unfortunately the greater part of their trade was in the south and was broken up by the Civil War. The prosperity of S. B. & C. Hays began to wane in the late 60's and they eventually withdrew from the business world. House's Carriage Factory was established in 1868, and did business for a few years.

Wool carding establishments were instituted in Washington County as early as 1807. In 1808 David and Thomas Acheson in an advertisement said:

"Conceiving it to be our duty to lend all our aid in order to promote the interest of this western country, and to encourage manufacturing, whereby we may become truly independent of foreign nations, assert that the western part of Pennsylvania, being well adapted for the raising of flax and manufacturing of linen, propose to purchase any quantity of flax and tow linen, if wove forty-two inches wide, so as to measure forty and one-half inches when bleached, for which we will pay from four to six cents per yard extra above the common price."

On the 15th of August, 1815, the wool growers of Washington County were invited to meet in Washington to consider the propriety of establishing a woolen manufactory to be erected by stock.

A two-story brick woolen factory was built by David Acheson in 1827. The factory was purchased by James Darling & Co. in 1836. Later it was owned in turn by

Samuel Hazlett who discontinued its use as a woolen factory.

A woolen factory was established by Philip Buckley about 1843, and passed at his death in 1853 to the hands of David Campbell. It was situated on West Beau street and had a fifteen horse power engine. It required, in raw material, about 17,000 pounds of wool annually and its output was about 1,200 yards of flannel and blankets. The property was worth about \$6,000.

In 1867 John Hoon, established on the west end of Belle street the woolen factory in the large two-story extensive brick building; and on the 16th of April, 1869, he received John McClain as a partner. The estimated value of the plant was \$8,000. A twenty horse power engine was used. The manufactory handled 30,000 pounds of wool, spinning it into yarn carding and weaving it. They manufactured 2,500 yards of blankets and 1,600 yards of flannel annually, employing five hands. In 1881 Mr. McClain started a broom factory in connection and about twenty-five dozen brooms were made per week.

Washington also boasted a large tannery in the 60's, conducted by Thomas J. Hodgens and John McElroy. The firm manufactured annually about 4,000 sides of leather, and 1,500 calf and kip skins, using three hundred cords of oak bark, and employing eight hands. In 1867 Thomas Walker and William Fitzwilliams established a steam planing mill, which did a large business for a number of years.

Some of the other early industries were as follows: On the north side of West Maiden street, George K. Scott had a lumber yard which was the first one established in Washington. Col. James Ruple manufactured threshing machines, wind mills, brick and wove wire, on the south side of West Wheeling street. John Morrow had a wagon making and blacksmith shop on East Wheeling street, as did also Robert Hartford and John Hallam. On the south side of East Chestnut street James Dagg and afterwards James and Jackson Dagg had a wagon maker shop. On the south side of Walnut street, John McConaughy, a wood pump maker, was located. John Best, wood carver, and sawmill, at the corner of Beau and Franklin streets. William Stone had a wagon maker's shop on East Maiden street where the Seminary now stands.

Prior to 1844, James Ruple, grandfather of C. M. Ruple, Esq., sank a shaft for coal on a lot close by the location of the Phoenix Glass House, west Maiden street. Water was too strong and the shaft reached only about 100 feet.

In 1864, Messrs. Parkin, Marshall & Co., sank a shaft on the Shir's farm, at the foot of West Beau street. A coal vein five and one-half feet in thickness was found

at a depth of 350 feet. Thirty men were employed and about 1,000 bushels of coal mined per day. Coal was mined until 1870, the Legislature passed a law requiring coal companies to construct other means of escape and ventilation than by the main shaft. The company was unable to go to this great expense and the property was sold and afterward came into the possession of the Washington White Lead Works Company. The coal mines that were opened gave work to a new class of labor, with which the section was unacquainted before.

In 1880 the Washington Lead Works Company, composed of Edward Little, W. W. Smith, John A. Best and Frederick King, was organized. The Washington Coal Works land, at the foot of West Beau street, was purchased and the company manufactured about 1,000 tons of white lead per year. The company ran for about ten years.

Washington is the central town in one of the most extensive fields of high grade fuel coal in the wide world, and is in a wonderful natural gas and oil field. It is also the center of what may be called the labor market, and in addition to all this, its railroad facilities are equal to those of most towns of the size in the same coal field.

Mr. Charles N. Brady saw the opportunities in Washington with its healthy atmosphere, central location and cheap fuel, and started the town into its manufacturing development in 1887 by making it the center of glass plant industries. The oil and gas development about the same time brought in new industrial features, boiler works, tank factories, machine shops, lumber yards, sand reel and sucker-rod factories and a variety of plants.

Some idea may be obtained of the importance and variety of Washington's industries by the following reports of a number of them for the year 1907.

Firm	Employees.	Wages.
Tyler Tube and Pipe Company.....	760	\$ 500,000
Pittsburg Window Glass Company.....	200	142,000
Duncan-Miller Glass Company	185	125,000
Atlas Glass Works and Hazel Nos. 1 and 2	1,300	625,000
Jessop Steel Company	300	208,000
Griffiths Tin Mill	100	100,000
McClure Tin Mill	290	170,000
Phoenix Glass Company	100	72,000
Washington & Canonsburg Railway Company	70	60,000
Washington Electric Light & Power Company	25	21,600
Walker & Slater	25	25,000
Washington Ice Company	35	20,000
Vester, Stewart & Rossell	40	35,000
B. D. Northrup	28	20,000

Zahniser & Sten	20	10,000
Young Packing Company	18	11,000
J. J. Davin	10	10,000
M. R. Zahniser	15	10,000
Gardner Engine Company	15	15,000
Donley Brick Company	30	10,000
Capitol Oil, Paint Varnish Company...	17	12,000
Findlay Clay Pot Company	48	30,000
Dunbar & Wallace	12	10,000
William Forgie	35	20,535
John W. Hallam	128	60,000
Scattering	295	189,000

Total 4,025 \$2,508,135

Just how many earloads or how many tons of freight originate in the Washington district is not definitely known, but it has been stated that perhaps no other town of the same size in the country had a higher production of ear loads annually than Washington.

As most of the town's industries turn out glassware in some form or other it will readily be seen that the freight is what is denominated as high class. As an example, the Hazel-Atlas factories, three in number, shipped in the neighborhood of 2,000 earloads of high class freight during the past year. In addition to the shipments from these plants the Duncan-Miller, the Phoenix, the Highland and the Pittsburg Window factories shipped perhaps as many more, making a total of upward of 4,000 earloads of high class freight from the glass industries alone.

It is equally impossible to give the figures of production of freight by the community's industries engaged in the different forms of the iron business, but this was enormous when the output of the Tyler tube mill, the Jessop steel mill, the McClure and Griffiths tin mills, the several oil well supply works, the paint works, the pottery and others are considered.

Hazel-Atlas Glass Company—The Hazel-Atlas Glass Company, which operates three factories in Washington and one each in Wheeling and Clarksburg, W. Va., employs more hands and pays out more wages than any other manufacturing concern in Washington. The Washington plants are known as Hazel Nos. 1 and 2 and the Atlas.

The Hazel Glass Company was the first glass company to locate in Washington. In 1887 the firm of Brady & Tallman was formed, and a factory built on the old Lead Works' lot, with about sixty employees.

Afterwards it developed into the Hazel Glass Company, with C. N. Brady as president, and A. B. Paxton as secretary. A larger factory was built between the B. & O. and Panhandle railroad tracks and west of Main street.

This factory is now known as Hazel No. 1. The Atlas Glass Company was started in 1894. When the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company was organized these separate plants

became its property. Since then Hazel No. 2 has been built.

At Hazel No. 1 there are employed 450 persons, fifty of whom are girls. This plant last year shipped a total of 800 carloads of finished ware out of Washington, and the ware found its way into all parts of the inhabited globe where anything is sold put up in glass.

The pay-roll for No. 1 amounts to \$180,000 per year. At this factory the output comprises chiefly what is known as "packers' ware," that is, ware used by preservers of fruits, vegetables, wholesale druggists, manufacturing chemists and for beef extracts and potted meats. This plant is located along the Pennsylvania lines and also has switching connections with the B. & O. Railroad.

Plans were recently adopted and contracts let for the rebuilding of the main part of this factory. The new structure is modern in every respect and is constructed of steel. The cost is about \$20,000.

Hazel glass works No. 2, owned and operated by the Hazel-Atlas Company, is located at the junction of the B. & O. system and the Connecting Railroad, on the western edge of Greater Washington. At this factory 425 persons find employment, thirty of whom are girls. The annual pay-roll reaches \$200,000, and the carload shipments run about 1,000. The output comprises chiefly bottles, denominated as "pickles," "inks," "milks," etc. During the past year a new furnace was added to this works, making four now in use. The cost was about \$2,500 and other betterments raised the total to about \$5,500.

The Atlas Factory of the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company—The Atlas Works are located on South College street, and also have switching connections with both railway systems running through Washington. Here are made machine blown fruit jars and some packers' ware, but the plant is devoted chiefly to the making of fruit jars. The annual pay-roll amounts to \$175,000, divided among 350 employees, including forty girls. The jars made at this factory range in size from twelve ounces to sixty-four ounces in capacity, and like all the products of the Hazel-Atlas Company are sold throughout the civilized world. The shipments last year reached 1,000 full carloads.

Betterments at this plant are now under way which will cost \$2,500, and comprise a new furnace, which will add a large percentage to the producing capacity, the number of employees and the annual pay-roll. Few people in Washington know the work connected with the manufacture of the common every-day fruit jar and the mountain height of bottles handled automatically and used in their shipment.

Duncan & Miller Glass Company—One of Washington's solidest and most successful manufacturing concerns is the Duncan-Miller Glass Company, which located along the Pennsylvania lines in 1893 and began the making of

fine pressed tableware. Since these works were built the town has spread well on to a mile further out on what is now known as Jefferson avenue. The company's product is marketed throughout the world and the firm enjoys the reputation of being among the few at the top of their line of business.

The products of this concern are tableware, lamp goods, sugar bowls, pitchers, tumblers, salters, candlebra and other fine pressed ware and gas and electric ware, in the manufacture of which are melted weekly from thirty to thirty-five tons of sand, nine tons of soda, three tons of lime and three tons of nitric soda.

Washington Glass Company—This company was organized by some of the leading men of the town April 27, 1888, and manufacture medicines and small bottles and glassware. The plant of the Washington Glass Manufacturing Company was located on West Maiden street. The company was reorganized in 1896. The new company manufactured plain and decorated lamps, shades, globes, chimneys, specialties and novelties. The officers after reorganization were A. W. Pollock, president; C. N. L. Brudewold, general manager, and Henry Sehoenthal, secretary and treasurer. This property was sold to the Phoenix Glass Works.

Phoenix Glass Works—The Phoenix Glass Works is located in the First Ward along the tracks of the Pennsylvania lines, as successor to the Washington Glass Works. This is a branch of a large concern which also operates at Rochester and Monaca. The local output includes electric light supplies, with the exception of bulbs. The product goes into all sections of the world where electric light is used, the Westinghouse Company being one of their largest customers. A recent shipment from the Washington factory was billed through to the Isthmus of Panama, while large shipments are almost daily going out to San Francisco. The company has operated what was formerly known as the Washington Glass Works for a period of five years. Its glass workers are all highly skilled and make good wages. During the past year two press shops were added to the equipment. This works has 100 employees and pays out \$72,000 in wages yearly.

The Highland Glass Company was organized February 7, 1901. J. W. Paxton is the president and R. M. Torrence, secretary. The Highland No. 1 Glass Works is located at the side of the railroad on the end of West Beau street. The lot was formerly occupied by the Beatty-Brady Glass Company, and prior to that by the Lead Works. This lot was at one time occupied by the Hazel No. 1. Highland factories Nos. 2 and 3 are located along the line of the Chartiers Road at the extreme end of Tyler Ward. These companies are engaged in manufacturing high-grade cathedral glass and other fine glass of similar character.

The Novelty Glass Company was organized in 1895. The factory is situated on South Franklin street across from the First Ward school building. At this factory tumblers, mugs and novelties were manufactured. The plant was later taken over and operated as the Sterling Glass Company and is at present shut down indefinitely.

Pittsburg Window Glass Company—One hundred and eighty-five of the 210 employees of the mechanical department of the Pittsburg Window Glass Company's Works, located on the Connecting Railroad, are skilled in the highest degree, and make wages that many so-called professional men would be glad to enjoy. The total annual pay-roll of this company goes considerably over \$200,000, and as the plant is only engaged in manufacturing for ten months in the year, it is easily seen that the window glass workers are among the best paid workmen in the country, and that means, of course, in the world. This factory began operations in October, 1901, and has enjoyed increased business with each succeeding "fire."

The Tyler Tube & Pipe Company is one of Washington's oldest manufacturing concerns and has without doubt paid out more wages than any other in the town. The product of this works consists of boiler tubes, a specialty being made of tubes for locomotive boilers.

The average number of employees is 760, and the annual pay-roll will amount to \$500,000. One-half of the employees are skilled.

The plant is located on the Pennsylvania lines a short distance below the junction of the Connecting Railroad. Its output is admitted to be equal to any made in the country and is marketed in all parts of the continent. The number of tubes made in a year runs away up into the millions.

The Tyler Tube and Pipe Company was organized in 1890, with a capital stock of \$200,000.

Washington was, indeed, fortunate when the Tyler Tube Works, the largest concern of the kind in America, decided to locate here. Originally the works of this company were located in New England, but it was soon found necessary to seek a locality nearer the source of supply, and Washington was therefore chosen. The abundance of natural gas for fuel purposes was still another important incentive. The company uses both natural gas and gas of its own manufacture, made from coal obtained west of the county home. The natural gas makes the most intense heat. It was originally intended to erect a tube mill alone, but the question of a suitable supply of iron and the preparation of that iron for the finishing process of the tube mill, led to the erection of the rolling mill, which is now an important part of the present plant. Considerable material from these works is purchased by the United States government to be used in the construction of marine boilers for war vessels.

William P. Tyler, who located with the plant and died in Washington, and N. E. Whitaker, of Wheeling (died December 28, 1909), were most prominent in the affairs of this company. The latter is still the president, and C. A. Bumpus, the secretary and treasurer, has been a continuous factor in the success of this plant.

The Washington Carbon Works was formerly situated on South College street, opposite the Atlas Glass factory. It was organized in 1887 with a capital stock of \$200,000, and from this beginning grew rapidly until their plant consisted of two large factories, a storage room, office, experimental laboratory and testing room, and was one of the largest, if not the largest, independent carbon factories in the United States. It employed 175-200 men. The chief office was in the Westinghouse building, Pittsburg, with branch offices in other cities. This plant was destroyed by fire several years ago and the lot is now used by the Atlas Glass factory, although no building has been erected.

The McClure Tin Mills, at the intersection of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Connecting Railroad, is a large and modern plant well adapted to the manufacture of charcoal iron redipped roofing plates, and terne plate, and is in every particular up to date.

No trouble is found in securing a market for the output, which goes into all sections of the country. Betterments to the extent of \$5,000 were made to the plant within the year and it is expected that still more money will be expended in that way this year.

The McClure Company employs on an average 285 men and has an annual pay-roll of \$150,000.

It is only within the past seventeen years that the manufacture of tin and terne plate has received the impetus necessary for the creation of a great industry. The plant of the local company was among the first to be built in this country for the manufacture of tin plate, the market for which had hitherto been controlled by the Welsh manufacturers. At the time of the first revival of this industry in the United States it was scarcely believed that the American manufacturer could compete with the foreign product even with the tariff to foster it. The course of years has, however, proved that the American product could not only compete with the Welsh product on its own ground but that it was superior to that product. This plant was established in 1897 and was first known as the Washington Tin Plate Mill.

The Griffiths Tin Mill is located on the Connecting Railroad in the Gordon Valley. This works turns out a superior grade of roofing tin, made with a pure charcoal iron base. The number of employees averages 100, and the annual pay-roll is given as \$100,000. W. H. Griffiths, the proprietor, is one of the most widely and favorably known tin makers in the country and his product has

always found ready market. The articles of incorporation of this company were issued upon the 14th of November, 1901.

These mills are distinguished by the fact that they are the first mills in the United States in which tin plate was made from charcoal iron. It is now thirty-two years since the old method of making tin plate from charcoal iron seemingly went out of date and was replaced by the method of making tin plate from mild steel. The mild steel for use in the manufacture of tin plate was easier to make and very much cheaper, but it is alleged not nearly so durable as that made by the old method.

The Jessop Steel Works, a branch of the famous English firm, whose make of steel is known as the best throughout the world, is located on the Connecting Railroad. The number of employees at the present time is 300 and the weekly pay-roll \$4,000, or \$208,000 per annum.

The plant began operations in 1902, the product being high grade sheet steel, which goes into the making of saws, plows, fine shovels and smaller implements. During the year just ended the company expended \$10,000 in betterments, comprising a warehouse, machine shop and blacksmith shop. A gas producer has been erected to be used in emergencies.

In 1902 the Jessop Steel Company located at Washington. The reason for the locating here of this branch of the great English firm was that it was desired to introduce their product into North America and therefore this plant was incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania, it being conducted separately from its parent firm. The capital stock was \$250,000, and president, S. Jessop Robinson.

The Findlay Clay Pot Company, located on the Connecting Railroad, began business in 1902 and has steadily increased its output. The average number of employees is thirty-five and the annual pay-roll amounts to \$22,000. About one-third of the hands are skilled mechanics.

The local plant is a branch concern, the main works of the company being at Findlay, Ohio. By locating in Washington the company sought a central point in what is a large and important glass producing district, and the increasing demand experienced from year to year shows that the move was a wise one. Being centrally located secures an equalization of freight rates on shipments. The output of this works is clay pots and clay blocks, 1,000 of the former having been manufactured the last year.

The president is C. H. Lambie, and Charles Crishin is secretary and treasurer.

M. Ryan Boiler and Iron Works—M. Ryan started his boiler shop on West Chestnut street near the Chartiers depot in 1886. Boilers of every description are made to order, special attention being given to those used in

the oil fields. From ten to twenty-five employees are kept engaged.

B. D. Northrup Machine Shop—The machine shop and brass and iron foundry of B. D. Northrup, located at Third street and the Pennsylvania lines, is one of Washington's substantial manufacturing concerns. The business has grown steadily and the products of the works go into all the oil fields of the United States, the proprietor being widely and favorably known to nearly every one engaged in that business.

The average number of employees at the Northrup works is twenty-eight, with a monthly pay-roll of about \$400, or over \$20,000 annually.

B. D. Northrup established business in Washington in 1888 in the old foundry building where the Second U. P. Church now stands. Two years after he removed from this location to the corner of Maiden and Franklin streets. Since then the plant has been removed to its present location. Northrup manufactures a general line of oil well supplies, valves, pumping outfits, and does a general branch of iron foundry business, besides repair work of all kinds. The proprietor has a branch shop at Sistersville, W. Va., which is equipped for doing general machine work, and is also used as a supply store for the West Virginia oil fields, the goods being manufactured at the main factory in Washington.

Zahniser Brothers & Sten—In Washington we have a number of reliable firms whose efforts are devoted to the production of machinery and machine work, and of these one of the best known is the house of Messrs. Zahniser Bros. & Sten, which was established in the fall of 1895, and which has since built up an important trade throughout the country.

The firm occupy premises near the Chartiers depot, which are their own property and which comprise a building 50x120 feet in dimensions. The shops are fitted with a full equipment of machinery and appliances suited to the operation of the work in hand, especially of the manufacture of oil drilling and fishing tools. Most of these supply the western Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil fields. About sixteen men are employed annually and \$1,200 paid out in wages each month.

The M. R. Zahniser foundry is located in the heart of the factory district along the Connecting Railroad. The number of men employed is fifteen and the annual pay-roll is \$10,000. At this foundry are made all kinds of castings, which are supplied to the factories of Washington, Pittsburg, Canonsburg and Waynesburg.

A number of special castings are made at this foundry which are covered by patents.

Although the company has been doing business for some time previous to the location of its plant on the connecting railway, it was not until 1902, when the

concern moved from the old location to that now occupied, that it began extensive operations.

The plant was first located near the Chestnut street depot of the Pennsylvania railroad in a building owned by W. Forgie and which was leased by the proprietor of the foundry, M. R. Zahniser.

This lease first went into effect in 1899 and the company enjoyed a good business for three years in this building. At the end of this period the business was purchased by the present owners and the plant was moved from the old location to that now occupied. This foundry was for a time called the Washington Foundry.

Davin Oil Well Tool Works and Repair Shop—The oil well tool works and repair shop is now operated by J. J. Davin. It makes a specialty of oil well tools, and a salesroom is maintained at Sistersville for the disposing of many in that field. The firm name was formerly Davin and McClure, but several years ago the entire business was taken over by Mr. Davin.

The number of employees averages about ten, and the annual pay-roll is in the neighborhood of \$10,000.

Sucker Rod Factory—The Chapman sucker rod, invented by Gideon Chapman, and manufactured in Washington for many years past, is known and used throughout the oil fields of the United States. Mr. Chapman came here and introduced the business in 1889. While the plant is not a big one, yet from the character of the work in making the rods a few employees can turn out an enormous number in a year. The product of this plant will be in demand so long as oil is produced. The hickory of which the rods are made is secured from Ohio, Indiana and Missouri, and according to the workmen that from the latter state is of a much superior quality.

National Wrought Iron Annealing Box Company—One new manufactory was added to the Washington district last year, namely, the National Wrought Iron Annealing Box Company. This concern removed to Washington from Anderson, Indiana, and has erected one of the finest factory buildings in the southwestern part of the State, at West Washington B. & O. station. It will employ about fifty men, and has a pay-roll of \$50,000 a year. The constructing of the plant gave employment to a large number of Washington workmen, and it is certain to prove a valuable addition to the town.

The Gardener Convertible Steam and Gas Engine Company, located along the Pennsylvania lines in the Tyler Ward, was organized in October, 1904. The capital was \$50,000, most of the stock being held by local people. The gas engine manufactured was the invention of William Gardener, and Frank M. Gardener was the manager of the plant. Many improvements were made and the new gas engine met with much favor, but the financial depression of the recent year caused a shut-

down of the works. The factory is now being conducted by a receiver.

Petroleum Iron Works—The plant of the Petroleum Iron Works Company was formerly situated on Second street and the Chartiers railroad. This establishment manufactured oil, water, gas and grain tanks with a specialty of pipe line and refinery work. The company was founded by C. H. Todd and J. S. Cullinan in 1894. In the shops an average of 125 hands were employed, while about 200 were engaged in the field work. The annual pay-roll reached \$150,000. This company in 1907 removed from town to Sharon, Pa.

Beaver Refining Company—The Beaver Refining Company, Charles A. Wales, president, and Eugene A. Kelly, secretary and treasurer, refiners of oil and manufacturers of over 100 by-products. This plant has the wonderful history of running night and day continuously without shutting down for twenty-seven years, and under the same ownership.

Capitol Oil, Paint and Varnish Company—The Capitol Oil, Paint & Varnish Company, which began operations in 1905, is one of Washington's youngest manufacturing industries. The works are located on the Pennsylvania lines in the Tyler Ward. Seventeen employees draw \$12,000 in wages per year.

This company, as its name indicates, manufactures all kinds of paints, oils and varnishes, but makes a specialty of high grade house paints. One of its lines which is having a large sale is Japan lacquer, which is used chiefly for interior household work. A very gratifying fact to the management last year was the growth of the home trade for its products, the increase being over 300 per cent.

The Donley Brick Company, whose works are located along the B. & O. Railroad, in the eastern section of Washington, made and marketed 3,500,000 bricks during the past year, the plant being in operation about nine months. This company began business in 1902, and employs an average of thirty hands when running full, with an annual pay-roll of \$10,000.

The building bricks and paving blocks are marketed chiefly in Washington and the surrounding country, although the company's product is of such quality that outside points are gradually demanding them in increasing quantities. During the past year 100 carloads were shipped to Wheeling, Pittsburg, Washington, D. C., and other cities.

A recent addition to the output is a specially made chimney block, the market for which promises to rapidly grow large. This block is used for the construction of smoke stacks.

Tombstone and Marble Works—William J. Howarth came to Washington and engaged in the marble business

with his brother, Joseph, about the close of the Civil War. Since his death, which occurred recently, the business has been conducted by his widow.

Thomas Armitage has been engaged in supplying marble work in the county. Recently J. H. Kurtz, who formerly was the manager of the William J. Howarth granite works, has opened a shop in the same line of business.

Zelt Brothers' Flour Mill—Zelt Bros., Adam and Albert, owners and operators of the Washington Flouring Mill, employ ten hands and pay out \$8,000 in wages annually. This firm began business twenty-two years ago, purchasing the mill which they still control and which is one of the oldest flouring mills in continuous operation in Washington County. The capacity of the plant has been much enlarged since the present firm acquired charge and at present 125 barrels of flour can be turned out every day. And not only is this done, but the product is of such quality that a ready market is found for it in Washington and the surrounding sections.

The Zelt brothers also operate the mill owned by the Gantz heirs. This is located on the little lot near the Chestnut street station, where oil was first struck in Washington, which gave rise to the name "Gantz sand."

Home Dressed Beef Company—The Home Dressed Beef Company, composed of three of Washington's best known residents, began business in 1903, and its trade has shown a very gratifying increase every year. The company's place of business is located on Woodland avenue, in Tyler Ward, and is modern and up to date in every respect. It is the aim and purpose of the management to kill for their market only the very choicest grades of corn fed animals, and to this end their buyers are continually on the lookout for the "top of the market" cattle, hogs and sheep. The number of employees in this concern is eight, and the annual pay-roll, \$3,500.

Young Packing Company—One of Washington's busiest "workshops" is the plant of the E. J. Young Packing Company, located on Chartiers street and the Pennsylvania lines. This business was founded in 1895 by E. J. Young, who recently located on the Pacific coast. At the beginning the business was conducted on a somewhat modest scale, but it expanded rapidly, until at the present time eighteen employees are kept steadily engaged at killing the hundreds of beeves, hogs, sheep and calves needed to supply the company's trade. The place is kept in good condition and the product finds a ready market in Washington and surrounding towns. The weekly pay-roll runs over \$200, or in the neighborhood of \$10,000 per year. The present proprietors are G. M. Cameron & Sons.

MacConnell's Buggy Company—It was in 1872 that John F. Berthel began carrying on the carriage making business on Jefferson street. A fire there destroyed the plant and in the spring of '98 he occupied the present quarters on North Franklin street formerly used by Hays and Wilson in the same business. About ten or twelve men are constantly employed in the manufacture of buggies and wagons. Among the special wagons manufactured are oil wagons, many of which are shipped to Kentucky, California and Texas. On the death of Mr. Berthel recently the name of the firm was changed to the MacConnell Buggy Company.

Washington has no liquor licensed saloons, but the need is supplied as far as possible by three breweries. The annual output of one of these breweries last year was 25,000 barrels. Much of the capital stock is owned by local men.

Jackson's Carriage Factory—J. Dallas Jackson started the enterprise of manufacturing carriages in Washington in 1873. In 1896 a three-story brick building was erected on East Wheeling street. Carriages, wagons, and buck wagons are made the specialty, being light work. Since the death of J. Dallas Jackson, the concern is known as the J. Dallas Jackson Sons, and later as the J. Dallas Jackson Son Carriage Factory.

Forgie's Planing Mill—W. Forgie came to Washington in the time of the early oil development in this county and drilled the first well on the Shirks farm. While drilling that well he realized the necessity of some improvements in the apparatus for drilling oil wells, and invented the tool wrenching jack and improvements in the bull wheel and sand reel, the gudgeons of which had always given a great deal of trouble. After completing the well Mr. Forgie began the manufacture and development of these improvements and met with very great success. His inventions have revolutionized that part of the business. Consequently the plant has grown quite extensively, and, owing to the large amount of lumber necessary for the construction of these oil well appliances, he has developed the lumber and planing mill business in connection. He gave more attention to the lumber business later on and increased that part of his business gradually until he had an excellent trade and one of the finest and largest stocks of lumber in this section. A disastrous fire swept away many thousands of dollars' worth of this lumber besides a planing mill, tool shop and machine shop. However, Mr. Forgie rebuilt to some extent his planing mill and continued the lumber business, to which he added the business of supplying mantels and tiles.

Walker & Slater, contractors, are located at 87 West Wheeling street. They began business in April, 1887. This firm succeeded that of Walker & Klieves, who had

carried on the same business at the same location for twenty years prior to 1887. Mr. Walker, of that firm, was the father of the member of the present firm.

Walker & Slater employ an average of twenty-five hands throughout the year, and have an annual pay-roll of about \$25,000. They have built some of the finest houses in Washington and prepare plans, furnish estimates and sell lumber at retail for building purposes.

The Vester, Stewart & Rossell Company, contractors and lumber dealers, whose works are located in the Fourth Ward, secured contracts during the past year which amounted to over \$200,000. Some of this work is still uncompleted, including the Hospital for Insane at Woodville, Allegheny County, and which will amount to \$120,000. With the exception of some mill work which went to New Castle the balance of their work was done in and around Washington. The company employs an average of thirty-five hands and pays out annually \$28,000 in wages.

April 1, 1795, the first postmaster was appointed for Washington. The government has kept an office here ever since. Hugh Wylie served a long period covering from 1803 to 1828.

Thomas Morgan was next to handle the mail until in 1839 Samuel Workman was appointed.

Robert Colmery and Jonathan D. Leet equally divided the period from 1840 to 1849. James McDermot, a war veteran of 1812, David Acheson and George W. Aiken served about four years each until Freeman Brady took charge, June 3, 1858. This being a political office, Brady's position was filled by the reappointment of McDermot at the beginning of the war in 1861.

The veteran of 1812 gave place to a crippled soldier of the war of the sixties, William C. Wylie, son-in-law of U. S. Marshal, Gen. John Hall, and was followed by James S. Stocking, another maimed soldier. They served from July 7, 1865, to October 7, 1886, when a Democrat, James S. Brady, took charge four years.

Another war veteran, William H. Underwood, served from 1890 to March 29, 1894, when he was succeeded by Edgar L. Brady, a clerk of long experience, who has continuously been in the postoffice until the present time. After four years as postmaster, Mr. Brady became clerk again upon the reappointment of Mr. Underwood, who served until the close confinement began to tell upon his health, when he was relieved by the appointment, July 7, 1906, of the present postmaster and experienced clerk, David A. Templeton.

During the first seventy-five years the place of keeping the office was close by the court house, or at farthest, scarcely a square away. In 1870 the new town hall building erected for town purposes, and with a central postoffice room in view was opened, and the people received their mail at the southeast corner of the present

court house square for a generation. It was a convenient location and an agreeable arrangement to have the postoffice, the town library and reading room and the entrance to the town hall auditorium all approached through the same waiting room. Waiting for the mail to open was a favorite half hour of the evening, and many went for pastime, to short visit their neighbor, or perhaps their sweetheart.

The necessity for a new court house and the crowded postoffice quarters drove the office to the Morgan building, below Maiden street, on January 7, 1903. It had been opened awhile in the Rentz building, East Wheeling street, and again in the town hall after its removal in the fall of 1897.

It was decided to build a federal building. The appropriation for the purpose of a site and post office building for Washington, as made by the U. S. government, was \$80,000. The lot has a frontage of 120 feet on West Maiden street, and extends back a distance of 150 feet along Brownson avenue. The site on West Maiden street was sold to the government by Clark T. Bartlett for \$18,000.

The contract for the building was let in the fall of 1904 and the handsome new Federal building was finished and the postoffice was removed into it on June 22, 1906. The building cost over \$60,000.

The present postoffice, located in the Federal building, has a most up-to-date equipment and gives employment to the postmaster, his assistant and nine clerks. There are fifteen city carriers to serve the patrons of the office, one of these using a horse and wagon. Ten rural carriers deliver from the local office. The two sub-stations, one in the Tyler Ward and one in the Eighth, were opened January 2, 1907, and the reports have shown a steady increase of business each quarter. November 1, 1908, a third sub-station was established in J. C. McNulty's Drug Store (now Holbert's) on North Main street was opened to the public.

About the year 1900 the postoffice department discontinued between seventy and eighty of the rural offices in the county and in their stead established eighty rural free delivery routes. The daily paper now reaches nearly every hamlet in the county, and its influence is greater than ever before.

An idea of the increase of mail business in Washington in twenty years can readily be seen. In 1888, two years before there was local free delivery, and before the rural carriers, the postmaster and three assistants handled all the mail and the total receipts did not equal \$12,000. The receipts in 1900 were \$25,550.09. Since then they have increased each year until in 1908 they were \$47,883.09, an increase of \$22,333 in eight years.

Market House—A town meeting in 1795 decided that a public market house was needed. Alexander Addison

and Dr. Absalom Baird were appointed to procure subscriptions. A building was erected on the northeast corner of the court house square. In 1840 the market house was removed to the south side of the public square and in 1866 it was destroyed by fire. Four years later it was replaced by a Town Hall.

Town Hall—While the proposition of erecting a town hall was agitated upon various occasions, beginning in 1842, the citizens were opposed to such until 1868, when the matter was submitted to vote and carried by a decided majority. On February 16, 1869, legislative action authorizing the commissioners to lease a portion of the public ground to erect thereon a town hall to be used as a postoffice and for other public purposes, was obtained. J. Kerr, of Pittsburg, was architect and Andrew Brady contractor. The corner stone was laid with becoming ceremony on September 18, 1869, by President U. S. Grant. The town hall is a substantial brick edifice of the Franco-Italian style. The second floor comprised the opera house of the town and many celebrities of the day appeared. The town hall stood formerly just south of the old court house on the same lot. When the new court house was erected in 1899, the town hall was moved to its present site on the corner of Brownson and Cherry Avenues and the postoffice was continued for a time in the building. The basement is occupied by the lockup and police office. The first floor is occupied by the Citizens' Library. The second floor is still used occasionally for meetings; but it has not been used for an opera house for several years. The town council hold their meetings in what was the auditorium. The borough secretary and borough engineer occupy the rear of the first floor.

Citizens' Library—It was in 1811 that the people of Washington began to feel the need of a public library. Thomas H. Baird advertised in the paper on July 15, 1811, that he would lend his books to subscribers at the rate of \$5 per year; the library was to be open in the house of Mr. Baird every day except Sunday. How long it continued is not known.

The Washington Library Company was organized in February of 1816 with Matthew Semple as librarian. In May the library was opened in the house of Mr. Semple. No one seems to remember what became of the library. In 1832 and 1833 Archibald Kerr kept a circulating library.

The Mechanics Library was opened in 1846; at first it was kept in the building below Dr. Whittlesey's drug store, but was removed afterward to the old Methodist Church parsonage on Beau street.

As the years went by the citizens began to desire a more pretentious organization with better equipment, so in 1867, the Washington Library Association was formed

with Mr. A. Wilson as president, Rev. Watkins as secretary, Mrs. V. Harding as treasurer, and Miss Martha Grayson as librarian. The library was formally opened in the Grayson home in February, 1868, with about 150 volumes. The books of the Mechanics' Library were finally presented to the new organization, and entertainments were given and money raised for purchasing books. Much interest was taken in the library, and the number of volumes increased till in 1871 there were about 1,600 volumes.

In 1869 a new Town Hall was proposed, and Dr. F. J. Le Moynes offered to donate \$10,000 for a public library, provided rooms in the new building were given for that purpose. In April of 1869 the offer was made to the council, and after some months the offer was accepted.

The Town Hall was completed in 1871, and the rooms for the library were provided. Two thousand and one hundred dollars was spent in erecting the fire-proof vault, \$5,900 was expended for books, and \$2,000 was placed at interest for use of the library. The new organization became known as the Citizens' Library Association which was to be controlled by a board of five curators, one to be appointed by W. & J. College, one by the Court of Washington County, and three to be elected by the people.

On November 16, 1871, Miss Mary Gregg was elected librarian and served until April 16, 1888, when she resigned, and Miss Mary Murphy was elected. Miss Murphy resigned on April 28, 1888, and Miss Willa M. Kirk was elected. On April 24, 1890, Miss Annie Charlton was elected and served till February 9, 1891, when Miss Antoinette Cracraft was elected.

Miss Cracraft served till the fall of 1902, when her health failed.

About this time a new interest was taken in the library, especially by the Civic Division of the Current Events Club. On January 30, 1903, Miss Janet M. Clark was elected librarian and still serves.

During the following spring the Civic Department raised about \$1,400, with which new books were purchased and the rooms were repapered. In April the postoffice was moved, and the library came into possession of a large front room now used as a reference and reading room. One of the other rooms was fitted up as a children's room.

A renaissance in library affairs began with the interest aroused by the Civics and the election of Miss Janet M. Clark. The council took new interest and gave heat, light, janitor services and \$600 per year; the school board decided to give one-fifth of a mill of the school tax, and the library in return gave free books to teachers and pupils of the borough schools and the

parochial school, and purchased 79 sets of Supplementary readers to be used in the schools.

The library staff now consists of the librarian and three assistants who are specializing in various departments. There are now 12,800 volumes in the library. Aid is received from the school funds as required by recent law.

Washington Borough Fire Department—In the year 1903 Washington Borough established the Gamewell fire alarm system and employed paid firemen, who are always on duty. A fire building was erected on the lot belonging to the borough in the rear of the Town Hall Building, and a fine equipment purchased. Two horses are sufficient for the ladders and hose which are usually taken in case of fire, for fire engines are not now needed as formerly, because of the abundant water supply in the fire plugs located all over the borough. The department is one of the best, although it has only five men. No very disastrous fire has obtained great headway since the organization of the paid company. The confinement is so continuous that this department deserves a better location on Main street, where they would have more pleasing quarters. The chief is Patrick Curran and his assistants who are well trained and disciplined are: Horseman, Harry Cundall and Charlie Houston; electrician, Lawrence Loar, and driver, Sheldon H. White.

From the earliest history of the town, efforts have been made to guard against fire. The village owned a fire engine in 1796. A Washington fire company was organized in 1801 and later the Franklin Fire Company was formed. In 1822 the Hope Company was organized and this together with the Washington Company, organized in 1837, existed about 20 years. The Good Intent Fire Company was organized in 1837 and an engine purchased. Twenty years later the Hope Fire Company was reorganized and was again reorganized under the same name in 1870. The Eagle Fire Company was formed in 1857—though its fire engine was purchased three years previous. Water was often scarce, but bells were rung and cries made and the people turned out to form what was known as a bucket brigade. Some of the fire companies owned their own fire buckets which were made from sole leather and were used by men, women and children standing in line and passing the water from some pump to the locality of the fire. The empty buckets could be passed back along the line of smaller children. One or more of these leather buckets is owned by Mrs. Jennie W. Baird, of this town, as a relic.

The Good Will Company was formed and used a suction engine worked by about 15 men on each side. In 1873 the first steam engine was purchased and it was a beautiful piece of brass. It was used by the City

Fire Department which was organized at that time. This company disbanded during the year and was immediately succeeded by the Little Giant Fire and Hose Company. Cisterns were constructed at different convenient points near the center of the town. Frequently the little engine was brought out for drill and its puffing and throbbing always produced a crowd which generally raised a yell when the water would be thrown so high as to fall sprinkling like a baptismal shower on the head of Gen. George Washington, whose statue stood on the top of the court house. In 1880 the Mechanics Hook and Ladder Company was organized and this company did good service until the bond issue was voted upon and the paid fire department was installed as above stated. Many of the most prominent men of the town were actively engaged as members of these volunteer fire companies.

Washington Hospital—The Washington Hospital, one of the town's leading benevolent institutions, may be said to be the outgrowth of a movement begun some 25 years ago, to provide a hospital for this borough. The leaders in that movement were Dr. Grayson and Drs. Thomas and Harry McKennan, all now dead. That was unsuccessful and a few years later, Miss Nellie Reed, now Mrs. McCord, of New York, made vigorous efforts to reawaken hospital interest. A series of entertainments were given in the old Town Hall and several hundred dollars was secured for a hospital. Interest flagged however and Miss Reed placed the funds in safe hands and the matter was for the time dropped.

Early in 1897 Drs. J. Y. Scott, George M. Kelly and the late Dr. William Denny undertook the task of reviving public interest in a hospital. Several public spirited men came to their assistance and in May, 1897, a charter was issued by the Court of Common Pleas of Washington County to the Washington Hospital. The original incorporators were Drs. J. Y. Scott and George M. Kelly, and John A. Howden, James K. Mitchell, John Slater, Grattan G. Best, J. G. Brittain, T. B. H. Brownlee, Thomas M. Nichol, Henry Schoenthal, A. G. Happer, John H. Murdoch, John W. Seaman, J. S. Cullinan and W. C. McBride.

The funds left by Miss Reed in the hands of A. G. Happer with other contributions, were invested in the A. W. Acheson homestead on Acheson avenue, Fifth Ward, and in May, 1898, the hospital was opened for the reception of patients.

The original building with its repairs and additions cost about \$16,000 and since then \$43,000 has been expended in additions. The hospital now has four wards and 16 private rooms. It is equipped with gas and electric lights throughout, steam heat, elevator and telephone service.

WASHINGTON HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON, PA.

Number of patients treated from the opening to October 1, 1909.....	2,951
Number of patients treated from October 1, 1908, to October 1, 1909.....	412

City Hospital of Washington—The City Hospital, erected near the Seventh Ward school building, was the result of a discussion among the physicians in May, 1906. Of the 26 charter members of the association, all were physicians. It was decided to add a number of laymen to the association, thus bringing the community at large into closer touch with the undertaking and giving them a direct voice in its management.

The hospital building is one of the best equipped in Western Pennsylvania and was erected at a cost of about \$40,000. Ground was broken August 27, 1906. The formal dedicatory ceremonies were on April 26 and the following Monday, April 29, 1907, the new institution was opened for the reception of patients. The entire equipment of the hospital is modern and up-to-date.

The operating room is a model in its appointments and construction. It is equipped with all appliances and improvements which the latest discoveries and developments in surgery and medical science prompts. The first officers of the City Hospital Association were A. C. Marsh, president; W. B. Ritchie, vice president, and Dr. T. F. Cashman, secretary.

Washington Cemetery—The old graveyard in the borough of Washington was probably used from the beginning of the settlement of the town and passed into the possession of the borough. After it ceased to be used Franklin Street was extended through it and the part east of Franklin partly built up and the western part also built upon. The place at last became so ill kept besides being in such an unhealthy proximity to the town that a charter was granted to the Washington Cemetery Company March 3, 1853, for the laying out of a new cemetery. The company had the following incorporators: Samuel Cunningham, James Watson, George Lonkert, John D. Chambers, Hon. Alexander W. Acheson, James Brown, Joseph Henderson, R. F. Cooper, James Ewing, John L. Gow, John H. Ewing, Dr. John W. Wishart, Hon. William McKennan, David S. Wilson, O. B. McFadden, Alexander Murdoch, William Hopkins, S. B. Hays, John Hall, Franklin Nichol and Dr. M. H. Clark. The board of managers was composed of Rev. Thomas Hanna, John L. Gow, Hon. Alexander W. Acheson, William Hopkins, James Watson, James Brice and D. S. Wilson. These men determined upon the hill a half mile southwest of town and accordingly the land now occupied by the cemetery was purchased from Alexander Sweney, Joseph Huston and William B. Huston. The ground was cleared, a superintendent's house erected and the cemetery laid out by John Chislett. Hundreds

of handsome monuments have since been erected. A magnificent monument was erected here in 1871 in memory of the Washington County soldiers who gave their lives in the Civil War, and another is erected over the grave of Col. Alexander Hawkins, a Civil War veteran, who commanded the Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, during the Spanish-American War, and who died on the voyage home from the Philippines. The cemetery is beautifully laid out. Shade trees are abundant and in every way it is a God's Acre of exceptional beauty. The grounds are under the care of William Crosby, who has been superintendent for 41 years and has now 175 acres under his charge.

The records of the early educational history of Washington are very meager. The earliest mention of schools is the incorporation of the academy in September, 1787. In 1789 this school was opened in a room in the upper story of the log court house. Rev. Thadeaus Dodd had charge of the 20 students who formed the first class. The only hint of a common school in the town at that time is a conversation with Mordecai Hoge, who is recorded as saying that he attended school in 1790 in a hewed log cabin with low windows and desk and slab benches. In the newspaper in 1795 and also in 1799 appeared advertisements of a French school. William Porter in 1796 advertised to open an evening school in the schoolhouse on Wheeling street. This was the old red schoolhouse where the south end of the old college building now stands. Mr. Porter probably taught the day school also, as his is the only name of a school teacher, which appears on the assessment roll of 1798. In 1800 a Miss Good taught school in Washington and again in 1809 opened a school for ladies.

In June, 1805, John Hoge sold to Alexander Little, James Gilmore and Robert Anderson, lot No. 77 on Belle, now Wheeling street, to be made use of for a schoolhouse and no other purpose, unless it be for building a house or a place of public worship. A brick schoolhouse was erected in the rear of this lot; later both were conveyed to the Baptist Church.

About 1811, Mrs. James H. Baker, established in Washington what is said to have been the first female seminary west of the Alleghany Mountains. It was opened first in a house which stood on the site now occupied by the Morgan Block, on South Main street, above Maiden.

On April 14, 1814, Mrs. Baker advertised that the school would reopen on May 7 and that arrangements had been made "for boarding all foreign pupils." On April 24, 1815, she informed the public that the May term would commence in "a new and elegant house on Maiden street, capable of accommodating 40 young lady boarders." This was a pretentious school for that early

day. The house referred to is still standing and is in a good state of preservation. It is the home of Mrs. John Baird. The Baker Seminary continued in this building for several years.

From that time until 1830 the information available is very unsatisfactory and slight. Among the teachers during this time were Rev. Charles Wheeler, pastor of the Baptist Church; David Johnson, Mrs. Baker, Robert Fee, Rev. Matthew Brown, James Williamson, Mrs. Whitehouse, Samuel Marshall, Andrew Gwinn, Obadiah Jennings, John Kerr, Philip Potter, Mrs. Harriett Lafoucherie and many others. The schools were taught in the old stone Masonic building in the rear of the Grayson property on Main street; in a house owned by Hugh Wilson, on Main street near Maiden; in the second story of the market house, which stood at the corner of Main and Beau streets, where the sheriff's office now stands, in a Pine alley schoolhouse; in the brick schoolhouse on the Baptist Church lot, and in a log schoolhouse on the Lutheran Church property, near the old graveyard. In December, 1830, a public meeting of citizens of the town and county was held at the court house for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of general education, and to adopt measures to call the attention of the State Legislature to the subject. Alexander Reed occupied the chair, James Gordon was vice president, and Ephraim L. Blaine and William Baird, secretaries. A committee was appointed, which reported a petition to the Legislature, which was read and adopted. Another committee reported a plan for a general system of education, such as was in practice in some of the eastern states."

"In 1832 the teachers in the borough, George K. Scott, Phillip Potter, Warner Long and Alexander G. Marshman published a letter in the papers of the day attempting to regulate the school system. This letter had the effect of arousing the citizens to the matter, and several meetings were held for the purpose of devising some measure in reference to the better regulation of common schools of the borough. One noticeable thing about the school teaching of that time is, it was entered on as a business enterprise, or venture, and at the close of the term the teachers would return grateful acknowledgement for past support and announce that he would open his school on the blank day of blank month next, in such and such a room."

"In the year 1836, Mrs. Fanny Biddle opened a ladies' school on Maiden street, and a new building was erected and occupied and a state charter obtained in 1838, for what is still a flourishing school, the Washington Female Seminary.

"In 1834 the public school law went into effect and the borough schools became regularly organized into a district. From 1834 to 1843 the records are few and

dim. From that year minutes have been kept and the first school board mentioned in them consisted of John Grayson, president; George Morrison, secretary; Colin M. Reed, John Hart, Prof. Robert Milligan and Henry Langley."

"The schools held for about five months of the year and then the rooms were let to the teachers for subscription schools the rest of the year. In 1844 the tax for school purposes was \$582.30. The earliest corps of teachers recorded consisted of Edward J. Morgan, George Freeby, Miss Sarah Hull, Thomas Officer, Samuel R. Witherow, Miss Martha Smith, Miss Mary A. Morgan and Phillip Potter, which last had charge of the colored school. With the exception of this school, and those for very small children, the sexes were taught in separate buildings. The buildings in use at that time were the basement of the M. P. Church, in the rear of the jail on West Beau street, containing two rooms; the house on the Baptist Church lot, reached by Cherry alley. This Baptist Church spoken of on West Wheeling street was torn down some years ago. It stood where brick dwellings now are just a short distance below Franklin street, near the home of Dr. W. J. Waugh; a brick house of two rooms on corner of Franklin street and Cherry alley; the lodge on West Maiden street, containing two rooms; the house where the colored school is on the lot in the rear of the A. M. E. Church, corner East Chestnut and Lincoln streets. The highest salary paid was \$28 per month and the lowest \$14."

"At this time there was some attempt at classification, but none at graduation. School government was rude and harsh and the buildings rough and unattractive, and after each vacation a committee was appointed to repair damages to the premises. In March, 1848, the M. E. Church building on Franklin street, near Chestnut street, now the MacConnell Buggy Factory, was purchased and divided into four rooms, the second floor to be for the big boys. The purchase gave a great impetus to the interest in school affairs.

"As graduation was desirable and something to evidence that distinction would stimulate pupils, a high school was established in 1866, and diplomas presented to a class of five girls, on May 17, 1867.

The old Union school building, the property now being owned by Washington & Jefferson College and used as a site for the academy, which was erected in 1853 to 1855, was destroyed by fire on Sunday, February 12, 1899. When first erected this old building was considered a model and substantial structure and was visited by many persons who desired to erect large buildings. It was 75x80 feet, brick, three stories high, and had four recitation rooms on each floor. The grammar school building still remains and is used by W. & J. Academy. Additions have been added to it since in control of the

college. The property was sold to Washington & Jefferson College for about \$27,500. The school board, after disposing of this property, bought lots on North College street, next to Pine alley, and at the corner of South Franklin and West Maiden streets and erected new brick buildings. In 1895 the Secoud Ward building was erected. There are now schools in every ward of the borough, except the Fourth. This ward is small, and not far distant from the other schools. The younger colored children are taught in a separate school. The Tyler Ward has two schools, housed in practically new buildings. One has only been in use within the past two or three years. The ward schools are in charge of principals who are under the direction of the superintendent. Not including the large High School faculty, 75 grade teachers are employed. The Parochial School is taught by the Sisters of the Catholic Church. Washington's High School ranks among the first class High Schools of the State. In addition to the superintendent and the assistant the High School faculty is composed of a principal and nine other teachers. There are also four special teachers. Pupils are permitted to elect book-keeping, shorthand and typewriting which is arranged for at the Washington Business College.

The school report for 1908 gave the borough of Washington 65 schools taught nine months in the year. There were 7 male teachers and 70 female teachers. The average month's salary of the males was \$91.42 and of females \$60.95. There were 2,852 scholars enrolled and the cost per month of each pupil was \$2.26. The number of mills for school purposes was 5.6 and for building purposes 2.4.

The borough of West Washington which has since been admitted to the borough had in 1908, 14 schools, taught nine months in the year. There was one male teacher, receiving a salary of \$95 per month and 14 females at an average salary of \$49.66 per month. There were 613 pupils enrolled and the cost of each per month was \$1.75. The tax levied for school purposes was 7 mills and for building purposes 5 mills.

East Washington, which is not a part of the borough of Washington, had nine schools, taught $8\frac{1}{2}$ months in the year. There were three male and seven female teachers. The former received on the average of \$85 per month and the latter \$61.71. There were 173 scholars enrolled and the cost of each per month was \$3.86. The school tax was 5 mills and building tax 2 mills. It has one large brick building where all its pupils attend.

Principals and Superintendents—In May, 1850, after an examination by Profs. Milligan and Alrich, of the college, Alexander M. Gow was selected teacher of the school for big boys. There were eight teachers beside him, and each school was independent of all the others. There was no similarity in teaching, discipline or man-

agement. No order or method, and among the teachers, as among the children, was constant and serious conflict. The first effort toward systematic government was the election of Rev. Wesley Kenney of the M. E. Church as superintendent, at \$50 per annum. The school term was now ten months and the average salary of teachers \$174."

In 1851 the salaries were increased and John L. Gow, father of Alexander M. Gow, elected superintendent. From this year the union graded school may be dated. At the close of the school in March, 1852, the superintendent, John L. Gow, made a report of the changes effected during the year to a large public meeting held in the court house. In the spring of 1852 Alexander M. Gow was elected principal again and in 1853, superintendent, continuing in that position until the spring of 1857 and during the last year being treasurer of the board. In May, 1853, the school board resolved to erect a new building that season and sent Mr. Gow to Pittsburg to consult an architect. John Chislett was employed and a building to cost about \$20,000 contracted for. On the 3rd of July, 1855, the new building was dedicated.

"In June of 1857 Mr. Gow resigned his position and left Washington County for the west. D. P. Lowary succeeded Mr. Gow and was in turn succeeded by Alexander Wishart, who served from August, 1859, to May, 1861, when he resigned to enter the military service as captain of a company he had raised. Rev. L. P. Streater held the position of superintendent till August, 1862, when Capt. Wishart was again elected to that position and retained it until the fall of 1866. On his resignation D. F. Patterson, Esq., now of Pittsburg, was elected to succeed him. He was superseded by Rev. W. J. Wilson, who served until the end of the school year in 1872. In February of that year, as a result of a matter of discipline, Mr. Wilson received a pistol shot wound from one of the boys in the school yard. This incapacitated him from performing his duties for some time, and during his inability his place was taken by Henry Hull. In 1872 W. C. Linn was elected the ninth superintendent and served for five years. J. W. Gibbons succeeded him, and after a service of one year was followed by W. L. Welch. He in turn gave way to F. E. Sanford, who held the place until the election of A. G. Braden.

A. G. Braden resigned in 1897 to practice law and was succeeded by H. H. Elliott, of Freeport, Pa. Next came A. A. Hays, W. D. Brightwell and then William Krichbaum. Since Prof. Krichbaum has been in charge the schools were put under the supervision of a borough superintendent and to this position Prof. Krichbaum was elected about three years ago.

Trinity Hall—The finest private grounds around

Washington was for many years used as a school. Trinity Hall was founded in 1879 by William W. Smith, and was one of the oldest and most favorably known of the preparatory schools of this state. It was situated on an eminence, 1,200 feet above tide water, overlooking the town of Washington, Pa. The grounds were spacious and beautiful, containing about 40 acres, laid out many years ago by an eminent landscape gardener, and has the largest variety of trees of any land of the same area in this country.

After the death of William W. Smith, the direction of the school was assumed by Finis E. Montgomery and Charles H. Eckles. Teaching was discontinued a year or so ago.

Mr. Smith was an Episcopalian and his son, U. G. Smith, had attended a military school in an eastern state, so these two ideas prevailed in this academy which was intended to be also a homelike place for growing youth.

Washington Business College—The Washington Business College was founded in 1889 and occupied rooms on West Maiden street. In 1896 the present proprietor, Prof. Louis Van Orden, took charge. Sixty to 100 students are graduated each year. Two teachers aid Prof. Van Orden. The school has occupied the third floor of the Smith building, corner Main and Beau streets, since 1900.

Another business college was conducted by Miss S. J. Carroll for three or four years ending in 1904.

The higher educational institutions of Washington are to be found under the general heading of Education. They are Washington & Jefferson College, Washington & Jefferson Academy and Washington Female Seminary.

Washington Gas Company—A company to manufacture gas was organized in 1856 with a board of managers composed of Colin M. Reed, Joseph Henderson, Simon Cort, Jacob Slagle, Charles W. Hays, Freeman Brady, Jr., J. L. Judson, James W. Koontz and Alexander Seaman. Gas pipes were laid and a gas works erected the next year at a cost of about \$31,000. The capital stock of the company was \$20,775. The works were located across the street from where the Brit Hart grain elevator now stands and continued in operation until crowded out of business by the natural gas companies, about 1885. It cost about eight times what is now charged per thousand feet for natural gas. William Blackhurst was superintendent for many years. For street lighting and in many stores and dwellings natural gas has been superseded by electric lights.

Early Gas Developments—The earliest known drilling for oil and gas in Washington County was by the Washington County Eureka Oil Company, organized in 1861. A shallow well was sunk on the Mannon, now the John

Johnson heirs' farm, at West Amity Station, on the Waynesburg and Washington Railroad. This well was drilled to a depth of 900 feet and abandoned. About the same time several wells were drilled by other companies at Prosperity, Lone Pine and in South Strabane Township, but all the workings were later abandoned.

The Niagara Oil Company came into the region in 1880, and drilled its first wells on the Alexander MeGuigan farm in Mt. Pleasant. C. D. Robbins was at the head of the company. In the second well at 2,247 feet, the largest flow of gas in the world was struck, and allowed to go to waste in the air for more than a year before a six-inch main was finally laid to Pittsburg. At the close of 1885 about five wells had been drilled in the Canonsburg field. By November 1, 1886, 17 wells in that field were supplying gas to Pittsburg.

On the 18th of March, 1884, the People's Light & Heat Company was organized. It commenced drilling on the Hess farm, one mile from Washington court house, but now in Washington Borough, and on the 30th of April struck an excellent flow of gas at a depth of 2,068 feet. A few months afterward another big well was struck on the Harvey property, a mile northeast of the Hess well. For some time these two wells supplied the town of Washington with gas.

The directors of the People's Light & Heat Company were Samuel Hazlett, John M. Stockdale, A. B. Caldwell, George W. Miller and John W. Lockhart. This company discovered and named the "Gordon Sand."

The Manufacturers' Natural Gas Company began business in 1883 and was incorporated in 1885 with a capital stock of \$600,000. The business met with great success and the plant increased in size. The company enlarged its field of operation and added modern improvements from year to year. Its operations were originally confined to manufacturers, but they later supplied domestic trade until they had an extensive list of manufacturers and domestic consumers, located principally in Pittsburg, Washington and intermediate towns. The executive officers were H. B. Beatty, president; L. A. Meyran, vice president; E. H. Myers, treasurer, and H. E. Siebert, secretary.

Late in 1884 the Citizens' Oil and Gas Company was organized, and commenced a well on the Gantz mill property, opposite the Chestnut street station of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Washington. Instead of striking gas the well penetrated a sand at 2,191 feet which produced oil. This was December 31, 1884. This company gets credit of discovering the "Gantz Sand" and of producing the first oil in the county. It is still producing. The Gantz well made two flows, one in January and one in February, 1885, but after this the well was only a "pumper." For some time it was closed down, and later was drilled to the Gordon sand.

This company operated for a few years and then disbanded. The directors of this company were A. Murdock, G. M. Warrick, W. C. Bryson, H. N. Seaman, J. P. Miller, John McGuffie and C. M. Reed, Jr.

The Relief Gas Company was organized January 14, 1898, with M. C. Treat, W. R. McIlvaine and Ellis M. Treat directors.

Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company—Washington claims part of the honor of originating the Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company, probably the largest and most important gas corporation in the world. It has grown within a few years from a comparatively small company, with less than \$1,000,000 capital, to a large corporation with a total capital of \$25,000,000. The growth of this company is due largely to the strong grasp on the natural gas business of President H. B. Beatty particularly, and to the directors, who aided Mr. Beatty. The first officers were: President, H. B. Beatty; first vice president, O. H. Strong; second vice president, L. A. Meyran; treasurer, E. H. Myers; secretary, Henry E. Seibert, Pittsburg. The directors are: O. H. Strong, E. V. Selden, Henry F. Beers, H. M. Nichols, Fred N. Chambers, Oil City, Pa.; Henry B. Beatty, L. A. Meyran, E. H. Myers, George W. Crawford, Pittsburg; David Iseman, James Kuntz, Jr., Washington, Pa.

The company was first organized November 28, 1899, and was at that time a consolidation of the Manufacturers' Natural Gas Company, Bellevue and Glenfield and the People's Light and Heat Company of Washington. At that time this district covered the south side of Pittsburg, Bellevue and Glenfield, and some other neighboring districts.

At the present time the company embraces much more territory and furnishes gas to a large portion of Pittsburg and practically all of the larger towns of Southern Pennsylvania and in West Virginia and a greater portion of the northeastern end of the state. The company also operates in Ohio and the pottery trade of East Liverpool and nearby obtains all of its fuel from this company. The first step in the policy of expansion which has resulted so successfully was the acquisition in 1903 of the entire capital stock of the Waynesburg Natural Gas Company, Waynesburg, Pa, Citizens' Natural Gas Company of the same town and the Tri-State Gas Company of Pittsburg.

This strengthened the position of the company, but still greater strength was added early in 1904 when the company acquired and consolidated with it the Wheeling Natural Gas Company and the Ft. Pitt Natural Gas Company, both very large concerns. In the meantime the assets of the old company had increased in value to such an extent that the directors were enabled to declare a stock dividend of 200 per cent and in the organization of the new company under the same name to

include the Ft. Pitt and other companies. The old stock was turned in and new stock on the basis of three for one was issued. Included in the assets of the Wheeling Natural Gas Company was the Venture Oil Company, one of the most successful of the many independent oil companies which have been successful in Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

About this time the company authorized a capital stock of \$25,000,000 and a bond issue of \$7,000,000 and constructed 70 miles of large pipe line from Virginia through Washington County to Pittsburg. The gas line completed into Pittsburg cost \$3,000,000.

The company owns the stock and operates the Wheeling Gas Company, composed of several subsidiary companies, the Tri-State Gas Company, the Wetzel County Gas Company, the New Cumberland Gas and Water Company and owns several electric and illuminating companies in the Ohio Valley.

In addition to its own production a contract was closed with the Fairmont Gas and Light Company whereby the latter is to furnish the Manufacturers with 30,000,000 feet per day for the following six years, which with the big company's own supply will be ample to meet all needs.

The property of the Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company is carried on its books at \$36,906,515, and its total resources approximate \$38,500,000. It owns leases on oil and gas territory aggregating 475,000 acres located in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Of this total, 110,000 acres are developed with 1,264 producing wells, the remainder being held in reserve for future needs. It has upwards of 70,000 customers. The price of stock reached a high figure which dropped about three-fourths in the panicky days of '07-8, but is gradually recovering.

The Ohio Fuel Company is another strong organization in which local men, M. C. Treat, William R. McIlvaine and David Iseman were early chief promoters, and of which much stock is held in Washington. It operates mainly in Ohio.

The Franklin-Washington Natural Gas Company was organized in 1906, the latest and one of the most successful companies. W. F. Borchers was the president; Murray A. Cooper, vice president, and Charles Ruch, secretary. The present officers are V. Q. Hickman, president; Lewis Sterritt, secretary, and R. C. McConnell, treasurer. The capital of the company is \$100,000 and the mains cover the Eighth Ward. It also supplies plants in Chartiers Valley and has patrons in the other wards. There are about ten miles of high pressure mains. It has been very successful in locating wells and has an abundant supply of gas and some oil production.

The Southwest Pennsylvania Pipe Lines is a company under the control of the Standard Oil Company and came into Washington County about 1885. It is the

purchaser of the oil of this region and sets the standard price.

For many years the Forest Oil Company, an operating company of the Standard, had its offices here.

Citizens' Water Company of Washington—The agitation for the installation of a modern water works in Washington began in 1877, soon after Alexander M. Gow returned to Washington and purchased an interest in the "Reporter." He had lived in several of the growing and progressive towns of the west and was convinced that with its natural advantages Washington was destined to become a large place, its growth, in his belief, was dependent upon securing an adequate supply of good water which would insure fire protection and guarantee a sufficient quantity for domestic purposes and the flushing of sewers. Mr. Gow began a vigorous campaign of education, and the columns of the "Reporter" show that for several years he carried this on, despite the ridicule of some of those who contended that on account of its distance from any large stream the cost of furnishing water for the town would be prohibitive. Mr. Gow had gone before his work brought results.

On December 9, 1885, application was made to the governor by T. F. Birch, B. M. Clark, John R. Kuntz, Harry P. Chambers and A. G. Happer, of Washington, and James S. Hmbird, of Pittsburg, for a charter for the Citizens' Water Company. It was granted on January 7, 1886. James McCullough, Jr., W. Pollock, V. Neubert and George H. Fox, of Kittanning, and Samuel Hazlett, of Washington, purchased the franchise for \$6,750 and on June 28, 1887, let a contract to B. E. Adams, of Wheeling, to lay a 10-in. line on Main street, work to commence immediately. They also purchased about 54 acres of land on Chartiers Creek, about two miles west of the court house, for storage dams and pump station; 9 acres from William Paul, 17 from William A. Gabby, 15 from Frank M. Gabby and 13 from Priscilla Ramsey. A site for a reservoir was obtained on the summit of the hill opposite the entrance to the cemetery from Andrew McDaniel and the Robert Boyd estate, by condemnation proceedings. It contains about six acres. During the summer and fall of 1887 and the spring of 1888 work on the plant was pushed energetically. The principal streets of Washington were piped and a 10-in. main from the reservoir was laid, via West Maiden street, to Main street. From the reservoir to the pump station a 12-in. main was put down. A dam was built in the valley of Chartiers Creek which was supplied with water from the creek channel. This dam was 440 feet long by 320 feet wide and 6 feet deep. Its storage capacity was estimated at 6,000,000 gallons and it was thought this would be sufficient to supply the town. A brick pump station was erected and pumps

installed. Thomas Carney and Albert Chesley, of Washington, Pa., were the contractors for the foundation for the pumps. During the summer of 1888 contracts for water were signed by a number of citizens to cost \$4 per year for hydrant and pavement wash. Water was turned into the mains on December 1, 1888, and the fire plugs were attached on December 17.

In order to purify the water which was taken from the creek, the company dug a well 67 feet from its dam. This well was 54 feet in diameter and 20 feet deep. A trench was dug connecting the dam and the filter, which was 6 feet wide and 8 feet deep. It was divided into five sections of equal length. The first was filled with 2-in. sandstone; the second 1¼-in. sandstone; the third, with ¾-in. sandstone; the fourth, with gravel and sand, and the fifth, with lump charcoal. This filter was used for about 13 years.

During the succeeding three years the patronage of the company increased to such an extent that it was found necessary to build another dam. This was located just above No. 1, and was nearly twice as large. It covers six acres of ground, is 750 feet long, 320 feet wide and 6 feet deep. It is estimated to contain 11,000,000 gallons. The two dams, however, combined would not hold enough water to supply the constantly increasing demand. In 1893 and 1894 the company tried the experiment of drilling deep water wells in the hope of securing a sufficient supply. In all, four wells were drilled, the deepest being about 400 feet. The best two of these wells made only about 8,000 gallons per day, and this convinced the company that the town could not be supplied in this way. The completion of the sewer system in Washington, in 1891 and 1892, caused a rapid increase in the demand for water. It so happened that the summer of 1894 was very dry and the company was out of water for three or four months. In 1895 it had no water for three months. The company determined to make a large expenditure and build a reservoir which it believed would be sufficient to supply the town for many years to come. It purchased 154 acres of the Shields farm and began the construction of a dam about a mile and an eighth above the other two. This No. 3 was considered at the time a mammoth dam. It covers 30 acres; is 3,000 feet long, 700 feet wide at the breast, and 31 feet deep at the breast. The storage capacity is estimated at 106,000,000 gallons. The watershed is about two square miles, or 418,176,000 gallons. This estimate is based on the average rainfall for this locality. Dam No. 3 was completed in 1896, built by the Hallam Construction Company.

But the troubles of the water company had not ended. Its patronage increased steadily and about three years after the big Dam No. 3 was finished it again ran short of water. In the summer of 1900 the scarcity of the

supply was an annoyance to the company and its patrons. It became evident that a further large expenditure would be necessary in order to guarantee an ample supply of water to the town, and as one member of the old company had died and the others did not care to undertake the project, they concluded to sell their stock. Accordingly, on April 1, 1901, the company passed into the control of Ernest F. Acheson, William I. Berryman, J. V. Clark, John W. Murray, Alvan Donnan, John H. Murdoch, W. C. Baldwin and Wilson S. Campbell. All these persons except Mr. Berryman were residents of Washington and deeply interested in its growth and prosperity, and Mr. Berryman had resided in and practiced law in Washington. They decided to build a fourth dam which would be large enough to insure the town an ample supply of water at all seasons, even if there should be no rainfall at all during a summer. Accordingly about 500 acres of land were purchased from William Crispin and William C. Brownlee, and Dam No. 4 located about 3,000 feet south of No. 3 in another tributary of Chartiers Creek. The contract for its construction was let to the Latta & Terry Company, of Philadelphia, who began work on October 1, 1901. This was the largest contract for a work of this kind ever let in this region and the dam is one of the largest in the state. Its dimensions are as follows: It covers about 80 acres of ground; is a little over a mile long; is 1,200 feet wide at the breast, and 50 feet deep at the breast. The storage capacity is over 600,000,000 gallons. The watershed is over two square miles. It is fed by numerous springs of clear, pure water. Dam No. 4 was finished in the fall of 1903 and connected with the other mains of the company on the day before Thanksgiving, 1904. Since that time Washington has had absolute assurance of an abundant supply of excellent water at all seasons.

When the new owners took charge of the plant, in 1901, they determined to not only secure an abundant supply of water but to furnish it to customers pure and free from all deleterious substances. Accordingly a modern gravity sand filter plant was erected at the pump station. It was modeled after the best plants which had been tested elsewhere in the country. Experience of six years has proven that it is a first-class filter. The plant consists of sedimentation and settling tanks and four large automatic sand filter tanks, which are cleansed every day by machinery. The filter plant has a capacity of between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 gallons per day. By its use the water is made clear, sparkling and free from all impurities.

Extensive additions were made to the buildings at the pump station and in 1904 a new pump was installed. It is a Worthington Triple Expansion with a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons per day.

During the summer of 1905 the reservoir on the hill was thoroughly cleaned and the bottom and sides cemented. This reservoir is 182 feet long and 100 feet wide at the bottom. It is 242 feet long and 170 feet wide at the top. Its depth is 20 feet and its estimated capacity, 3,700,000 gallons. In its construction 269,000 brick and over 2,000 barrels of cement were used. The inlet is 177 feet above the sidewalk in front of the court house.

The bottom of the reservoir is 309 feet above the pump station; it is 293 feet higher than the lowest point in Washington; it is 80 feet higher than Gallows Hill. Only one hill about Washington is higher—the point on the Workman farm between the town and the Washington Park, which is 13 feet higher. The pressure at different points in Washington varies from 40 to 146 pounds.

All the water now furnished by the Citizens' Water Company is secured from tributaries of Upper Chartiers Creek above all towns, coal mines and manufactories. The water has been shown by analysis to be remarkably pure, good and free from impurities. The total storage capacity of the company is now about 750,000,000 gallons. Forty-two miles of mains convey the water to all parts of the Greater Washington. The company has purchased over 700 acres of land in order to protect its reservoirs and watershed. Altogether more than \$1,000,000 have been expended on this plant. While towns located on the banks of lakes or rivers may be supplied with water more easily and at less cost no town in the country has better water or assurance of a more stable supply than Washington.

At the present time the directors of the Citizens' Water Company are Ernest F. Acheson, J. V. Clark, Alvan Donnan, William I. Berryman, John W. Murray, John H. Murdoch, W. S. Parker and J. F. Taylor.

The officers are: Ernest F. Acheson, president; John H. Murdoch, vice president; Alvan Donnan, secretary; J. V. Clark, treasurer and superintendent.

Washington Electric Light and Power Company—Few people remember the days when Washington was feebly lighted only as a contrast between total darkness and early twilight. But, although few may remember the time referred to, it has been in the number of years but a short time since the Washington Electric Light and Power Company first began conducting its business in the city. It was in 1889, a few years after the discovery of oil in the territory surrounding Washington, which had caused the town to grow as fast as any dozen of those which had gone before, that the company was organized for the purpose of producing electric power in this city.

Realizing that the stock of such a concern as this should be in local hands or that the greater portion

of it should be held by residents of the city, its organizers were most careful that the subscribers thereto were Washington citizens, so that today almost the entire capital stock of \$250,000 is held by men of the city. The brilliant street lighting has added greatly to the safety and security in after night travel.

It was shortly after the inception of this company that the Washington Electric Street Railway Company began operating its cars over the streets of the city and this innovation was no doubt in a great measure due to the fact that power was already near at hand.

For a great many years after the building of the street railway system of our city, the power for the running of its cars was furnished by the Washington Electric Light and Power Company, in fact this arrangement was kept up until some few years ago the present interurban line to Canonsburg was built.

Upon the construction of this latter road, however, the directors of that company decided to furnish their own power, the plant of the Washington Company being too far from the Canonsburg end of the line for the transmission of power at the high tension requisite for the running of its heavy cars.

The main business of such a company as the local one is, however, chiefly with the city itself and with its various manufacturing and business houses, furnishing both power and light to some of the former and light to the latter.

The first plant of the company was located on East Maiden street, just west of the point where that thoroughfare is crossed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, being one of the best small plants in the country at the time of its erection. In keeping with the increased business of the company it has erected an entirely new plant at the foot of Lincoln street, between the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads.

The new plant represents an outlay of approximately \$125,000. Work was begun on the new buildings in June, 1906.

The new building is 150 feet by 85 feet and contains boilers of 1,600 horse-power, capable of developing 25,000 lights, while the old plant had a capacity of only 10,000 lights.

Sidings to the plant have been installed by both the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads. The building is modern in all respects, being fire-proof, with concrete floors, iron trusses and a very substantial structure throughout.

All the machinery in the new plant is run by direct connection, thus avoiding the use of belts. The company also supplies the city with steam heat, this feature having been introduced some years since on some of the principal streets. Besides lighting the streets, stores

and houses of the city, all the printing houses of the city and also all the elevators are supplied by it with power.

The Washington Ice & Storage Company have their plant located near the Chartiers Railroad depot.

This institution was started as a stock company in 1893, and since that period has succeeded in attracting a very large share of the public patronage. The enterprise was started in a modest way at that time.

Their manufactured ice is the purest made from double distilled water. The company manufacture their ice as already stated from the purest water, and have an artesian well on the premises that produces 100 gallons a minute, the water from which is also distilled before it is utilized for ice.

The business is both wholesale and retail, and largely with hotels, markets, restaurants and families. They keep 9,000 tons of ice on hand in case of emergency.

In 1906 the demands of the market became so hard to meet that radical measures had to be adopted, and as an outcome of the situation, over \$40,000 were put into betterments. To state it plainly, these betterments ended in practically a new ice making plant of 60 tons capacity per day, or just twice as much as could be produced formerly.

While the object of the company is to meet all the demands of the home trade, and that on the shortest possible notice when emergency demands it, yet other towns frequently find themselves short of the frozen water and call on the Washington factory for relief. In answer to such calls last year 100 cars of ice were sent to eastern points. Although it is always flattering to the management of a factory to find a wide market for its product, it is the policy of this company to first provide for home consumption. The Washington Ice Company employs on an average of 35 hands.

Stevenson's Laundry was started in 1887 under the management of Robert F. Stevenson, who was its sole owner. Although the plant and business is now five times as large as it was at the close of its first year's business, it is still entirely owned and managed by its original manager, Mr. Stevenson, who gives every department of the work his personal oversight. A new brick building was recently constructed which is modern, spacious and fitted up with the most up-to-date machinery the market affords. There is never a long lapse of time in which there is not some new piece of machinery added to the plant. At times, machinery which has not been in use one year, is replaced by newer makes which has some useful improvements. When Mr. Stevenson entered the laundry business there was little machinery for that work in use. It has four regular wagons running on the streets of Washington besides an extra

wagon which is quite frequently required in service. The out-of-town work done by this laundry is surprisingly large.

The Washington laundry situated on West Maiden street, employing over 30 persons, handles a vast amount of work each week.

The company has a building on West Maiden street admirably adapted to the use of which it is made. Throughout the building it is equipped with the various kinds of intricate machinery which go to make complete a laundry doing a large business. In the basement are the washers and wringers, operated on a system of centrifugal extraction, putting into use a method which is as effective as it is scientific. On this same floor is the ironer for flat goods. This iron is a remarkable piece of machinery, consisting of five padded rollers through which pieces of laundry is passed. Instead of simply heating these rollers by gas or gasoline they are heated to a certain temperature by a steady steam pressure of 80 pounds.

The equipment for filtering the water is constructed on a scientific principle and has a capacity of 15,000 gallons of water per day.

BANKS.

The early banks of Washington are treated under Banking in general.

The Old Franklin Bank—On March 9, 1836, an act was passed incorporating the Franklin Bank of Washington, which had in no way any connection with the institution of the same name which had preceded it. During the year 1837 this bank passed suspension without difficulty, and it is a matter of historical importance that this bank was one of the three west of the Allegheny Mountains which did not suspend specie payment during and succeeding the time of the late Civil War. On the first of January, 1865, the Franklin Bank of Washington became the First National Bank of Washington, having secured a charter from the government on October 14, 1864, as a national association. It was the first national bank organized in the county and among the first in the western part of Pennsylvania. C. M. Reed was chosen president; James McIlvaire, cashier, and Samuel Cunningham, clerk. On May 1, 1865, Andrew S. Ritchie, Esq., was appointed teller. The history of this bank is continued today in the present First National Bank, which has the longest continuous record of business of any banking institution in Washington County.

Although the banks above mentioned were the first chartered financial institutions, some private banks were organized early in the last century, which at that time were strong and of great importance to the community. The bank of William Smith and Son dates its inception from the year 1828, when it was started by William Smith,

which afterwards became known as the William Smith & Son Bank. The building occupied by the bank was erected in 1861 and it has continuously done a general banking business. The third generation of the Smith family, William McK. Smith, grandson of the founder of the bank, is now at its head. Recently the banking room was changed from the west to the east side of Main street.

Another of the pioneer private banks was the Bank of Samuel Hazlett. The history of this bank dates back to 1837. This bank became financially embarrassed and was closed in 1897.

In the fall of 1870, the banking house of Hopkins, Wright & Co., composed of William Hopkins, Joshua Wright and James H. Hopkins, was formed which continued in business for about six years.

The Washington Savings Bank was organized in 1873 with a capital stock of \$100,000, James W. Kuntz was elected president and Samuel Ruth, cashier. The bank was successful for a number of years, but became financially embarrassed early in 1882 and on May 4 of that year was placed in the hands of a receiver and its affairs closed.

The second bank in Washington to be organized under a national charter was the Citizens' National Bank, incorporated on the 24th day of August, 1885. It has occupied its present bank building since 1891.

The Farmers' & Mechanics' National Bank was organized in 1890, with a capital of \$100,000. It continued as a national association until 1901, when its capital stock was taken over by the Washington Trust Company.

The Dime Savings Institution began business June 3, 1893. It was incorporated October 10, 1892, and rapidly took its place among the growing monetary institutions of the county. This institution was taken over by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company in September, 1897, and afterwards was consolidated with the Washington Trust Company. Since that date, two other institutions have been organized, the Real Estate Trust Company and the Union Trust Company, both in April, 1902.

During this period of ninety-nine years the banks of Washington have enjoyed to a more than ordinary degree the confidence of the people. Their growth has been co-extensive with the growth and development of this town and community. The bank buildings in the town are among the most imposing of our private and public business houses. The Washington Trust Building is the finest business block in Washington and surpassed by few banking buildings of the country.

Today we have two national banks, the First National and the Citizens' National, three trust companies—The Washington Trust Company, The Union Trust Com-

pany and the Real Estate Trust Company—and one private bank, owned by the estate of the late William Smith. These banks are ample to take care of the business of this community and to accommodate the public to an extent never before known in the history of banking here.

The First National Bank of Washington—Much of the early history of the financial institutions of Washington County is found in the records and statements of the “Old Franklin” Bank and its successor, the First National Bank of Washington.

For many years it stood alone as the only national bank or incorporated financial institution in Washington County and among the two or three banks which were in existence west of the Alleghany Mountains. The First National Bank had its origin or beginning in the Old Franklin Bank chartered as a state bank in October of 1836. At that time several private banks, viz., the Hazlett Bank and the William Smith Bank, both of Washington and the Alexander & Co. Bank at Monongahela were doing business.

With the private banks, however, this institution met the requirements of the business interests of Washington County, Greene County and a very large territory in the western part of the State. The Old Franklin Bank, chartered by the State, was conducted as a conservative institution.

This was the only state banking institution (incorporated) in the county when the national banking laws were passed in 1864.

On October 14, 1864, the Old Franklin Bank became the First National Bank of Washington, and the history of the present institution starts from that date.

The early records of the First National Bank show that many of the most prominent citizens of Washington County were its stockholders.

Much of the original stock is still in the hands of the descendants of these first stockholders.

The growth of the First National Bank since it was chartered in 1864, has been remarkable when it is considered that nearly all the financial institutions of this county at the present time are the outgrowth of this old bank, chartered during the Civil War. Many of the institutions since grown up in Greene County and other sections west of the Alleghany Mountains have also drawn on the former resources of this institution. Where there was but one national bank in Washington County in 1864 there are now twenty-three national banks, located in every section of the county, four state banks and nine trust companies.

The first statement, issued in May, 1865, shows that the First National Bank had resources to the amount of \$512,054.08; deposits to the amount of \$133,000; loans, \$161,000, and a profit and loss to the amount of

\$3,839.83. The directors at that time were James Watson, Joseph Henderson, Dr. Mathew Clark and John Harter. James McLivaine was the cashier and continued in that capacity until 1894, when C. S. Ritchie was chosen, who served to within the past few months, being succeeded by Joseph C. Baird. It is somewhat remarkable that since 1836, the institution has had but four cashiers, John Marshall being cashier of the Old Franklin Bank from 1836 to 1859.

During a period of twenty years, from 1864 to 1884, when the First National Bank had its charter renewed, the growth of the institution was slow, but steady. At that time its resources had only grown from \$512,054.08 to \$690,815.39, its deposits had not tripled, the increase being from \$133,000 to \$317,572.67. Its loans increased in that time only \$32,000. The statement of October, 1884, however, shows that there was due from banks as reserve agents, \$284,000, indicating that the bank loaned but little money. The statement of 1884 shows a surplus of \$42,000, and profits of \$16,000. During this period of twenty years \$342,000 were paid in dividends. During this period but one other national bank was organized in the county, the Burgettstow National Bank, which took out its charter in February, of 1879. Six years later the Citizens' National Bank of Washington was organized with a capital of \$100,000.

The charter of the First National Bank was renewed for the second time on October 16th, 1904. During the year 1906 the capital stock of the bank was increased from \$150,000 to \$400,000, the stockholders being paid a stock dividend of \$250,000 out of the earned surplus. The original value of the bank stock, as paid in, was \$37.50 and this increased capitalization brought par value up to \$100. The bank now has the largest capital stock of any national bank in the county.

An interesting feature of the business policy of this institution is the amount of money paid out in dividends to its stockholders, the total sum from 1836 to 1908 being \$1,078,000, or more than the dividends paid by all the other national banks, state banks and trust companies in the county combined. The Franklin Bank paid during the period from 1836 to 1864, \$252,000; the National Bank from 1864 to 1884, \$342,000, and from 1884 to 1908, \$484,000. The National Bank alone has paid in forty-three years, \$826,000.

Citizens' National Bank of Washington—The second national bank to be organized in Washington was the Citizens' National. In the “honor roll” of the national banks of the country—that is in the relation of its capital to its surplus it stands, first in Washington, eighth in Pennsylvania, and eleventh in the United States.

The Citizens' National Bank was organized on September 15, 1885, with a capital stock of \$100,000. Its first board of directors were George W. Roberts, Thomas

McKenna, John W. Donnan, J. Allison, F. M. Curry, W. S. Dodd, M. C. Acheson, James M. Miller, R. V. Johnson, J. F. Taylor and L. M. Crothers, while George Roberts as president and N. R. Baker as cashier. In 1886 John W. Donnan was chosen president and he has served consecutively ever since. N. R. Baker is still cashier.

The Citizens' was the third national bank organized in the county. The first statement of this new bank being called for October 1, 1885, showed that the capital had been paid in to the amount of \$65,930; its profits were \$372.24, and it had deposits to the amount of \$25,864.34 and total resources of \$92,426.43. A comparison of this statement with the one issued by the bank, July 15, 1908, illustrates how a progressive institution of this character has increased and why it has become such a powerful factor in the business development and resources of this county.

When the Citizens' National Bank was organized Washington was still a small country town and the prospects for another national bank doing a big business were not flattering. The institution began in a small way to receive deposits of the people and became a factor for the accommodation of the merchants and for the encouragement of manufacturing and industrial enterprises. Shortly after its organization oil was struck in Washington County and the town enjoyed a lively boom. Money was plentiful and investments were being made by all those who could secure money to be placed in the oil business. The Citizens' National Bank was largely instrumental in assisting the oil men in prospecting and building up this industry. Its stock is worth over \$600, according to book value.

The businesslike administration which has controlled its affairs is shown in the strides the bank has taken during nearly twenty-three years of its existence. In 1890 its resources were \$730,000; its surplus, \$52,000; deposits, \$550,000, and investments, \$547,000. During the depression of 1893 to 1895 there was a falling off in deposits and a slight increase in loans and investments, while its surplus and profits had almost doubled.

The most remarkable period in the history of the institution has been during the last thirteen years. Its resources increased to \$1,305,000 in 1900 and reached \$3,500,000 in 1908. In 1902 \$100,000 was added to its capital and \$300,000 to the surplus, in addition to the amount which had been added to the surplus from the earnings of the bank. The surplus and profits in 1900 were \$194,000, while today they are over \$1,000,000. Its deposits have grown in eight years from \$980,000 to nearly \$3,000,000. Its loans and investments are over \$3,500,000.

Trust Companies—In the almost one hundred years of banking in Washington the Trust Companies occupy

but a limited period, although their operations in recent years is no small part of the total business which has been transacted by all the banks from the earliest time. These institutions are chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, and besides doing a general banking business, act as trustee, executor and administrator of estates, trustee of accounts and in other fiduciary capacities. The savings department of the Trust companies have also been an important factor in the business of the community. The first Trust Company established, as stated in the history of the Washington banks, was the Title Guarantee & Trust Company. It is continued today in the Washington Trust Company, being under that name as a consolidated institution since May 26, 1902.

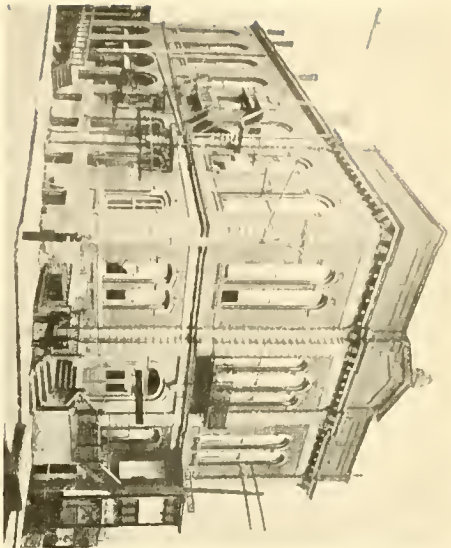
The Washington Trust Company is the largest financial institution in Washington County and ranks among the largest in the State of Pennsylvania outside of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. This consolidated institution is the outgrowth of the first savings bank which was started in Washington, the Dime Savings Institution, afterward merged with the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. The old Washington Trust Company having absorbed the business of the Farmers' & Mechanics' National Bank, these two trust companies united, forming the present Washington Trust Company. The company owns the largest building in the county, a six-story structure which graces the corner of Main and Beau streets, just opposite the court house. The commodious and elegantly furnished rooms of this company, which is on the corner, is surpassed by but few institutions of this character in the State.

The Washington Trust Company has a capital of \$500,000 and a surplus of \$700,000. It has added to its different departments for the accommodation of the public and is now doing on an extensive scale all those things which pertain to an up-to-date and progressive institution of this character.

Its officers are: John W. Donnan, president; W. R. McIlvaine, vice president; A. C. Warne, treasurer.

The Union Trust Company of Washington was organized in the year 1902 to meet the wants of the rapidly increasing growth of business in the upper end of the town. The institution is the owner of its own banking building, located at Nos. 84 and 86, North Main street, a substantial three-story brick and granite front building, with banking rooms which for convenience and security are not excelled. This building, besides giving such excellent accommodations to the company, forms an available asset for the stockholders and customers.

At the end of the year 1907 the company had a paid-up capital of \$492,800 and surplus fund of \$155,000 and (after deducting the regular dividend) an undivided profit account of \$29,049.93, making a total capital, surplus and undivided profits of \$676,849.93. After



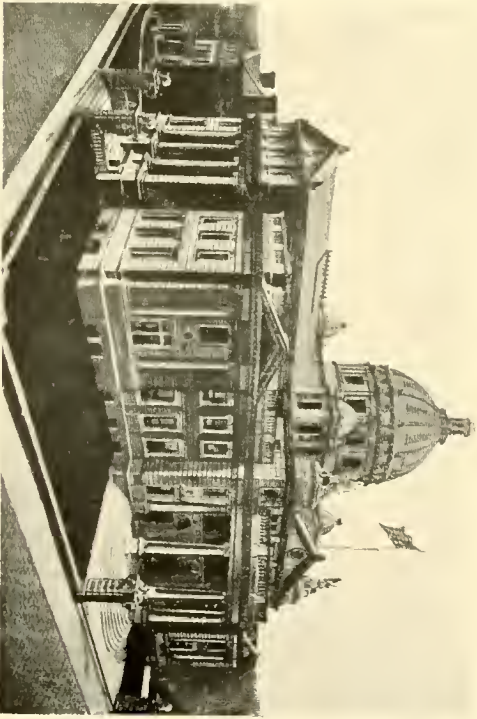
TOWN HALL, WASHINGTON



WASHINGTON COUNTY'S OLD COURTHOUSE
(Erected 1841; Removed 1898)



FIFTH WARD SCHOOL, WASHINGTON



WASHINGTON COUNTY COURTHOUSE,
WASHINGTON

NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

the company had been in operation for something over one year it began to pay dividends to its stockholders, believing that it was better that the stockholders should receive an immediate benefit from their investment rather than there should be an accumulation of large surplus. During the year 1907 the company paid dividends of \$19,712, and it has paid altogether in dividends \$78,678, which has been distributed amongst its stockholders, most of whom reside in this community.

The officers of the institution are as follows: John H. Murdoch, president; John W. Hallam, vice-president; James Boyle, secretary and treasurer; A. M. Linn, solicitor; Ed. L. Foster, real estate officer.

The Real Estate Trust Company of Washington, which opened for business June 16, 1902, is rapidly taking its place among the foremost financial institutions of the county. The bank has, during its past two or three years, built up a strong financial enterprise.

The company has a capital of \$200,000 and a surplus of \$175,000 and is now paying 8 per cent dividends to its stockholders.

It has each year increased its total deposits and its earnings. The following are officers: T. Jeff Duncan, president; Charles A. Bumpus, vice-president; R. S. Winters, secretary and treasurer; T. F. Birch, solicitor.

Building and loan associations have been of great help in building up the town of Washington. By monthly payments many families have obtained homes and many merchants, clerks and others found a ready way to save monthly and accumulate funds rapidly and safely.

The Washington Building and Loan Association was organized June 10, 1874; the Mechanics' Building and Loan Association in 1875; the Mutual was incorporated in 1887.

The next year the Peoples' was formed and it was followed the next year following by the Progressive Perpetual Building and Loan Association.

The County Association was chartered in 1896; the Relief in 1898, and the Industrial in 1899. These three last named are still in existence.

Washington County Fire Insurance Company—By special act of Legislature, approved April 1, 1837, the Washington County Fire Insurance Company was incorporated, its incorporators being Daniel Moore, Alexander Reed, William Hunter, Robert Officer, Samuel Murdoch, John K. Wilson, Samuel Hazlett, James Stevens, William Smith, John Dagg, T. M. T. McKennan, Thomas McGiffin and Jacob Slagle. The company was not fully organized until July 5, 1847, when Colin M. Reed was elected president and John K. Wilson, secretary.

The charter of the company having expired by limitation of time, an application was made to the court of common pleas in November, 1873, under the general

act of 1856 and a new charter was granted to the company under the name of The Washington County Fire Insurance Company.

The company is a purely mutual company, but by the terms of its charter is allowed also to write insurance upon the payment of premiums. The business of the company has been largely confined to Washington County, although by its charter authorized to do business throughout the State or elsewhere under proper legal restrictions.

The larger part of the insurance done by the company has been and is still placed on farm buildings where the risk of loss is at a minimum and where the rate can be correspondingly low, and this has proven a great benefit and source of profit to the farming community. The company's business, however, is not restricted to farm property as it carries many risks on town properties.

The Pittsburg Life and Trust Company was organized partly by Washington men and its president, William C. Baldwin, was for years a resident of Washington. Among the others connected with it were John H. Murdoch and James K. Mitchell. This company in 1900 took over the Security Life and Trust Company, and recently the Washington Life Insurance Company of New York. The company now has 43,000 policy holders, outstanding business to the amount of \$75,000,000; \$4,500,000 income per year; a capital of \$1,000,000 dollars. It stands twenty-second in regard to income among the two hundred insurance companies of the United States. Its chief office is now in Pittsburg, Pa.

The first newspaper to be established in Washington was the Western "Telegraph" and Washington "Advertiser." The first copy was printed August 17, 1795. This paper was owned and edited by John Colerick, William Hunter and W. H. Beaumont. Colerick purchased his partners' shares in the business on May 17, 1797 and continued the publication until about 1807 when Alexander Armstrong became editor. The paper lasted until about the year 1811.

The "Herald of Liberty" was established in 1798 by John Israel.

The Washington "Reporter" was established on the 15th of August, 1808, and enjoys the distinction of being one of the sixty newspapers of the United States that have reached the age of 100 years. The paper was first issued by William Sample and William B. Brown, brothers-in-law, from an office situated where the Siegel Hotel now stands. After many changes the "Reporter" located in its present brick building constructed on purpose for the plant in the rear of the First National Bank.

The printers and publishers of this paper during the first year of its existence were Messrs. Sample and Brown. In February, 1810, Mr. Brown retired and Mr. Sample

had sole control of the paper until May, 1819, when he secured the appointment as prothonotary and transferred the paper to Samuel Workman, who conducted it only during the term of Mr. Sample as prothonotary, who in May, 1821, again assumed the management, which he retained until 1833, when he disposed of his interest to B. S. Stewart and George W. Acheson, and removed to Fort Madison, Iowa.

Messrs. Stewart and Acheson were satisfied with two years' experience in conducting a newspaper, and in 1835 closed out their interests to John Ramsey and S. B. Robison. These gentlemen were ready to quit the business at the end of a year, and were succeeded by U. W. Wise. His proprietorship covered a span of three years, and in November, 1839, John Bausman purchased the establishment and continued publication until 1856, when James G. and Robert F. Streat became proprietors. Mr. Bausman had associated with him from 1848 to 1852 the late John W. F. White, who later became one of the judges of the court of common pleas of Allegheny County. Robert Streat's death occurred at his home here in Washington in January, 1808. Mr. Bausman was the father of Rev. Joseph H. Bausman, of the faculty of Washington and Jefferson College.

Two years after the Messrs. Streat had taken hold, the interest of Maj. E. L. Christman in the paper began. He had been for about six years associated with William S. Moore in the "Commonwealth," a paper established in 1848, but the political movements of these troublesome times had so militated against that sheet that in 1858 it became merged in "The Reporter." Messrs. Christman and J. G. Streat retired, Mr. Christman, however, retaining his interest in the paper. The publication was continued by W. S. Moore and R. S. Streat until March, 1860. At that time the "Tribune," a paper established by John Bausman in 1856, and edited in 1860 by Cols. H. A. Purviance and James Armstrong, became consolidated with "The Reporter" and the paper was published under the name of "The Reporter and Tribune," by Moore, Purviance and Armstrong. In November, 1863, Mr. Purviance's name was dropped.

Messrs. Moore and Armstrong held control until November, 1867, when J. W. McWilliams, Esq., who had sent several communications to the paper from Washington City, purchased Mr. Armstrong's interest and the firm became Moore & McWilliams. The name of the paper had been changed in June, 1866, the name "Tribune" being dropped, the name henceforth being "The Washington Reporter."

During the first twenty-five years or more of its publication, the name of the paper was "The Reporter." In the thirties the name was "The Washington Reporter," and during Mr. Bausman's control simply "Washington Reporter."

As mentioned above, J. W. McWilliams became associated with Mr. Moore in the paper in November, 1867. The name Moore remained steadily at the head of the paper, but the other member of the firm was subject to much variation. Mr. McWilliams sold his interest in February, 1869, to Hon. James R. Kelley, and "The Reporter" was published by Moore & Kelley until April, 1873. At this time Maj. Christman returned to Washington from West Chester, Pa., and renewed his connection with the paper, never having disposed of his former interest in it. At this time the "Daily Reporter" was established. The interest of Mr. Kelley was absorbed in the new arrangement, and the firm name of Moore and Christman appeared as publishers until October, 1877, when ill health compelled Mr. Moore to retire, severing a connection of twenty years with "The Reporter." On the 30th of the following December his death occurred. His position and interest in the paper were assumed by Alexander M. Gow and the firm's name of Gow & Christman continued until January, 1883, when Mr. Gow disposed of his interest to Mr. Christman, who then became the sole proprietor.

In the year 1891 The Christman Publishing Company, a corporation, was formed, the stockholders comprising Maj. E. L. Christman and a number of his children, all of whom were engaged on the paper. The capital stock of the company was \$20,000. The senior member of the Christman family was elected president and William Christman chosen manager, the latter, owing to the ill health of the father, practically having managed the plant for several years.

On the 15th of January, 1897, William, Harry and Elizabeth Christman purchased the interest of the remaining stockholders, William Christman being elected president and manager; Harry Christman was elected secretary and Elizabeth Christman, treasurer. At this time the Daily had a circulation of 2,700, and the Semi-Weekly, 1,481. In the latter part of June, 1897, the Semi-Weekly was changed to a Thrice-a-Week.

During the month of May, 1902, Harry and Elizabeth Christman disposed of their interest in "The Reporter," William Christman purchasing their stock and becoming the sole proprietor.

The Christman Publishing Company continued to publish until its purchase by the Observer Publishing Company, the present owners, on the first of January, 1903. Ernest F. Acheson is president of this company, and John L. Stewart, secretary, treasurer and general manager.

Starting in 1808, as a four page, four column newspaper, about 17x11 inches, in 1817 "The Reporter" received an addition of one column and two or three inches in length. Somewhere between 1825 and 1839 the paper was increased to six columns and lengthened a little. The

files of "The Reporter" between the years named were not preserved. In 1844 it was increased to seven columns and was then a folio about 18 by 24 inches. In 1848 it was enlarged to eight columns, and remained at that until 1861, when it was reduced to seven. In July, 1868, it was changed to an eight page, six column sheet, each page about 14 by 20 inches, which was the size retained until the starting of the Semi-Weekly, or Saturday edition of "The Weekly Reporter." At that time, November, 1883, the pages were shortened a little, and six columns retained to each page, the amount of reading matter being almost doubled. In December, 1891, the seventh column was added and the paper increased in size.

The "Western Missionary Magazine," published at Washington, Pa., its first issue February, 1803. The Synod of Pittsburg of the Presbyteriau Church was constituted in 1802—the first synod west of the mountains. At its first meeting it resolved that "the Synod of Pittsburg shall be styled the Western Missionary Society," to propagate the gospel among "the inhabitants of the new settlements," and to evangelize "the Indian tribes." To aid in this missionary movement the meeting resolved to establish a monthly missionary magazine.

The editors elected were Rev. Messrs. Thomas Moore, of Teu-Mile; John Anderson, of Upper Buffalo; James Hughes, of Lower Buffalo, and George Scott, of Mill Creek in Beaver County.

Among the first Board of Trust or managers of this society are named Thomas Marquis and James Edgar, elders of Cross Creek Church.

In 1806 this missionary society changed its plan somewhat and elected a new Board of Trust, all or nearly all from Washington County, to-wit: James Hughes, Thomas Marquis, John Anderson and Elisha Nacurdy, ministers (all residing in Washington County), and William Rhea, William Lee, of near Paris, and John Duncan, of Florence, elders.

This seemed to end the publication of what is thought to be the first religious periodical west of the mountains and the first in America devoted strictly to Home and Foreign Missionary work.

The "Western Corrector" was established about 1809 with Thomas Thompson, editor, and continued for several years.

"The Washingtonian," a weekly publication, appeared in Washington in 1812 and had a short existence. James A. Bayard, Jr., was editor.

"The Mercury" is the name of another short-lived newspaper venture of 1812.

"The Western Register" was published during 1816 and 1817 by Robert Fee.

"The Washington Examiner" was established May 28, 1817, by John Grayson, editor and proprietor. In 1833 William Jack was admitted to partnership with Mr. Grayson and continued in the firm three years. In 1839 Mr. Grayson's son became associated with him and the firm was known as Thomas W. Grayson & Co. In 1842 C. W. Kaine purchased the interest of John Grayson and soon afterward James B. Ruple bought Mr. Kaine's interest. Andrew Hopkins became owner of Mr. Ruple's interest in 1848. Mr. Hopkins' interest was sold to George S. Hart in 1853 and to Adam Ecker in 1856. In 1859 Thomas W. Grayson sold his share to John R. Donahoo. D. F. Patterson purchased Mr. Donahoo's interest and in 1865 the "Examiner" consolidated with the "Review" and the name changed to "Review and Examiner," published by Swan & Ecker.

The newspaper known as "Our Country" was started in 1835 by Thomas J. Morgan. After Mr. Morgan had conducted the paper for a year his brother, William D., became editor in 1836 and was succeeded by C. W. Kaine, who merged it into the "Examiner."

Dr. F. Julius LeMoyné established an Abolitionist paper called the "Washington Patriot" in 1843. Russell Errett was editor. The paper existed for but a few years.

The "Commonwealth," first a Whig paper and later a Republican, was established in 1848 by Seth T. Hurd. George C. Stough purchased a half interest about three years later and E. L. Christman, the other half soon after. Joseph S. Clokey became owner of Mr. Stough's interest in 1855. This interest was purchased in 1857 by Hon. William S. Moore. In 1858 the paper was consolidated with the "Washington Reporter," the paper being called the "Reporter," and the firm changed to Stream, Moore & Co.

The "Washington Weekly Review" was started in 1851 by Swan & Ritzel. William Swan became sole owner of the business in 1854. In 1865 the "Washington Weekly Review" was consolidated with the "Washington Examiner," and the paper continued under the name of "Review and Examiner."

John Bausman established the "Tribune" in 1856 and soon sold out to Cols. H. A. Purviance and James Armstrong. This paper was consolidated with the "Reporter" in 1860.

As is said before, when the "Washington Weekly Review" and the "Washington Examiner" consolidated in 1865 the "Review and Examiner" was formed. The publishers were William Swan and Adam H. Ecker. Andrew Hopkins purchased the paper from Mr. Ecker in 1877, Mr. Swan having died the previous year.

W. C. Lyne owned a half interest for a short period after the business was purchased by Mr. Hopkins. John

M. Stockdale bought the "Review and Examiner" in 1881. The paper existed until about the time the "Petroleum Exchange" was started in 1889.

The "Advance" was established in 1871 by H. C. Durant and Murray A. Cooper. During the first year it was issued monthly but was changed to a weekly in the following year. Mr. Cooper's interest was bought by Erasmus Wilson, who soon purchased the other portion from Mr. Durant. Mr. Cooper bought back a half interest in 1872, and then the other half in the next year. In 1873 B. F. Hasson purchased a half interest and soon the other half, thus retiring Cooper. On March 4, 1874, the name of the paper was changed from "Advance" to the "Washington Observer." A half interest in the paper was purchased by Harry J. Sherman in 1876 and the other half by C. M. Campbell. J. S. Stocking and E. F. Acheson bought the business in 1879.

Since then the proprietors have been Acheson & McIlvaine, E. F. Acheson & Company, and the present firm, the Observer Publishing Company. The paper, as first established, was a weekly, but was changed to a morning daily about 1896.

The "Petroleum Exchange" was consolidated with the "Observer" in 1890.

The "Washington Democrat" was established April, 3, 1878, by Adam H. Ecker, as a Democratic paper. His death occurred February 23, 1881, and the ownership of the paper went to Alexander Hart and John P. Charlton. Charlton was elected county commissioner and became interested in building the new court house. The firm name was changed by the introduction of John Foster, who, like Charlton, had come up from the printers' stick to the editorial chair. This firm was dissolved by the death of Alexander Hart. An attempt had been made to make this a daily paper, but it was abandoned.

The Record Publishing Company was organized and bought the plant of the "Democrat" in 1903. It was again started up with a daily morning edition, strictly Democratic. The capitalization was increased but the plant was sold by the sheriff in 1908. The purchasers sold it prior to the nomination for national and state office holders in 1908, and it became at once Republican in its utterances although retaining the same name.

The "Saturday Evening Supper Table" was founded by J. H. Allen in 1885 as a society paper. The paper was afterward conducted by Frederick Wilson, being known as the "Supper Table," and then discontinued. In 1905 the plant was purchased by the Journal Printing & Publishing Company, and the "Supper Table" published until 1907, when it was finally discontinued.

The "Journal" was established by George A. Spindler in 1885. The paper was discontinued for a time and in 1897 J. H. Allen purchased the plant and started publishing the "Journal" again. In 1900 the Journal

Printing and Publishing Company, the present owner, was incorporated, and purchased the "Journal." In 1909 the name of the paper was changed from the "Journal" to the "Democrat," which is to be distinguished from the "Democrat" established by Adam Ecker in 1878 and issued later by Hart & Charlton and Hart & Foster.

The "Record" after it went into Republican ownership and control, sought by injunction to restrain the old "Journal" plant from issuing its paper under the name "Democrat," but the court declined to interfere.

The present officers of the Journal Printing and Publishing Company are J. H. Allen, president, and W. B. Smith, secretary and treasurer. The paper is a weekly.

The "Scotch-Irish Picket" was established by Fulton Phillips in 1885 and was afterward discontinued.

The "Petroleum Exchange" was established by T. F. Irwin in 1889, and was consolidated with the "Observer" the following year.

The "Labor Journal" was established by W. C. Black in 1908.

The "Scroll" is the weekly paper of the Washington Female Seminary. It was started in 1906. The "Washington-Jeffersonian," a college monthly, was established in 1877.

Since the organization of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington, in 1793, when occasional services were held in the court house and Washington Academy, churches have been built steadily until today there are twenty-six sacred structures in Washington and over thirty places where services are held.

First Presbyterian Church of Washington—Prior to the winter of 1793-1794 those of the Presbyterian faith in Washington and vicinity were accustomed to worship in the Chartiers Church, of which Rev. John McMillan was the pastor. The Presbyterian congregation of Washington was organized late in 1793 and occasional supplies appointed by the Presbytery of Redstone, services being held in the court house. The first settled pastor was Rev. Mathew Brown, who began his labors in 1805. He was succeeded by Rev. Obadiah Jennings, 1823-28; Rev. David Elliott, 1829-36; Rev. Daniel Derulle, 1837-40; Rev. James Smith, 1840-44; Rev. William C. Anderson, 1844-46; Rev. John B. Pinney, 1847-48; Rev. James I. Brownson, 1849-99; Rev. Thomas R. Alexander, co-pastor 1892-1901; Rev. W. S. Slemmons, D. D., 1901-present time. The membership at present is 506.

The first church building, erected in 1805, still standing on South Franklin street, lately used as a glass manufactory, was succeeded by a larger one, 65 by 90 feet, on the present location, dedicated in 1851. It was taken down and rebuilt, except the basement in 1868,

the cost of reconstruction, furniture, etc., being \$22,000. In 1886 the chapel was added and furnished at a cost of \$10,500. An extension to the main building, at the southern end, for organ and pastors study, followed the next year at a cost of \$1,250. These advancements have given a church property worth not less than \$50,000.

A mission Sunday School had been conducted by volunteers in the frame public school building of the Fifth Ward. The building was later purchased by private subscriptions of certain members of the First Presbyterian Church, and the title vested in the First Presbyterian Church. This was necessary because the building had been abandoned and the public school moved to the new brick Fifth Ward school building. A mission school is still conducted and is commonly called the Elm Street Sunday School.

Second Presbyterian Church of Washington—The Second Presbyterian Church of Washington was organized by the Presbytery of Washington in the First Church of Washington, on March 12, 1861. Services were held until 1874 in Smith's Hall. In that year the church on West Beau street now belonging to the Methodist Protestant denomination, was leased for fifteen years. In 1884 it was decided to erect a new building at the cost of \$25,000. A lot was purchased on East Beau street and the present church was completed and dedicated March 6, 1887, the day the present pastor, Rev. James H. Snowden, D. D., was installed pastor.

Three memorable revivals of religion have visited the church. The first was in 1867 under Rev. Mr. Dodge, when seventy-two persons were added on confession; the second, in 1876, under Dr. Hays, when seventy were added, and the third, in 1884, under Dr. Magill, when there were seventy-two such additions. The congregation has grown rapidly until at the present time it has 713 communicants.

The next two churches of this denomination were organized and financially assisted by the sister churches, not from dissatisfaction, but to meet a growing need for services as the town extended.

Third Presbyterian Church of Washington—This church was organized March 24, 1891, and was constituted of members of the First and Second Presbyterian Churches. The church building was erected the same year. Rev. J. D. Moffat, president of Washington and Jefferson College, served the church during the first year of its history. In 1892 Rev. W. T. L. Kieffer was called to the pastorate and served until 1895. The present pastor, Rev. Mathew Rutherford, was called the following year. The congregation has at present 518 members. The church conducts a mission Sunday School in the school building on the Bellevue plan of lots.

Fourth Presbyterian Church of Washington—In 1903 the three Presbyterian Churches observing the growth of

the city in the direction of Tylerdale, purchased a lot at a cost of \$3,000 and gave it to the newly organized Presbyterian congregation. The congregation of the Fourth Presbyterian Church worshipped for a time in the McGugin block, but soon had a good brick building erected at a cost of about \$15,000. The first pastor was Rev. J. H. Harvey, who was succeeded in 1907 by Rev. J. B. Lylo and he in turn by the present pastor, Rev. George B. Irwin, in 1908. The congregation has 112 members.

Central Presbyterian Church of Washington—The Rev. Dr. Donnell, the Rev. Reuben Burrow, and the Rev. Alfred Bryan, regularly ordained ministers of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, on the 29th of September, 1831, met in the court house at Washington and organized the church by receiving into its communion Abel M. S. Gordon, William Fleming, Charles Andrew, J. Huper, Elizabeth Wiley, Mary Jordan, Ann Jordan, Martha and Amelia Mehaffey.

In 1832 Samuel McFarland, Alexander Ramsey, John Wilson and William Smith were elected trustees, and were authorized to procure a place of worship. In 1834 Samuel McFarland erected a church edifice on West Wheeling street from the proceeds of a number of voluntary contributions and his own private funds, and in 1856 it appears that the church was still in his debt \$970. The organization was not prosperous and gradually died away about the time of the Civil War.

The building was rented to the Christian Church in 1867 and purchased by them in 1873.

In April, 1896, a new organization was effected and worship was held in what is known as the "Iron Front," corner of West Beau and Main streets. Then the college chapel was used for about two years. In 1900 a new building was erected on the corner of West Beau and Franklin streets. This building, with the ground cost over \$16,000. Just recently a pipe organ has been installed and improvements made at a cost of \$10,500. The first pastor after the reorganization was Rev. J. W. McKay, who served from 1896 until 1898. Rev. J. G. Patton, the present pastor, was installed in 1899. The present membership is 340.

The name of the Washington Cumberland Presbyterian Church was changed to the Central Presbyterian Church in the summer of 1907, when all the Cumberland Churches in this part of the country united with the Presbyterians.

The First United Presbyterian Church of Washington was the result of the union in 1858 of the Associate Presbyterians, nicknamed "Seceders," and the Reformed Presbyterians, known as "Covenanters." The honor of beginning the work in Washington appears to belong to the Associate Reformed branch of the church. As early as 1813 services were held by this denomination. Between 1820 and 1829 Rev. John Graham pastor of

the Cross Roads congregation, preached in Washington in connection with his other work. However, the attempt to start a permanent congregation appears not to have succeeded.

In 1815 the Associate Church began to hold services occasionally. The meetings were held from house to house for a time. But this movement resulted finally in the organization of a congregation which is now the First United Presbyterian Church. This movement appears to have finally absorbed all that remained of the Associate Reformed Church's efforts to establish themselves. The growth was slow at first and the preaching at irregular intervals. In 1834 Rev. David Carson became their first regular pastor, remaining only a short time, having been elected a professor in the Theological Seminary at Canonsburg. The second pastor was Rev. Thomas Beverage, from 1835 to 1849. He was followed by Rev. Thomas Hanna, who served from 1850 to 1862. During his pastorate the union of the Associate and the Reformed branches was consummated and the congregation became the First United Presbyterian Church. Under his influence the first Sabbath school was organized in the first year of his ministry. The next pastor was Rev. J. J. Johnston, from 1863 to 1890. Dr. H. W. Temple came to the congregation from the Covenanter Church as the next pastor. He began his work in 1891 and closed in 1905 to accept a full professorship in Washington and Jefferson College. The present pastor, Rev. J. C. Hamilton, began his work in the spring of 1906. The membership of the congregation is 340.

The Second United Presbyterian Church was organized February 22, 1893, with 84 charter members. The first services were held in the chapel of Washington and Jefferson College. For over a year the young congregation was without a pastor and was ministered to by supplies. Rev. J. A. Alexander was called to the work and entered upon his pastorate June 24, 1894.

Preparations for building were made and lots purchased at the corner of College and Chestnut streets. The present edifice was dedicated June 12, 1896. The cost of the property now owned has been nearly \$40,000. The first pastorate closed April 22, 1900. The second and present pastor, Rev. Pressly Thompson, began work March 10, 1901. The present membership of the congregation is 401.

The Third United Presbyterian Church of Washington was organized October 6, 1894. Prior to the organization, Christian work had been carried on in the community for a number of years, first in the shape of a Union Sabbath School in which the workers were Christian people from a number of local churches; then a mission school under the care of the Second United Presbyterian Church of Washington. This latter school was organized

May 25, 1893. Under the efficient leadership of A. W. Pollock and James L. Henderson of the Second United Presbyterian Church, as superintendent and assistant superintendent, and Miss Jane M. Clark, of the First United Presbyterian Church, the school flourished. The first regular preaching services were held during the summer of 1893, Mr. D. P. Smith, then a student in Allegheny Theological Seminary, being the missionary in charge.

In October, 1893, Mr. E. C. Little, the first pastor, then a third-year student in the Allegheny Theological Seminary, was employed as the missionary. His labors were blessed of God, and in the following September, almost a year after he entered the field, Chartiers Presbytery granted the request of the people by giving them permission to organize a church. This organization was effected Saturday evening, October 6, 1894, with forty-one charter members. On October 29, 1894, Rev. E. C. Little was called to become pastor. His work closed in the fall of 1906. The present pastor, Rev. E. C. Paxton, began May 1, 1907. The present membership is 380.

First Methodist Episcopal Church of Washington—The records of the Methodist Episcopal denomination do not show at what date the church was established in Washington, but that it was within the memory of the older inhabitants, that itinerant Methodist preachers held services in the court house and school houses of the town as early as 1798.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Washington was organized prior to 1801. On February 5, 1801, John Hoge and Elizabeth, his wife, conveyed lot No. 194, located on the southwest corner of Chestnut and Franklin streets, to Thomas Lackey, Abraham Cazier, Abraham Johnson, Titus Rigby and John Cooper, trustees, for ten dollars, on condition that a house of worship should be erected for the use of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America. The lot was described as fronting sixty feet on Chestnut street and extending back 240 feet along what is now Franklin street. Through some mistake the church building was erected on lot No. 193, which is at the southeast corner of Chestnut and Franklin. In order to correct this blunder, as none of the trustees had power to convey the title, an act of the Legislature was passed on January 5, 1811, authorizing the trustees to make an exchange with Hoge. Accordingly on January 11, 1812, the trustees reconveyed lot No. 194 to Hoge and he conveyed No. 193 to the trustees, for the use of the said members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Thus a queer tangle was unravelled. A log church had been built on lot 193 soon after it was acquired in 1801. This log building is still standing, though it has been remodeled, weather boarded and converted into a place of amusement. In 1836 the congregation built a brick

church fronting on Franklin street, which was used until 1848. The brick church is still standing. It has been used for thirty years or more as a carriage factory.

In 1848 a brick church was built on West Wheeling street and was occupied until 1875. In 1876 it was sold to the A. M. E. congregation and it is in this building the members of the present St. Paul's A. M. E. church worship.

The present First M. E. Church was built at the corner of Beau and College streets in 1875. The site of this church was originally a deep ravine but was filled in largely by dirt from grading in front of the Episcopal Church and public school building.

About the same time as the church was built on the corner of Beau and College streets or a little previous the present parsonage was built on College street on the lot adjoining the church. Rev. Elliott W. White is the pastor of the First M. E. Church at present, and the congregation has 510 members.

Jefferson Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of Washington—Continued growth of the denomination with the growth of the town brought about the formation of a new church body from the membership of the old congregation, and the Jefferson Avenue Church went out from the parent organization in 1890, and in the following year dedicated the church building on the corner of Jefferson and Hall avenues.

Samuel Hazlett was largely instrumental in the organization of the Jefferson Avenue Church and had also largely aided in the building of the First M. E. Church in 1875. The membership of this congregation has increased very much during the pastorate of Rev. B. W. Hutchinson, who serves at present. The congregation now numbers 415 members.

West Washington Methodist Episcopal Church—The "orchard meeting" revival in the new and rapidly growing section to the west of the old town led to the organization of the West Washington Church in 1894, and the erection of its building on Fayette street in 1895. This congregation has also grown rapidly and now has 257 members. Rev. J. W. McIntyre is pastor.

The Methodist Protestant Church of Washington was the outgrowth of dissension among the Methodist Episcopal people of Washington. A Methodist Protestant congregation was organized in the court house in the year 1830. In 1836 a brick church was built on Bean street opposite the present M. P. Church on grounds now occupied by part of the public square. The church experienced a disastrous fire in 1851. Another building, the present house of worship, was built across the street in 1852 owing to the beneficence of Charles Avery. The congregation declined and finally scattered. In 1873 the church was leased for fifteen years to the Second Presbyterian congregation. In 1882 Rev. James Robison

gathered a few of the members of the scattered congregation together and reorganized the church. Most of the pastorates have been of short duration. Rev. G. C. Sheppard, however, the present pastor, assumed the charge in 1895, and has built up a congregation of 345 members.

First Baptist Church of Washington—Organized Baptist work in Washington began October 14, 1814, when the First Baptist Church was organized with eleven constituent members, viz.: Rebecca Dye, Rachel Wilson, Euoch Dye, Jr., Mary Dye, Jain Dye, Rebecca Blaine, Margaret Moore, Rev. Charles Wheeler, Charity A. Wheeler, Rachel Collaway, and Phillis Waller. Rev. Charles Wheeler was the first pastor and continued as such for twenty-four years. During all this time he also had charge of the Washington Academy.

The church was received into the Redstone Baptist Association September 2, 1815. On July 4, 1819, the church had the privilege of worshipping in its own building located at 77 West Wheeling street. An interesting minute is found under date of July 7, 1821: "A collection was taken up for the purpose of paying our portion of the expense of educating Joseph Ashburn, now under the tuition of Alexander Campbell." Mr. Wheeler was a life-long friend of Mr. Campbell and never sympathized with the "hardshell" element in the Redstone Baptist Association which forced Mr. Campbell out of Baptist fellowship. So incompatible were the views of the ultra-Calvinistic "hardshells" and those of the moderates that in 1826 fourteen of the twenty-six churches under the leadership of Mr. Wheeler and others, withdrew from the Redstone Association and formed a new association. The Washington church continued in this new association until 1858, when it united with the Pittsburg Baptist Association with which it is still connected.

The largest revival in the history of the church occurred in 1841, when as the result of a seven weeks' series of meetings one hundred and seven converts were baptized into the fellowship of the church. After the resignation of Mr. Wheeler in 1838 the pastorates were shorter and the church had very loyal but very few members.

The modern period of growth and expansion began with the reorganization in 1890 with seventy-three members and the decision to change the location and erect a new building on East Wheeling street. The present brick, commodious edifice was dedicated April 23, 1893. The name of Stephen Drummond will ever be associated with this ten years of solid growth, which prepared the way for the expansion. Shortly after his death in 1902 the First Church called Charles W. Fletcher, the present pastor. The membership of the congregation at present is 261.

Broad Street Baptist Church—The growth of the city in West Washington made it necessary to open a Baptist Church in this section. On the 21st of February, 1900, a committee was appointed to secure a lot and on September 29 of the same year the West Washington, or Broad Street Baptist, Church was completed at a cost of \$2,030.

On the 12th of June, 1901, C. A. McFall became pastor at West Washington and resigned November 13 of the same year. On December 1, 1901, S. L. Parcell became pastor and is still ministering to the congregation.

On the 4th of May, 1902, fifty-six members were dismissed from the First Baptist Church to form the Broad Street Baptist Church.

During January, 1903, the church had a revival and there were eighty baptisms. In the fall of 1903 and spring of 1904 the congregation built a new church to accommodate the increasing numbers. The present number of members is 197.

Allison Avenue Baptist Church of Washington—Two lots were purchased and the building of the Allison Avenue Baptist Church paid for by M. C. Treat of the First Church. W. M. Courson, the first pastor, was called December 4, 1901, and the first service in the new building was held on January 2, 1902. The church grew and on February 26, 1902, letters were granted to twenty-three members of the First Church to organize the Allison Avenue Baptist Church. Increasing numbers made an enlargement necessary so that in 1904 an addition was made to the building and a parsonage erected. At present the congregation has 194 members.

First Christian Church of Washington—As early as 1809 Thomas Campbell and others organized the Washington County Christian Association, an organization made up of members of all the existing religious bodies who shared with Mr. Campbell his views upon the desirability of a union of all believers in Christ. This association disclaimed any intention other than the promotion of evangelical Christianity upon the New Testament plan and teaching, and it did not at first seem to expect the association members to withdraw from membership in other denominations.

Not until Lordsday, May 8, 1831, did the Washington adherents of this effort at Christian union begin to hold meetings looking toward, and finally resulting in, a separate organization. On Thursday, May 12, 1831, an organization was effected at the home of R. B. Chaplin, Sr. The following Lordsday, May 15, they met first as an organization in worship. The charter members were R. B. Chaplin, Sr., Henry Langley, Frederick Huffman, Franklin Dunham, Samuel Marshal, Jane McDermot, Hannah Acheson, Hannah Marshal and Franklin Nichol.

Leaders and teachers of the scriptures were at first named from among this little band. The Campbells

and their coadjutors preached often in grove meetings and at the congregation's house of worship.

The meetings were first held alternately at the homes of the members and a log school house on the farm of Henry Vankirk, four miles southeast of Washington. A substantial brick house was erected in 1836 in Williamsburg, now Laboratory, on the site of the present residence of the late John Keeney, where the congregation worshiped and grew for 30 years.

In 1867 the house, afterwards greatly enlarged and repaired, which was lately used by the Salvation Army, was leased and later bought. Here the congregation began its most active work and for the first time had a settled ministry.

The following ministers have served the congregation: J. B. Crane, T. A. Crenshaw, A. B. Challener, W. T. Goodloe, Leander Brown, W. L. Hayden, L. P. Streator, S. W. Brown, R. G. White, A. M. Harvout, J. M. Kersey, W. H. Hanna, E. A. Cole, whose pastorate began October 6, 1901, and continues.

Under the pastorate of A. M. Harvout the present house was dedicated February 11, 1894. The church membership now numbers almost 800.

Second Christian Church of Washington—The First Christian Church during the pastorate of Rev. W. H. Hanna secured a lot and during the years of 1902 and '03 the present house of worship of the Second Congregation in Tyler Ward was completed and dedicated in March, 1903. This congregation took about 50 of the members from the First. It now has about 150 members. The first pastor, Rev. W. B. Reed, was succeeded by Revs. O. W. Riley, Hugh S. Darsie, Jr., and G. W. Woodburg, the present pastor.

First Evangelical Lutheran Church of Washington—Among the early settlers who came to the place where Washington now stands, and its vicinity, were descendants of the Dutch from York and Cumberland Counties, Pennsylvania and Germans direct from Germany. In religion most of the Dutch were adherents of the Reform Church (Dutch Presbyterian); the Germans were Lutherans. Because their languages were more common and their religious beliefs much the same, the members of these two denominations associated themselves together.

As early as 1798 we find these people gathered at the home of one Jacob Weuler, where they "met for spiritual advice and comfort." It appears they had no regular minister for years. In 1801, Rev. Demas Hurtzler, a minister of the Reform Church, made the settlements irregular visits and "preached and baptised in our homes." The first regular pastor, Rev. Monesmith, began work here in 1811 or 1812.

On May 5, 1812, Peter Snyder and Catherine, his wife, conveyed to Jacob Weirich, Lewis Hewitt, David Sedicker

and Christian Hornish, trustees, for the use of the German Lutheran and Presbyterian Congregation, lots Nos. 264 and 265 fronting on Walnut street and extending back along Front street to Spruce alley, for the sum of \$50 and a yearly rent of \$2, which rent continued to be paid up to 1870.

The trustees in September, 1812, contracted with James Chambers, a carpenter, to build a "meeting house for \$170, the trustees to furnish the material." The building was not complete until 1816, when another subscription was taken for that purpose.

The building was of logs and was built on the south end of the lots, fronting on what is now Spruce avenue. The interior was finished in oak. The pulpit, which in shape resembled the half of a wine glass, with steps leading up to it, was built high against the north side of the building. A balcony extended along both ends and the opposite side about nine feet above the floor. The seats were oaken benches. To light the building at night tallow dips were used. The semi-circle rail of the pulpit was furnished with holes in which these dips were placed to furnish light for the minister. (This building is still standing and is now used for a dwelling.)

In 1818 the congregation built a small log house on the southeast corner of the lot where the Jewish synagogue now stands, for a school room and it was so used till 1831, when Jacob Kuffenburger, the church sexton, occupied the building for a dwelling.

Rev. D. Henry Weygand was pastor in 1818 and remained till 1829, when on February 21 of that year Rev. John Brown became pastor. About this time Rev. Abraham Winters, of the United Brethren, began holding services in the church. For a time the pulpit was vacant. In 1834 Rev. Charles Swissler, of the Reform German Church, became pastor. In 1841 Rev. H. B. Miller took charge.

In 1842 the church was incorporated under the name of the German Evangelical Lutheran and Reform Church of the borough of Washington. They were to elect nine trustees annually, chosen of both denominations. The next year the log church was weather-boarded and otherwise repaired. Rev. Miller was succeeded by Abraham Weills, who continued about four years. He was succeeded by Rev. C. G. Fredericks, a minister of the Lutheran Church.

On January 1, 1858, John Hardley became the German Reform pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. Weygandt. The church was vacant for years, with services irregularly. About this time the Reform Church ceased to exist and the German Lutheran called Rev. P. Sweigert in 1867. During the next summer the church was again repaired at a cost of about \$1,000. In 1871 Rev. George C. Fredericks took charge.

From 1868 to 1870 Rev. Weills preached occasionally. In 1872 Rev. L. H. Geabul became the English pastor and from this time on the services in the afternoons were in English, German in the morning. The same year the first organ was purchased and used in the church.

In March, 1881, Rev. J. W. Myers became the English pastor. "About this time because of the use of German and worldly pride many forgot their early vows and ceased longer to assemble themselves with our little flock," their number was reduced to about 30 members.

The lots in the rear of the church were used for a burial ground. The first grave known to be opened here was in 1811. For many years but few graves were dug. A part of the lots were overgrown with witch hazel. Cattle were allowed to feed there.

In 1882 the Rev. G. C. Wenzel became pastor; and from 1884 on the services were held only in English. July 10, 1884, a new charter was secured, the congregation becoming incorporated under the name of the First Evangelical Lutheran Church of Washington, Pa. A lot was purchased at the corner of Beau and Franklin streets and in the early summer of that year a brick building was erected; it was dedicated 1885. The Rev. Wenzel continued as pastor up till September 22, 1895. Rev. C. B. Lindtweid took charge January, 1896, and remained up to 1898. In April, 1900, Rev. C. H. Hemsath became pastor of the church, which had been vacant since 1898. In 1900 the congregation began the erection of a brick parsonage on the rear of the church lot, fronting on Bean street. The parsonage was completed January, 1901. Rev. Hemsath continued pastor until 1905, when Rev. Paul Z. Strodach succeeded him, November 11, and remained until March 17, 1907. He was followed May 19, 1907, by Rev. Morris Smith, the present pastor. The membership is 235.

The Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church of Washington—Services according to the ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church were held in Washington as early as 1810. In 1812 the Rev. William David, of Somerset, conducted services and preached occasionally in a schoolhouse. In 1843 the Rev. Enos Woodward, of Brownsville, began holding services on the fourth Sunday of each month in the college chapel, secured through Prof. R. H. Lee.

The sacrament of the Holy Communion according to the Episcopal rites was administered in Washington the first time, November 12, 1843, the clergymen officiating at the service being the Rev. Mr. Woodward and Rev. Mr. Dyer, of Pittsburg. A meeting of the congregation was held April 22, 1844, when a permanent organization was effected and a charter secured in May of the same year under the title of the "Parish of Trinity Church." The Rev. E. Woodward officiated as

rector of the parish until May, 1845, when he was succeeded by Rev. E. J. Messenger. From 1845 to 1850 Prof. Lee acted as lay rector. In 1850 the congregation purchased a lot on East Beau street, on which the church now stands. The church was built and opened for services the same year and in September, 1854, the church being free from debt, and was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Alonze Potter. Later the church edifice was found to be defective and during the rectorship of Rev. Dr. Lee, who had been ordained minister, since his lay reading days, a new one, the present house of worship of the congregation, was built. It was consecrated by Bishop Potter in November, 1863.

In February, 1869, the congregation erected a school-house in the rear of the church, but its use for school purposes has since been abandoned. Rev. Christian M. Young assumed the rectorship in 1896. The present rector is Rev. Thomas E. Swan, who followed Rev. Mr. Young December 1, 1907. The total number of communicants at present is 243.

Immaculate Conception Catholic Church of Washington—In the year 1801 a Rev. Father Lannigan preached probably the first sermon of the Catholic doctrine in Washington. This meeting was held at the court house. Services were held at a later date by Rev. C. McGuire. The next account we have of Catholic preaching in Washington was on February 1, 1824, at the house of Matthew Blake by the Rev. P. Rafferty. In the fall of 1841 a lot was purchased for a chapel, on the National Pike, nearly opposite where the gas works then stood, but so strong was the opposition to Catholicism at that time, that purchasers of the adjoining lots notified the property holders that they would not build if the church was established in that part of town. The matter was adjusted by Rev. M. Gallagher waiving the church's interest in the lot.

On the 5th of March, 1842, a lot was bought on the east side of "Belle" street, now Wheeling street, 40x60 feet, for \$60. A church was commenced in 1843 and finished in 1844, and although preaching services were held in it regularly, the chapel was not completely consecrated until 1854 when the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Bishop Wheelin. The present structure is the successor of the first Catholic Church.

The church has been served by many rectors. Rev. John Faughnan is the present rector and Rev. James Gilmore is assistant.

At the first confirmation held in 1836, there were but eight families, consisting of 16 persons enrolled in the Catholic congregation of Washington. Most of these were Germans and a few Irish. Father Faughnan's parish now includes about 400 families or about 2,000 persons at Washington and in the church at Claysville there are about 13 families or about 60 people.

Included in the Washington parish is also a large and prosperous parochial school. The school building, which is a modern brick building, stands at the corner of Franklin and West Chestnut streets. It is conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, the principal being Sister Pierre Ward, and the sisterhood numbers 12.

Enrolled in the school at present are 425 pupils. Beside the religious training the course of study runs practically from kindergarten to high school standard of instruction. In addition to the enrolled members of the parish of the Immaculate Conception there are in and about Washington a large number of Italians and Poles of the Catholic faith, and although more or less transient, are considered members of the parish and for their benefit an Italian and a Polish priest visit the local church every three months and preach to these people in their native tongues.

In 1872 ground was purchased on the Pittsburg Pike, a mile from Washington, and a Catholic cemetery laid out.

The Salvation Army is a Bible military organized body raised from the people who have drifted away from the influence of the churches. Meetings were begun to be held in Washington on December 16, 1897.

It was opened by young women officers, Capt. Swan, Lieut. Hamilton and Ensign Terril, in the Smith hall, East Beau street. The meetings met with great success, the crowds becoming so great in attendance that for public safety the door had to be locked in order to save a panic and keep the crowds back. Hundreds of people professed conversion and many joined the different churches; many great drunkards were converted.

But owing to the many changes of officers during so short a period of time and the lack of proper and fit buildings to carry on the work, the work was not as satisfactory as was expected and looked for until Adjutant and Mrs. Black took charge, about two and a half years ago. Adjutant and Mrs. Black secured the building, 67 West Wheeling street. They also started the jail work, visiting the poor and attending to the cry of the needy and supplying their needs. They also organized a brass band and placed the work in a better standing than it had been for years.

Its present roll has 60 members on it and 32 are active working members at the present time.

The Christian Science Society of Washington was organized in the spring of 1897 at the home of Mrs. Rachel A. Guinn, in Jefferson avenue, Mrs. Guinn having been led to investigate the teachings of Christian Science through the healing and restoration to health of her daughter, Mrs. Florence N. McDonough.

For almost a year the only persons taking an active interest in the Christian Science cause in Washington were Mrs. Guinn, Mrs. Florence McDonough, Mr. and

Mrs. Charles Guinn and Joseph Guinn. Through the earnest efforts of Mrs. Guinn and her children others became interested, and it was found necessary to procure quarters in Burchinal Hall in West Chestnut street, which were used as a meeting place until 1905, when rooms were taken in the Montgomery Building, at 13 North Main street.

The work of the Christian Science Society of Washington is giving out the gospel, healing the sick, comforting the sorrowing and striving to be known as earnest and sincere workers.

Those who have served as public readers in the Christian Science Society of Washington are Mr. Charles Guinn and Mrs. Florence McDonough, First and Second Reader, respectively. Mr. Guinn and Mrs. McDonough were the readers until Mrs. McDonough removed to Indiana, where later her brother also located. Succeeding Mr. Guinn and Mrs. McDonough, Mr. John Pauer was elected First Reader and Mrs. Jennie D. Reynolds Second Reader.

In October, 1906, Mr. Pauer with his family removed to McKeesport. Mrs. Jennie E. Groh was chosen to succeed Mr. Pauer as First Reader and now occupies that position.

St. Paul African Methodist Episcopal Church of Washington was organized about the year 1818. The Revs. Samuel Clingman, Thomas Lawrence and William Newman were among the first preachers. This organization owned a creditable church property on North Lincoln street, near where the Nazareth Baptist Church now stands. Here the members worshiped for many years and during that time men of honorable mentioning served them, some of whom were the Revs. Augustus R. Green, Shuggars T. Jones, Levox Gross, W. H. Brown and W. A. J. Phillips.

During the pastorate of the last named minister, in 1875, the property on Lincoln street was sold and a more favorable property on West Wheeling street, where the church now stands, was purchased from the First M. E. Church, for the sum of \$5,500. This is a historic spot, it being the place for Divine worship for a number of years of the early Methodists of Washington. The A. M. E. Church at this time consisted of 60 members.

For 33 years, at the present place, this society has worshiped with a marked degree of success, during which time some of the most prominent ministers of the conference have been its pastors.

In 1892, during the pastorate of Rev. J. M. Morris, a commodious six-room parsonage, facing on Cherry avenue, was built.

Under the last pastor, the Rev. David F. Caliman, who served five years at this place, the church was completely remodeled and enlarged at a cost of \$16,000,

making it an imposing and commodious edifice. During the past four years the membership has been increased from 130 to 265. The present membership with 22 probationers is 287. The present pastor is Rev. R. R. Downs.

Wright's Chapel of the A. M. E. denomination on Lincoln street has been in existence since about the year 1843. The present pastor is Rev. William D. Clinton. For many years the organization was held together mainly by the efforts of "Uncle Jesse Grayson."

Nazareth Baptist Church of Washington—This congregation, which is composed of colored people, was organized in 1884. The church is located on North Lincoln street and is under the pastorate of Rev. J. M. Moses. The congregation numbers about 300.

John Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church—The John Wesley M. E. Church was organized on the 11th day of April, 1906. A hall on East Wheeling street has been leased. Rev. J. W. Jackson is pastor.

Beth Israel Jewish Synagogue—The settlement of Jews in Washington may be traced as far back as 1870, when Henry Schoenthal, Joseph Katzenstein (deceased), Harris Samuels, Nathan Samuels and one or two others, were the only Jews in the town. The growth in Jewish population has been gradual, until at present there are in Washington about 35 families, comprising about 200 souls.

In order to supply their spiritual wants there was formed a congregation and about the year 1891 they ordained a minister in the person of Jacob Goldfarb. At first a room was set apart for holding services once a week, and from that time until 1902 they worshiped in various places.

They then organized themselves into a body and a charter was granted by the county court, when real, active work was commenced.

Jacob Samolsky, being the president at that time, agitated the movement to have the congregation buy the lot situated at the corner of Franklin and Spruce streets. It met with approval and the site was purchased. The present building was erected and completed September 28, 1902, at a cost of about \$10,000. The congregation is known as Beth Israel. In connection with the synagogue there is a Hebrew school, called the "Cheder." This school is conducted every day after public school hours.

Young Men's Christian Association of Washington—An organization of this name had been founded, done active work and disbanded as early as 1858. A similar society had existed for a time during the sixties. The present active Y. M. C. A. of Washington was organized in April, 1890. The first officers were: President, Kennedy Crumrine; vice president, J. M. McBurney; record-

ing secretary, C. V. Harding. Board of directors, R. S. Winters, T. B. H. Brownlee, A. G. Braden, A. M. Blair, John L. Lowes, I. J. Dickson, J. B. Spriggs, J. W. Baker, J. W. McNair, A. J. Boone, Fred Wilson, R. T. Jones. Trustees, Alvau Donnan, T. J. Duncan, J. L. Thistle, W. L. McCleary, J. A. McIlvaine.

The association for eight years was quartered in the Smith building, corner Main and Beau streets. For six years it was in very cramped rooms on North Main street. On May 1, 1904, the association went into their handsome building on West Chestnut street, where it has everything for the advancement of the cause which it represents. This building was erected at a cost of \$80,000 and was made possible by a legacy of L. M. Marsh, which led up to many more liberal subscriptions.

The building has a large reception hall, meeting room, library, parlor, gymnasium, baths, swimming pool, bowling alleys and conducts night schools and Bible schools. The officers are: President, Minor H. Day; vice president, W. H. McIlvaine; recording secretary, R. W. Knox; treasurer, R. B. Leslie, and general secretary, James Vinson. The association has 641 members and 300 members of the Women's Auxiliary.

This institution has been and is a helpful power in the community.

Company B of the U. B. B. A., or the Boys' Brigade, was organized February 22, 1905, at the Y. M. C. A. When organized the company was a part of the Ninth Regiment, composed mostly of companies in Fayette County. The Washington Company was transferred in January, 1907, to the Third Regiment of Pittsburg.

Lodges and Societies—Washington has a multitude of secret orders, trades, labor and other organizations. Many of the lodges have buildings and a large amount of money is paid out annually by the beneficial orders.

Nine years after Bassett Town, now Washington, was laid out, steps were taken to organize a Free and Accepted Masonic Lodge. The lodge was constituted by Matthew Ritchie June 25, 1792, and was numbered 54. It continued in existence until 1812, when it was temporarily disbanded. On March 1, 1819, Lodge No. 54 was reorganized and on January 21, 1820, the name was changed to Washington Lodge No. 164 by John H. Walker. The meetings were again suspended in 1832 on account of the anti-Masonic spirit of the times. On the 14th of April, 1845, George Baird summoned the craft to order again and since then its meetings have been uninterrupted. Its present membership is 182.

Other lodges have followed, viz.:

Royal Arch Chapter No. 150, F. & A. M., formed Feb. 4, 1828. Present membership, 235.

Washington Council No. 1, Royal and Select Master Masons, organized Nov., 1849. Present membership, 75.

Jacques De Molay Commandery No. 3, Knights Templar, constituted Nov. 1, 1849. Present membership, 165.

Sunset Lodge No. 625, F. & A. M., constituted Oct. 1, 1901. Present membership, 100.

Washington Lodge No. 77, F. & A. M., was organized in 1903 and has 30 members.

Masonic Temple Association was organized in 1905. It is a building and loan association and the stock is held by about 60 persons.

National Lodge No. 81, I. O. O. F., instituted Feb. 13, 1843. Present membership, 275.

Canton Shakespeare No. 35, Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F., has 40 members.

Shakespeare Encampment No. 20, I. O. O. F., has 115 members.

Ollie Cline Lodge No. 43, I. O. O. F., instituted April 2, 1902. Present membership, 178.

McFarland Lodge No. 2802, Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, was organized in 1890 and has 160 members.

Past Grand Masters Council No. 233, G. U. O. O. F., was instituted in August, 1901, and has 25 members.

Household of Ruth No. 603, G. U. O. O. F., was organized in July, 1889, and has 45 members.

Washington Patriarchy No. 139, G. U. O. O. F., was organized in June, 1905, and at present has 25 members.

Lady Hoge Lodge No. 102, Daughters of Rebekah, has 175 members.

Catfish Camp No. 1028, Royal Arcanum, was organized in 1887. Present membership, 70.

Court Tuscarawas No. 175, Foresters of America, organized in 1889. Present membership, 70.

Washington Lodge No. 483, Sons of St. George, was organized Apr., 1907. Membership, 50.

Friendship Council No. 201, Jr. Order United American Mechanics, was instituted many years ago and has a membership of 130 persons.

Mizpah Council No. 361, Jr. O. U. A. M., has existed in Washington for many years also and has now a membership of 136.

Lafayette Tent No. 65, Knights of the Maccabees of the World, was organized in May, 1891, and has at present 300 members.

Washington Hive No. 101, Ladies of the Maccabees of the World, was instituted March 12, 1896, and has 132 members.

Washington Tent No. 1458, Modern Maccabees of America, was organized in July, 1906, and has 57 members.

Washington Council No. 1083, Knights of Columbus, was organized Jan. 28, 1906, and has 75 members.

Aerie No. 687, Fraternal Order of Eagles, was organized in 1903 and has a membership of 170.

Independent Order of Foresters of America, Camp No. 625, was organized about 1901 and has 85 members.

Washington Camp No. 9451, Modern Woodmen of America, is another lodge.

Washington Branch No. 2, Kinsmans Mystic Senate, was organized in 1905 and has 110 members.

Kinsmans Rifles, the uniform rank of the Kinsmans Mystic Senate, has 45 members and was organized in May, 1906.

Tingooqua Conclave No. 164, Improved Order of Hep-tasophs, organized about 1889, has a present membership of 191.

Tingooqua Tribe No. 285, Improved Order of Red Men, was organized August 10, 1903, and has 105 members.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 28, Degree of Pocahontas, has 75 members. The degree has been in existence only since 1904.

Hancock Lodge No. 231, Knights of Pythias, organized about 1890. Present membership, 153.

Washington Lodge No. 776, B. P. O. E., was organized over five years ago and has now about 335 members.

Keystone Lodge No. 6, I. B. P. O. E., was instituted in September, 1900, and has 65 members.

Home Guard of America is a recent organization.

Washington Legion No. 625, National Protection Legion, was instituted in August, 1902. It now has a membership of near 300.

The two orders of the Moose and of the Iroquois have been instituted but recently.

Washington Court No. 23, Supreme Tribe of Ben Hur, was instituted in June, 1900. The number of members is 130.

Washington Camp No. 687, Patriotic Order Sons of America, has 100 members and was organized about 13 years ago.

Washington Council No. 55, Knights and Ladies of the Red Cross, was instituted in December, 1906, with 24 charter members.

Pride of America Fountain No. 1890, True Reformers, has 31 members.

Pride of Little Washington Fountain No. 1822, T. R., has 29 members.

Lily of the West Fountain No. 1346, T. R., has 45 members.

Rose of Pennsylvania Fountain No. 1823, T. R., has 26 members.

Fairfax Lodge, Free and Accepted Ancient York Masons, National Compact, was first organized in 1868, then lapsed and was reorganized in 1903. It has 25 members.

Luey Thurman Club of the State Federation of Colored Women was organized November 27, 1906, and has 20 members.

Bassett Club was organized in 1903 and has 70 members.

German Beneficial Union was organized October 17, 1904, with a charter membership of 67. Its present membership is about 100.

William P. Templeton Post No. 120, Grand Army of the Republic, now has 120 members. The post was organized March 27, 1879.

Camp Hawkins Home No. 1, Society of the Army of the Philippines, was organized November 27, 1901, with 27 charter members. The present membership is 81.

Company H, Memorial Squad, was formed in December, 1906, with 12 members.

U. S. Grant Home No. 80, Home Guards of America, was organized in 1903 and has 125 members.

Central Board of Relief of Washington was organized in 1901 and has 12 members.

Current Events Club was organized in 1895 with 25 members. It now has a membership of 100.

Citizens' League was organized in February, 1906.

B'nai B'rith Lodge is a Jewish organization of several years' standing.

The Washington Woman's Christian Temperance Union has 125 members. It was organized the same year as the County W. C. T. U. in 1882.

TRADES AND LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

The Central Trades Assembly has delegates among its membership from 13 of the local unions in Washington and represents about 3,000 union workingmen.

Washington No. 5, Amalgamated Association of Iron and Tin Workers, was organized October 4, 1902, and has 50 members.

Jefferson No. 6, A. A. of I. & T. W.

Tyler No. 151, A. A. of I. & T. W.

Local Union No. 159, Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees.

Local Division No. 154, A. A. of S. R. E., was organized in 1904 and has 30 members.

Local Union No. 277, American Federation of Musicians, was organized in 1903 and has 50 members.

Local No. 11, Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, was organized February 1, 1890, and has 26 members.

Local No. 86, Bricklayers' and Stonemasons' International Union, was started in 1901 and now has 20 members.

Local No. 208, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, was organized upwards of ten years ago and has 58 members.

Local Union No. 55, American Flint Glass Workers' Union, was instituted in 1893 and the membership is about 80.

Local No. 82, A. F. G. W. U., was organized in 1901 and has 30 members.

Local Union No. 555, International Association of Machinists, was organized in 1903. It has a membership of 25.

Local No. 456, International Typographical Union, was organized in 1900 and has 32 names on the membership roll.

Local Union No. 12, Stone Masons Union.

Local Union No. 22, United Brewery Workers of America.

Local Union No. 315, U. B. W. of A., was organized about the year 1900 and has 60 members.

Local Union No. 541, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, was organized about the year 1895 and has 150 members.

Local No. 210, International Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, was instituted in 1903 and has but a few members.

Local Union No. 74, Operative Plasterers International Association, was organized in 1900. The union has but 10 members.

Washington Branch No. 719, United National Association of Postoffice Clerks, was organized May 15, 1905, and has 8 members.

Branch No. 586, National Letter Carriers Association, was organized in 1897 and has but 6 members.

Local No. 166, Horseshoers National Protective Association, was organized in 1899 and has 25 members.

Washington Local No. 285, Journeymen Barbers International Union of America, was organized in 1900 and has 45 members.

Local Union No. 509, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was organized during 1906 and has 25 members.

Local Union No. 322, Journeymen Tailors of America, has 20 members. It was organized in 1902.

Washington Poultry and Pet Stock Association.

Washington Kennel Club was organized in 1905. It has 30 members.

Washington Branch, Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America, was organized about 1900. The membership is only 15.

Retail Merchants' Association of Washington was organized about the year 1900 and has upward of 60 members.

The Master Plumbers' Association of Washington was organized in 1901 and has eight members at present.

Washington Board of Trade was formed in March, 1905, with 225 members. Thomas H. McNary, president, and F. Osman Mitchell, secretary. There had been several similar organizations prior to this with spasmodic life and doing good work at intervals.

Local Union No. 60, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, was organized about the year 1897 and has 20 members.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

West Alexander, West Brownsville and West Middle town.

WEST ALEXANDER.

The borough of West Alexander lies within the boundary lines of Donegal Township almost on the western edge of the county. The town is situated on the B. & O. Railroad, the Elm Grove trolley line and the old National Pike. It is distant by rail six miles west from Claysville, 17 miles west from Washington and 15 miles east from Wheeling, W. Va.

The land on which the town of West Alexander now stands was originally part of a tract taken up by Robert Humphreys and laid out in lots by him in 1796. He named the town after his wife, whose maiden name was Martha Alexander. A number of lots were sold, but the village did not grow rapidly. By the year 1817 the most of the land in the original plot and some of the land adjoining had passed into the possession of Charles DeHass. The National Pike was being built through the village at this time and Charles DeHass laid out an addition on the east in 1817, calling the place West Alexandria. The town grew rapidly from this time during the palmy days of the old National Pike. It experienced a destructive fire May 4, 1831, but was quickly rebuilt. The first train between Washington and Wheeling ran through West Alexander in the spring of 1857. On August 18, 1873, a petition of more than 80 freeholders, asking for the incorporation of West Alexander, was granted by Court. The Elm Grove trolley line runs to near the borough limits and was built about five years ago. Efforts have been made to extend it to Washington.

In 1797, one year after the plotting of the town, Duncan Morrison started the "American Eagle" tavern. The first merchant was John Craig, who started a store in 1801. Dr. Potter was the first physician. West Alexander has had a postoffice ever since 1809, when the first postmaster, James Stephenson, was appointed.

The tavern keepers at West Alexander after Duncan Morrison were Charles Mayes, Zebulou Warner, John Gooding and many others. Joseph Lawson was probably the best known of these old tavern keepers. His tavern was a large and commodious frame building at the western end of the town. The LaFayette Hotel at

West Alexander has been conducted for many years, it being a favorite stopping place in the old coaching days.

Among the early physicians following Dr. Potter at West Alexander were Drs. Mott, E. Warring, J. F. Byers, Samuel McKeehan and Joseph Davidson. The present physicians are Drs. Joseph E. Timmons, James R. McNinch and J. E. Buchanan.

West Alexander has a real estate valuation of \$187,125, and a valuation in personal property amounting to \$19,720, making a total of \$206,845. The borough has 182 taxables. The borough tax for 1908 was 6 mills and \$1,127.55 was collected and \$299.51 expended.

The population in 1890 was 444 and in 1900 was 462. West Alexander Borough with parts adjacent has between 850 and 900 inhabitants.

In 1904 the borough had 120 voters and in 1908 they numbered 123. The postoffice receipts for 1908 were \$2,122.08.

The borough officers are as follows:

Burgess—William Carr.

President of Council—William Kimmins.

Treasurer—J. S. Waltz.

Justices of the Peace—James S. Waltz and William A. Barry.

Postmaster—H. P. Howell.

The town has 14 stores, four blacksmith shops, two funeral directors and three hotels.

Telephone service is given by three companies—the Bell, the National and the Home Mutual. The gas is supplied by the West Virginia Natural Gas Company.

West Alexander Saturday Evening Call—The Call, the only newspaper ever published in West Alexander, was established by W. A. Barry in 1895. At first it was printed monthly, afterwards semi-monthly and about 1902 was made a weekly.

The National Bank of West Alexander is located in one of the rich sections of Washington County and draws its business from an agricultural community, part of which is in West Virginia.

It was organized August 19, 1901. Its first five years' growth is shown as follows:

	Surplus and Profits.	Deposits.
Dec. 31, 1901.....	\$ 101.00	\$ 43,460.00
Dec. 31, 1906.....	22,235.02	146,240.38

The Peoples' National Bank of West Alexander was organized with a capital of \$50,000 in 1907. This bank has rapidly grown since its organization. At present it has resources of \$170,075.65 and in 1908 paid out a dividend of 6 per cent. Its stock has a book value of \$209.00.

A schoolmaster by the name of Robinson started a school at West Alexander about the year 1798. One of the other early schoolmasters was Samuel R. Mayes. The borough in 1908 had three schools and three teachers, all females. The enrollment of pupils was 107 and the average number of months taught was seven. The average salary per month paid to teachers was \$53.33, the cost of each pupil per month being \$2.00. The school tax levied in 1908 was 5 mills on the dollar. The estimated value of school property is \$4,000.00.

The West Alexander Academy was established in 1828 with the object of affording instruction in the higher educative branches. Rev. John McClusky was the first principal. His school had much local renown. He was succeeded by Rev. William H. Lester and Miss May Pollock. The school passed out of existence about the year 1880.

West Alexander Agricultural Association—The West Alexander Farmers' Fair Association was organized in 1898 and a fair grounds leased from I. C. Mounts, it being partly in West Virginia, one and a half miles northwest of West Alexander. The original officers of the association were W. S. Armstrong, president; John Whitham, vice president, and John M. Gihson, secretary. Fairs were held annually from 1898 until 1906, when the association was reorganized and became known as the West Alexander Agricultural Association. Twenty acres of land were purchased from Anthony Strauss for \$6,000, a short distance northeast of West Alexander, and the fair grounds laid out. The present officers are H. M. Yates, president; C. E. Crothers, vice president; J. M. Gibson, secretary, and M. L. Davis, treasurer. More than 3,000 people attend this fair annually. The total expenditure for 1908 was \$5,000 and the receipts were about \$500 in excess of the expenditures.

Presbyterian Church of West Alexander—The Presbyterian Church of West Alexander was originally called the "Three Ridges." The name came from the fact that three ridges converge and meet near the place of worship. No record remains of the organization of the congregation. It is believed that Rev. John McMillan preached the first sermon and organized the

church here. The first mention of this church is found in the records of the Redstone Presbytery, where in the year 1785 a supplication was made for supplies by the "Three Ridges." A list of the pastors of this congregation is hereto annexed: Rev. John Brice, 1788-1807; Rev. Joseph Stephenson, 1809-25; Rev. John McCluskey, 1828-54; Rev. William H. Lester, 1854-1900; Rev. Grant E. Fisher, 1900 to present time.

Rev. W. H. Lester, D. D., lives among his former parishioners, a man whose life is a blessing and a benediction.

A traveler passing this point in 1788 found a little box, something like a sentry box, standing on four posts near the side of the road, but several miles from any house he could see. He was told on inquiry that it was a pulpit. The box or pulpit was near the old oak tree standing in the graveyard. The first church was a log house. The land was obtained from Robert Humphrey in 1787 or '88 for "one-third of a seat or setting." A later deed is on record.

The present house of worship, a brick structure, was erected in 1840.

Between 1793 and 1795 there was a division which resulted in the "Associate Reformed Church of Three Ridges" (now the United Presbyterian Church of West Alexander.) The cause of this division was a matter of Psalmody. At the time of the Civil War an organization called the "Free Presbyterian Church of West Alexander" separated from the congregation, but again joined it after the war. The church has a large membership, there being 363 communicants.

United Presbyterian Church of West Alexander—The Associate Reformed Church of Three Ridges was organized about the year 1793. The congregation of this church originally belonged to the Presbyterian Church of Three Ridges. The cause of the formation of the Associate Reformed Church as stated before was a matter of Psalmody. Rev. Alexander McCoy, the first pastor, commenced to minister to the congregation in 1795. Rev. Mr. McCoy becoming dissatisfied with certain actions of the Associate Reformed Synod, together with two ruling elders, formed the "Reformed Dissenting Presbytery," and the congregation of Three Ridges joined this in 1801 and remained in it until 1843. Rev. John Pattison succeeded Rev. Mr. McCoy in 1815 and served until about 1821. He was in turn followed by Revs. William Neil, 1831, and Joseph Shaw, 1840-52. During Rev. Mr. Shaw's pastorate in 1843 the congregation joined the Associate Church. Rev. J. C. Murch next became pastor and served from 1853-58.

In 1838 the Associate Reformed Congregation of Three Ridges, which had lost its identity as such in 1801, was reorganized. Rev. Joseph S. Buchanan served this congregation from 1840 to 1854 and Rev. D. G.

Bradford from 1856 to 1857. In 1858 the Associate Congregation united with the Associate Reformed Congregation. Since Rev. Mr. Bradford the congregation has had the following pastors: Rev. Josias Stevenson, 1859-70; Rev. Marcus Ormond, 1872-76; Rev. W. M. Coleman, 1877—present time. The membership is 189. The present building, a brick structure, was built in 1872.

Methodist Episcopal Church of West Alexander—The M. E. Congregation was organized at West Alexander at some time before 1825. The first house of worship constructed of logs was superseded by a frame edifice in 1835. The present church was dedicated in 1901. The present membership is about 70 and Rev. T. M. Dunkle is pastor. The congregation is on the same charge as the Claysville congregation.

West Alexander Cemetery—The old cemetery at West Alexander dates back more than a century. The cemetery used at present was laid out in 1871 by a company formed for that purpose. The grounds include ten acres and were purchased from W. A. Hagerty. The present officers of the company are W. A. Barry, president; R. D. McCleary, secretary and treasurer, and H. M. Yates, superintendent.

West Alexander Lodge No. 966, I. O. O. F., was instituted in 1879 with 20 charter members. The present membership is 58.

William McKinley Camp No. 113, I. O. O. F. Encampment, was instituted about ten years ago. It has 19 members.

The James Noble Post, G. A. R., No. 348, is located at West Alexander.

WEST BROWNSVILLE.

The old town of West Brownsville is situated on the Monongahela River opposite Brownsville and Bridgeport. This was formerly a favorite stopping place for the stages that passed along the National Pike which winds its way up the side of Krepps Knob which overhangs the town. The principal industry of the inhabitants was formerly boat building, but at present most of them are engaged in mining and manufacturing.

The land which is now the site of West Brownsville was granted to William Peters, a friendly Indian, April 5, 1769. It bore the name of "Indian Hill" from the hill which formed a part of the tract, and is now known as Krepps Knob.

In 1784 Neal Gillespie, a native of Ireland, bought from the widow and son of "Indian Peter" the "Indian Hill" tract of land. There are two or three reports as to the price of the exchange. It is said that "consideration was £50 sterling, one horse and a rifle."

From the record books of Washington County we find that the payment was a fair one—indeed a large

one—being no less than about \$11.00 of our present money per acre. Part of the payment consisted of iron and one negro. A portion of this property finally came into the hands of Ephraim Lyon Blaine, by marriage with Mary Gillespie. In 1831 he laid out the town which had heretofore been only a hamlet of half a dozen houses. In 1848 James L. Bowman laid out an addition to West Brownsville of 61 lots. In 1849 the village was incorporated. Joseph Taylor was the first burgess, and John S. Priugle, Leonard Lenhart, Elisha Griffith, Elijah A. Byland and Joseph D. Woodfill, members of the first council. The first meeting of the council took place October 23, 1849.

In August of 1908 West Brownsville Junction below West Brownsville was added to the borough. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has extensive yards at the junction and the place has a considerable population. A part of Blainesburg is included in the borough. (See East Pike Run Township.)

The value of real estate for the borough of West Brownsville is \$474,950, value of personal property \$43,905, and total value \$518,855. There are 417 taxables and the borough tax for 1908 was 7½ mills.

The population of West Brownsville has been gradually increasing. The population in 1850 was 477; in 1870, 540; in 1890, 735; in 1900, 742, and in 1908, 924.

The number of voters in 1850 was 131. In 1904 it was 180 and in 1908, 231.

Water is supplied to West Brownsville by the Brownsville Water Company, who have a reservoir across the river. The West Penn Electric Company supplies the electricity and the Greensboro Gas Company the gas. Adams Express Company has an office in the town. The telephone service is given by the Bell and C. D. & P. Telephone Companies.

Monongahela Bridge—There was no bridge across the Monongahela at this point until 1833, all traffic and travel across the stream being accommodated by ferries up to that time. In 1810 an act was passed by the Legislature incorporating a company to build a bridge at Brownsville, and requiring it to be completed in seven years, but it does not appear that any work was actually done on it, or the stock subscribed.

March 16, 1830, the Monongahela Bridge Company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$44,000. This amount was soon raised by subscription, and contract let for the building at \$32,000, with \$5,900 additional for the approaches, to Le Baron and De Mond. They commenced work in the fall of 1831, but it was not completed until two years later, the first tolls being received October 14, 1833.

The bridge is a covered wooden structure, 630 feet in length, in three spans. For half a century it has stood firm against the ice and numerous floods in the Monon-

gahela, the greatest of which was April 6, 1852. The bridge was always a profitable investment to the stockholders, particularly so in the palmy days of the National Pike, and during the first days after the railroad was constructed.

After the boat-building industry West Brownsville's next step to prominence was when the P., V. & C. R. R., now a branch of the Pennsylvania, reached it in 1881. This was the first road to enter this region, and gave railway service to Pittsburg 54 miles away. The quiet town of West Brownsville immediately became a busy point and much revenue was added to the Monongahela Bridge Company, as all the passenger and freight to and from Brownsville and Bridgeport by rail were compelled to come across the wooden bridge. This state of affairs existed for about 22 years until the P. & L. E. and the Pennsylvania Railroads jointly built the Monongahela Railroad from Redstone Junction through Brownsville, and the railroad bridge was constructed across the river at West Brownsville Junction below West Brownsville. Within the last few years the Pennsylvania, Monongahela and Southern Railroad was built from West Brownsville to Rice's Landing in Greene County.

The building of this railroad involved an interesting legal battle. The Pennsylvania Railroad made a survey of this road about 1871 and purchased part of the right of way, but afterward joined the Lake Erie in building the aforementioned road on the east side of the river, intending to abandon the west side. The Pennsylvania, Monongahela and Southern Railroad Company organized in 1902; fought for the narrow margin along the west shore and was allowed by court to build the road which now is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as agent.

West Brownsville expects to be connected soon by a trolley line with Centerville.

The first ferry over the Monongahela at this point was established in 1775 by Michael Cresap. It shortly afterwards passed into the hands of other parties, in 1784 becoming the property of Neal Gillespie. The landing-place on the Brownsville side was near the present steamboat wharf. When the National road was built, the ferry was removed to where the bridge is.

The ferry was conducted for many years by the Krepps family and was discontinued about 1845.

The postoffice was established in West Brownsville in 1850, with Frank Dawson as postmaster.

Industries—Boat building was formerly the leading industry of West Brownsville. In 1848 John S. Pringle, who had formerly followed boat building in Bridgeport, bought of E. L. Blaine, Esq., a large part of his property, including his residence and sawmill. In 1864 W. W. Aull was admitted to partnership. In the following

year the "Pringle Boat-Building Company" was organized, the members of which were John Wilkinson, James Storer, John S. Gray, James H. Gray, William Patterson, John Starr, A. K. McKee, A. J. Smalley, A. S. Starr, James Blair, U. G. M. Perrin, Joseph Weaver, James Patterson, A. C. Axton, E. F. Wise, Daniel French, John Wiegel, Henry Minks, Robert Huston, George McClain, William Gray, Finley Patterson, John S. Pringle and J. D. S. Pringle. The two latter being the principal parties to the organization. Three years later John S. Pringle again became sole owner by buying out the company. On January 1, 1879, the veteran boat-builder retired from the business and was succeeded by his son, J. D. S. Pringle, and son-in-law, Andrew C. Axton. J. D. S. Pringle was sole proprietor after Mr. Axton left the firm. Thomas Aubrey and L. C. Wagner purchased the boat yard and later discontinued it. It is estimated that about 500 steamboats were built by the Pringles.

John Cock and Leonard Lenhart established a boat-yard in West Brownsville in 1848, which they operated successfully for twelve years. In 1861 T. F. Cock and D. D. Williams took charge of it and operated it successfully for four years. In 1865 J. M. Hutchinson and T. C. S. Williams bought the yard and operated it for four or five years. H. B. Cock & Co. succeeded them. In 1875 business was abandoned at this yard.

Terra Cotta Works—In 1876 Q. M. Johnson obtained a patent for an improvement in terra cotta burial caskets. A company was formed at Brownsville for their manufacture, lots were purchased in West Brownsville in 1880, from James L. Bowman, and buildings were erected thereon. Numbers of caskets were made from time to time, but for some reason things did not work smoothly, and the buildings have been standing idle for more than a year.

Aubrey Plaining Mills—One of the leading industries of West Brownsville is the Aubrey & Son's plaining mills. The industry was established about the year 1855 and the firm was originally comprised of Thomas Aubrey, Oliver C. Cromlow and E. N. Coon. The mills afterward passed into the possession of Ada Jacobs and James Reynolds. In 1873 Mr. Aubrey purchased the mill in which he formerly owned a part. The business is now conducted by the firm of Robert L. Aubrey, he having purchased it from the Thomas Aubrey heirs.

Thompson Distilling Company—Samuel Thompson started a distillery at West Brownsville before the Civil War. Modern brick buildings have been erected and the plant has a capacity of 50 barrels a day.

Within the last few years land was purchased by J. H. Leighton and the Man Cleve Window Glass Factory has been built at West Brownsville Junction.

Another important industry of West Brownsville is Gregg's Machine Shop and Foundry.

In 1881 Porter & Elwood had a sawmill in West Brownsville and did much sawing for Aubrey & Son. The business was continued for many years.

West Brownsville is surrounded by a number of coal mines and the Beaumont mine of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company is within the borough limits. A large number of the inhabitants are miners.

As early as 1820, Samuel Adams kept a tavern in a frame building. Later the frame was torn down and a brick building (that was recently occupied as a depot by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company) was built on the site. The last to occupy the old frame building was John Huston and the first in the new brick tavern was Joshua Armstrong.

West of the above-named hotel or tavern and near the foot of the hill on the National Pike, stood an old stone house in which Vincent Owen kept a tavern at and subsequent to the time the pike was opened. The inn was afterward conducted by Samuel Acklin, John Krepps and Morris Purcell. The present hotels are the Star, Atwood, Good and Aubrey. The first two conduct bars.

In common with other towns of this section, West Brownsville originally taught her schools in such buildings as could be rented for the purpose. Subsequently two small buildings were erected for school purposes. For many years scholars from this side of the river attended school in Brownsville and Bridgeport. In 1850 there were two schools and 138 scholars and in 1870 three schools and 187 scholars and cost of each pupil per month \$.65.

The present commodious school building, containing six rooms and hall, was erected in West Brownsville at a cost of \$6,000 in the year 1870.

In 1908 there were four schools, (male teachers 1, female teachers 3); enrollment of pupils, 177; average number of months taught, 8; average salary of male teachers per month, \$70.00, female teachers \$47.50; cost of each pupil per month, \$1.47; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 6; estimated value of school property, \$8,000.

The St. John's Episcopal Church began with Sunday school work in 1850. In 1860 the parish of St. John's was organized. In 1860 a lot was donated by Mr. John Cook and the work of church erection was begun. Owing to the unsettled condition of national affairs at that time, nothing was completed beyond the basement. In 1870 work was resumed and the building finished. The building cost \$7,000 and will seat 250 persons. It was owing largely to the generosity and personal interest of Miss Isabella Sweitzer and a few others that the church was erected.

Rev. David C. Page ministered to the people of St. John's for some time prior to 1873. Since that time Revs. Horace E. Hayden, John P. Norman and William E. Rambo have ministered. The church has 20 members.

Evangelical Church of West Brownsville.—The Evangelical Congregation was organized in 1905 and a frame church built. The first pastor of this church was Rev. C. W. Fowkes, who was followed by Rev. A. B. Devoe, the present incumbent of the charge. The congregation is composed of about 20 members.

Hon. James G. Blaine, who served the nation in many high offices and who at one time was a candidate for the presidency of the United States, was borne in West Brownsville. He was a descendant of James Blaine, who came to Brownsville in 1804. The old two-story brick house of the Blaines at West Brownsville stood until about 15 years ago when it was torn down. Nothing now remains on the premises except the old well. The Beaumont Coal Mine tippie now stands on the property.

WEST MIDDLETOWN.

The town of West Middletown was laid out in Hopewell Township at an early date and was erected into a borough on March 27, 1823. It is located 12 miles from Washington in the northwest part of Hopewell Township. The churches were formerly a United Presbyterian church, a Wesleyan Protestant Methodist church, a Methodist Episcopal Church and a Disciples church. The M. E. Church was erected in 1841 and the same was purchased by the Disciple Church in 1861, since which time the M. E. organization has not existed at this place. The other Methodist Church is used by a colored denomination. The early history of the Christian or Disciple Church dates back to the Brush Run Church, which was established by Alexander and Thomas Campbell.

The Brush Run Church, which was the first house of worship erected by the Disciple denomination, is still standing, though it has not been in use for church purposes for many years. About 1830 some of the members of this church and others of the same faith began to meet at the homes of Matthew McKeever and others in the neighborhood, where services were conducted by Alexander and Thomas Campbell and James McElroy. The first church organization was effected in 1837, after which services were conducted in schoolhouses and the homes of the members. Until 1848, when they erected their first house of worship, a brick structure, at the present time used as a dwelling house. In 1861 the congregation purchased the M. E. Church. The present is the third house of worship; the first was a frame, the second was a brick, and the present—the third house—is a frame structure. The church was founded by Campbell McKeever at West Middletown. Many of the pastors have been supplied by Bethany College. The present pastor is Elder W. H.

Rowlands. The present membership is 80. Sabbath school 50. Rev. W. H. Rowlands, superintendent. Elders—Jacob Hair, Ebbon Jolly, and James Williams; deacons—Walter Jones, William Legget, and Daniel Hare.

A Christian Endeavor Society and a teachers' training course in connection.

The United Presbyterian Church at this place was organized about 1810. Dr. John Riddle preached the first sermon about 1802. From 1812-14 the congregation was without a pastor except by supplies. The Rev. Samuel Finley was pastor for eight years, when the pulpit was vacant until 1828. During the fall of 1828, Rev. William Wallace became pastor, his labors being divided with Wheeling and Short Creek, as a result of which West Middletown received only half of his labors. He demitted his charge in April, 1833, and removed to Wheeling. Rev. Samuel Taggart was pastor from April 14, 1835, to Oct. 12, 1855. After an absence of less than one year he returned Sept. 25, 1856, and was released Sept. 9, 1884. He died Oct. 21, 1885.

The pastorate of Rev. Taggart covered a period of almost 50 years.

Rev. R. E. Lackey became pastor Oct. 11, 1888, and remained until June 8, 1896.

Rev. J. H. Moore served as pastor from Sept. 14, 1897, until his death, which occurred on April 14, 1904.

The present pastor, Rev. J. Walter Watson, was installed as pastor Dec. 20, 1904. Rev. Watson is a native of Belmont County, Ohio, and was educated at Franklin College, Ohio, Princeton University, and the Allegheny Theological Seminary. The church has a membership of 185. Sabbath school enrollment 135, J. B. Manson, superintendent.

Board of Elders—D. E. McNary, D. A. Scott, W. C. Brownlee, William Craig and J. B. Manson. A Ladies' Missionary Society, Young Ladies' Missionary Society, and Young People's Christian Union are connected with the church. Until 1858 the congregation was a part of the Associate Reformed Church.

The first house of worship was built in 1818. The present church edifice—the third erected by this organization—is a splendid brick structure. It was built in 1859, and remodeled in 1908 at a cost of about \$4,000. There is a fine audience-room and class-room. The windows are opalescent and the church is heated by warm air. There is an old cemetery with many fine monuments in the rear of the church. The new cemetery is laid out on the public road opposite the church and the old cemetery.

Borough Officials:

Burgess—J. D. France.

Council—John N. Brownlee, M. M. Hemphill, W. C. Duval, D. R. Miller, D. A. White, F. S. Brownlee, D. A. Scott.

Assessor—J. D. France.

Collector—Huston Miller.

Justice of the Peace—D. A. Scott.

Treasurer—Miss Annie McClure.

There are five stores in West Middletown kept respectively by J. F. Titus, William Richmond, A. C. Farrer, J. J. George (recently deceased), J. L. Bell; and two blacksmith shops, the proprietors of which are Daniel Hare and Ira Lawton. Drs. A. M. Rea, J. N. Bemis and D. H. Bemis attend to the medical needs of the community. F. S. Brownlee is undertaker.

The town has the services of the Chartiers and the Bell Telephone Companies. Mrs. Florence Bushfield is postmistress. J. D. France has been proprietor of the France Hotel for 35 years. Robert Garrett, the first president of the B. & O. Railroad, was born in this hotel, a part of which his father used for a store-room.

West Middletown has a modern school building with two rooms and two teachers. Many of the houses are built in blocks and front on the sidewalks, both dwelling and business houses. The nearest railroad station is at Avella, three miles away.

The first threshing-machines for grain were manufactured in West Middletown. The business prospered until about 1858, the year in which the crops were killed by frost.

This borough has two schools, teachers, 2 (females); average number of months taught, 8; average salary of teachers per month, \$52.50; cost of each pupil per month, \$2.21; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 7½; estimated value of school property, \$5,000.

School directors: F. S. Brownlee, president, J. N. Brownlee, secretary; J. L. Bell, treasurer; Dr. J. N. Bemis, J. M. Clark, Daniel Hair, John G. Cunningham.

West Middletown was one of the most noted stations on the Underground Railroad, whereby fugitive slaves were aided by an unorganized set of people in reaching the Canadian border and liberty.

The borough of West Middletown has a real estate valuation of \$81,350, and the value of its personal property is \$92,840; number of taxables, 106.

In 1850 the population was 326; in 1860 it was about 800; in 1890, 235, and in 1900, 241.

The number of voters in the borough in 1904 was 89, and in 1908 was 66.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

MONONGAHELA CITY.

Abraham Decker originally laid claim to the land on which the upper part of Monongahela City is located. The title was based on a warrant, August 26, 1769, for seventy acres called Southwark. Paul Frohman claimed all the remaining river front down almost to Dry Run under warrant to survey dated April 17, 1769, tract called Gloucester.

Having passed the researches and dispute between the states of Virginia and Pennsylvania, the Board of Property finally declared the titles to be valid.

In the year 1770 the Parkisons* arrived from the East in search of a home in the wilds of the Monongahela Valley, and selected the Decker plateau as a most desirable site, and in the course of time secured the title to Joseph above named. Of the Parkisons, there were five brothers, viz.: Joseph, Thomas, James, Benjamin and William. It is in Joseph we have the most interest. Our information is, that Joseph Parkison married Miss Margaret Weaver, a regular descendant in the Pennsylvania Dutch line. They had as children James, David, William and Mary.

The Deckers had reared their primitive cabin a short distance above the spring, on what is now the Van Voorhis Homestead, on Pigeon Creek, and consequently Joseph Parkison, on his arrival, was compelled either to dwell in a tent or enjoy the hospitality of the Deckers. The Devore Ferry, authorized in 1775 to run from James Devore's house to the mouth of Pigeon Creek, was in operation on the arrival of Parkison. It was known as Devore's Ferry until 1782, when the landing of Devore on the north side, and that of Parkison on the south, near the mouth of Pigeon Creek, was established by law as Parkison's Ferry. Prior to this date Devore seems to have had a kind of private ferry, worked to suit his own mill. Devore had at an early date a store near his landing, which was a branch of the great store of David Furnier, located just below Bellevernon of the present day.

It was about this time in the history of the settlement that the pioneers realized the necessity of a postoffice.

* Or, as the name was sometimes spelled, Parkinson, Perkerson or Parkins, and in the *Yohogania Record*, Perkerson. See geographical sketch at end of this chapter.

Brownsville, Bassett Town, now Washington, and Pittsburg, were the nearest postoffices. The office was granted and named Parkison's Ferry. A public road had in 1781 been laid out from the town now called Washington, to the mouth of what is now First street, though in the town originally known as Ford street, named so on account of that point of the river being in low water, forded by the traveler. The established ferry and the newly laid out road soon attracted the attention of the public, and resulted in giving the point an importance which in a very short time induced Joseph Parkison to erect on the new road his inn, which the older citizens recollect stood back from what is now Main street, but fronting the public road which runs diagonally from the mouth of Ford street across the bottom land and up the hill westward.

It was located on the second lot up from Stewart's alley. The old part of the building was log, but the new addition, with its well-remembered porch extending to Main street, was frame. The log part of this house was, beyond all question, the first erected on the site of the town, but not the first on the Decker tract, as we have already stated.

During the armed uprising against the collection of excise tax in 1791-94 Parkison's Ferry became celebrated as one of the chief points of rendezvous for the "Whiskey Boys." Here on the 14th day of August, 1794, a mass meeting was held, at which the four western counties of Pennsylvania were represented by 200 delegates, also others from Bedford and Ohio counties. This meeting was held on the hill in the rear of the present Episcopal Church, and for years afterward the locality was known to the old inhabitants as "Council Hill."

Devore's (Debores) Ferry and Parkison's Ferry were used for this location although Devore's residence was on the other side of the river. Williamsport became also a common name for the village until it was incorporated by that name in 1833. These names passed away with the men who bore them when, by local law of the state, the town was again legally rebaptized, Monongahela City. The postoffice department calls this place "Monongahela."

Monongahela is a solid community. It has no speciality. Its mercantile affairs are as widely scattered as the

avenues of business, and its diversified industries have built up a substantial structure that no panic has seriously shaken. It has the only paper mill in Western Pennsylvania, the only pit lamp factories in the valley, the only operating window glass plant in the county, and it is the only town of its size in the United States boasting two macaroni factories. Its haulage machinery is sold wherever coal is mined and its coal boats and barges are seen from Morgantown to New Orleans.

Its transportation facilities are unrivaled. For freight and passengers it has the Monongahela River, the Monongahela division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Monongahela and Washington Railroad; and a free bridge, an advantage enjoyed by no other town in the valley, leading to the McKeesport and Bellevue division of the Lake Erie system. For passengers alone, it has half-hour trolley service to Pittsburg, and to up-river towns, and is within twenty minutes of the Baltimore and Ohio's western lines.

The increased trade and travel on this route to and from the East, of which Joseph Parkison was more cognizant than any other person, owing to his position as innkeeper, led him to lay out the new town of Williamsport, named as such in honor of his son William. After having the ground surveyed and a plot thereof made, he offered the lots at public sale, as will be seen by an advertisement in an October, 1792, issue of the Pittsburg Gazette.

The sale was not very successful, owing not so much to its being a new enterprise, as to the fact that difficulties still existed growing out of the issuing of Pennsylvania patents and Virginia certificates. In 1796, however, the Board of Property decided that Joseph Parkison was the legal owner of the tract of land on which the town was laid out. In pursuance of such decision, the patent issued May 11, 1796, to Joseph Parkison on the Abraham Decker claim filed almost thirty years before. Encouraged by this decision and confident of success, Parkison determined once more to offer for sale additional lots in the town. The notice of this sale for August 26, 1796, was published in the "Telegraphe," a newspaper printed in Washington, Pa., by Messrs. William Hunter & Co. At this sale twenty-four lots were sold at prices ranging from \$22 to \$239, the total being \$1,385. On the laying out of the town, the old road was superseded by Main street, or Market street, as it was originally named. Traces of the old road as it passed up the hill can still be seen.

The original plot of the town extended from Ford, now First street, to almost Race, now Third street. The original Parkison & Froman line cut one lot above Race at the river and two lots at the upper end on the hill. The tract of land adjoining the new town at Race, now Third street, was patented to Paul Froman

and sold by him to Adam Wickerham, March 13, 1792. On this same tract, or part thereof Adam Wickerham laid out Georgetown, in 1807. The Georgetown plot was made a part of Williamsport by the act of Adam Wickerham the 23d day of February, 1816.

The towns had been in separate plots under different names for nearly ten years, and we can readily imagine the rivalry and conflicting interests that would spring up between the two villages. Prior to this date the lot-holders had insisted on and finally required of Wickerham that he should record it as Williamsport. This paper was signed by such lot-holders as John Cooper, Patrick Burke, John R. Shugart, Joseph Butler, W. P. Biles, John Shouse, Michael Miller, Peter Shouse, James Manown, Joseph Hamilton, Thomas Gordon, and others of no less influence. East Williamsport was laid out in 1811, by James Mitchell, an early river trader and active, progressive business man, who was well known as Esq. Mitchell. The addition has always been more generally known as Catsburg, named in honor of Kitty Caldwell and her kittens. That part of the town known as the Island, though owned by Parkison, was not included within the original town plot. The island made by Pigeon Creek on two sides and the Monongahela River on the other, did not foreshadow flattering prospects for an extension of the town, yet in time it became a busy hive of industry.

Parkison owned the island without improving it very much until January 5, 1829, at which time it was sold to James Manown by Sheriff Henderson. By this sale the right of the Washington County side of the ferry passed to the same purchaser. The ravine which reached the river at the mouth of Ford, now First street, has almost disappeared. Either by inheritance or otherwise, the Allegheny side of the ferry passed into the Manown family. The Manowns operated the ferry until 1838, when the building of the bridge rendered it useless. On many of the lots in the Georgetown addition, ground rent was fixed, but in the original Parkison plot only a small portion of the lots were finally subject to such incumbrance. Among later additions West Monongahela was laid out by H. Higenbotham in 1893.

In the original design of the town a public square was reserved for a market house, and Parkison intended also a lot for a meeting and a schoolhouse. The square was reserved at the crossing of Market, changed to Main street, and Washington, now Second street. Besides the street crossings, a certain number of feet at each corner was included within the square.

The primitive market house stood in part on this square, on Main, just below Second street.

It was there in 1834, and it is very likely that it was erected soon after the incorporation of the town of Williamsport into a borough by the act of April 8, 1833. In

course of time this building was removed to Second street above Main. The building was erected on brick pillars, and in not many years after its removal the boys had so far destroyed the columns as necessitated its removal. The building and objects were both failures. The butcher shops and wagons have long since taken the place of market houses.

The reserve for a meeting house never developed, only in consideration of a certain sum of money Joseph Parkison and Adam Wickerham, in July, 1814, did convey to certain trustees for building a meeting house, the tract of land known in part as lot No. 72, on which was afterwards erected a brick church building by contributions from all denominations, and on which was located the primitive graveyard, in which were buried a large number of the older citizens of the town and surrounding country. The lot for a schoolhouse was forgotten, and the scholars of the impromptu schools had to find shelter for training in whatever shanty could be found unfitted for any other purpose.

The first borough officers of Williamsport were: Henry Wilson, burgess; Abram Fultou, clerk; Joseph Alexander, treasurer; Benjamin Foster, street commissioner; councilmen, John S. Markell, John Stone, Joseph Kiddo, Alexander Wilson, William J. Alexander and R. M. Clark.

The act creating the borough of Williamsport appointed the third Friday in May for the first election, and thereafter the third Friday in March each year, at the tavern of Joseph Caldwell. The elections ordered by the act of incorporation related merely to borough officers, not changing the township officers, as the new borough remained in Fallowfield and Nottingham until September 30, 1834, and in Carrol until 1842.

In 1833 the name of the postoffice was changed to Williamsport, and April 1, 1837, it took the name of Monongahela City.

Although the town had been incorporated for nine years, yet it never had severed its connection with Carrol Township as a general voting district. Before the formation of Carrol Township, September 30, 1834, a part of the citizens of the town of Williamsport voted with Fallowfield, at the tavern house of Abram Frye, on the Pittsburg and Brownsville State road, and the remaining citizens voted with Nottingham Township. From September, 1834, to May 26, 1842, the voting place of Carrol and the borough was at the tavern of Joseph Hamilton, known as the City Hotel. After the separation, the voting place of the town remained at the same place, but the citizens of Carrol voted for a time in a little brick office of Thomas Collins, Esq., near the corner of Main and Cemetery streets, in Catsburg.

In after years the polling place was removed to the Rose Thompson house, up the Turnpike, a short distance

outside the borough. In the borough, in the course of time, the place of holding elections was moved to the Teeters Hotel, corner Second and Railroad streets. The ground on which the hotel stood is now owned by the railroad company. On the incorporation of the borough into a city, by act of Assembly of March 24, 1873, three wards were formed, each of which constituted a voting district.

In 1893 the name of the postoffice was changed for the last time and it is now known as Monongahela, instead of Monongahela City, Williamsport or Parkison's Ferry. The following are the names of some of the postmasters:

Joseph Parkison, Adam Hailman, Mr. White, George Wythe, Jesse Martin, W. S. Mellinger, J. W. Smith, W. J. Markell, R. M. Clark, Chill Hazzard, James H. Moore, W. C. Robison, John Holland, J. F. Nicholson, Mrs. Sue Nicholson, Dewitt Parkinson.

Two rural delivery routes emanate from the Monongahela postoffice. The postoffice has just been moved into the new First National Bank building. The postoffice receipts for 1908 were \$14,875.73, making it second in rank in the county.

The population of Monongahela City increased gradually at first, but very rapidly within the last eight years as seen by the following statistics: 1810, 500; 1830, 600; 1840, 752; 1850, 977; 1860, 999; 1870, 1,078; 1880, 2,904; 1890, 4,065; 1900, 5,283; 1908, 12,782.

In 1850 there were 146 registered voters in Monongahela City; in 1904, 1,691; and in the year 1908, 1,502. The decrease is alleged to be caused by the new law. The voters register under the personal registration act, Monongahela City being the only town in the county entitled to the benefits of this reform law. It has 1,173 citizens, between the ages of 21 and 45, qualified for military duty.

Monongahela City has a real estate valuation of \$2,475,275; personal property valuation, \$198,265. The city tax for 1908 was 10 mills and \$21,107.28 was collected and \$7,498.46 expended.

The city embraces a large extent of territory in comparison with the original design of Parkison. The early business of the town was transacted on a trading scale, generally only a very small amount of cash being current. The exports and imports were transported by means of the pack-horse. About the time the town received its new impetus after the second sale of lots, the river became utilized as a means of transportation by crude craft, called flat-boats or broad-horns. William Parkison was no doubt the first to build such boats at his yard in the "gut," as it was called, at the mouth of Ford street. These craft, loaded with whiskey, flour, etc., were floated to the lower markets.

The flat for local use succeeded such craft. Their destiny was Pittsburg and up-river trading points. They were returned by being pushed with the old-time pole. The keel boat succeeded the flat, and was used until displaced by the steamboat. The keel boats always landed at the mouth of Pigeon Creek, which was not only a convenient landing, but a safe harbor. Steamboats never made this point a landing place. They first landed at Chess wharf, at the mouth of Ferry, now Fourth street. Town council had it removed to the mouth of Washington, now Second street. Another avenue of trade was opened up by the Washington and Williamsport Turnpike Co. The company was chartered by act of March 18, 1816. It is still called a turnpike in name. It was constructed under very great financial difficulties, and was only completed by the State coming to its aid with a liberal subscription to the stock. For many years this turnpike was on the great route from the East to the West.

The westward wave of immigration was at its height between 1830 and 1840. At this period for the most part, Conrad Crikbaum and Frank Manown were running the ferry at the mouth of Pigeon Creek. On the turnpike was established a line of coaches, called stages, each of which could carry nine passengers and the mail.

The stage office and horses were kept at the tavern of Joseph Hamilton, long known as the City Hotel. The first survey through the town for a railroad was B. H. Latrobe, in 1835. The line was run along Coal street, across Pigeon Creek, in the rear of the Applegate property, in Catsburg.

Opposition in the Legislature and the cry that the passage through Washington County of a railroad would ruin Pittsburg and make the grass grow over the National Pike, prevented the company from getting the right of way. After several unsuccessful efforts, the railroad company finally constructed its road around Washington County, leaving Pittsburg to seek other channels of transit to the East, and thus the town of Williamsport was deprived of railroad facilities for thirty-eight years.

In 1850, May 15, the Hempfield Railroad Company was incorporated with the view of constructing a railroad from Greensburg to Wheeling. It was to cross the river just below Third street. After a large sum of money had been expended, the work was abandoned. In 1873, the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railroad was opened to this city. Dr. W. L. S. Wilson was appointed agent, and held the position until his death, September 6, 1886. The completion of the McKeesport & Bellevor Railroad in October, 1889, on the east shore of the Monongahela River, added another avenue to the growing trade of this city.

In 1800 Joseph Parkison was the innkeeper, and in connection therewith, he had a trading mercantile store, in which certain goods were kept to be sold for cash or produce, such as grain, whisky, furs in shape of skins. Iron and salt, transported from east of the mountains on pack-horses were very common commodities.

At the close of the 18th century (1796), Samuel Black appeared in the town as a merchant and down-river trader. He built the house long known as the Red House, on the river bank just below First street. The very site of the building has long since been washed away by the ravages of the river. He was very successful in business, and, at his death in 1846, was considered one of the most wealthy men in the county.

Daniel DePue was the esquire of his day. He lived in the old log house on the point at the mouth of Pigeon Creek. His first commission was dated March 12, 1792.

William Irwin was also a merchant, and had his store in a log room on the corner of First street. He, in 1802, built the old part of the house, and it was the first brick house in the town. At the beginning of that century James Warne and William Parkison were associated as merchants.

William Parkison, son of Joseph Parkison, and business partner of James Warne, owned, in early days, the farm long known as the Black homestead, on the pike, in what is now called Bellevidere. He built the old mansion still standing on the turnpike. In front of this mansion, on the meadow land, William had a race course, in circular form, through the woodland. This race ground gave rise to the name of Race, now Third street, in the town of Williamsport, laid out by his father.

In October, 1805, Benjamin Butler, with his family, arrived in town on his way West, but he having died the first night after his arrival, the family abandoned migration and settled here. The arrival of the family and the death of the father created no little stir. Business and the social status of the town received a new impulse through the Butler family.

Adam Wickerham, proprietor of Georgetown, was an active business man in the early days. George Trout built, prior to 1805, and kept the tavern on Main street, afterwards so long carried on by Joseph Caldwell. Nathan Chalfant was a boat builder. A. B. Chess was farmer and trader, he built the old frame tavern on the river bank above Ferry street known as Chess' taveru.

But space is not sufficient to tell in detail of Dr. Rose, Aeneas Graham, Frederick Layman, Thomas Officer, Drs. King, Polloek and Brooks, Esq. Mitchell, James Gordon, William Hunter, John Eckles, J. and R. McGrew, John Watkins, Washington Palmer, who built the City Hotel, W. P. Biles, John Shouse, Peter Shouse,

Robert Beebee, Joseph Hamilton, Jesse Martin, Benjamin Furguson, and many others more or less prominent. We will refer only to a few.

Joseph McClure was the first cabinet maker in the town. Thomas Wells was the first saddle and harness maker. Charles Bollman located in the town about 1810. He had a store in the first place in a log building near the bank of the river, a short distance below Ford street. Bollman in after years, erected a brick house on Main, two doors above Second street. On the corner next to the alley he had a storeroom, to which he removed his store. About 1830 his dwelling and storeroom and goods were burned, this being the first fire in the town.

Joseph Wilson, successor to H. Wilson & Son, had a store for nearly half a century on Main street, just below the Parkison Tavern. Jesse Martiu had the post-office and a shoe shop for many years, on the corner of Main and Second streets. He also kept the office on the Dick King corner. He lived for many years in the brick house just below, which has been displaced by the new house built by his grandson, James C. Scott.

The old glass works on Coal street, below Washington, now Second street, were erected by Warne, Parkison & Co. The company consisted of James Warne, William Parkison, Joel and Benjamin Bntler. For convenience in their business, the company issued a currency in the shape of bank notes, known better as shin-plasters, redeemable in goods or current bank notes at their store. These notes were of the denomination of $6\frac{1}{4}$, or fips, $12\frac{1}{2}$, or levies, 25 and 50 cents. The works were sold to Samuel Black and J. and R. McGrew, and after being repaired was leased to William Ihmsen.

Some time prior to 1834, William Ihmsen erected what was called the new factory, on the island. He operated both of these factories until the day of his death. He was considered the most extensive and successful glass man of his day.

In later years Samuel Black erected a glass works at Dry Run. It never was much of a success. William Ihmsen, Henry Ihmsen, John S. Markill, A. L. Williams, Smith and Herron, were the prominent glass manufacturers in former days.

We have not any knowledge who originally carried on the Chess Tavern, other than at one time George Rose, the older, had it rented. George Rose also kept a tavern and cake and beer stand in the old frame house which stood on what is now Brown's corner, Main and Second streets.

The tavern already mentioned, built by George Trout on Main street, a short distance below the Episcopal church, had, in its day, several landlords, such as George Trout, Joseph Caldwell, A. T. Gregg and John Chessrown. The old City Hotel, which has already been mentioned, was built by Washington Palmer, in 1811, just

before he went into the army with Capt. James Warne's company. Joseph Hamilton, Henry Wilson, Caleb Harvey and W. H. Miller were landlords in this tavern.

Abram Teeters had a tavern for many years at the corner of Second and Railroad streets. After his death it was kept by his son, Dan Teeters. The house was used for a depot after the building of the railroad, and on the completion of the present depot the old tavern house was torn away.

The brick house corner of Main and Fourth streets was erected by James Mereer, prior to 1834. He used the corner for a store room, in which he kept the first exclusive shoe store in town. He was drowned at the wharf, south of Fourth street, by his horse plunging into the river. After his death the house was used as a tavern by Mrs. Backhose, Shively Hazelbaker, Abram Fulton, James P. Shepler, T. B. Wilgus, and others.

John Lamb, in early days, carried on a tan-yard, over the creek where David Woodward lived.

John Cooper removed from West Newton, in old time called Robbstowu, to this place in 1810, and erected a tannery.

R. F. Cooper was not only a man of learning, but one of the most accomplished military men of the State. He died in the U. S. service in 1864.

James Gordon, for years in connection with a store, had a tan-yard on Main street above Bollman's alley. He built the brick house, corner of Main and Bollman's alley, in which he lived for many years. The same yard in after years was operated by John J. Lynn, Henry Fulton, and Richard Stockdale. Matthew Fleming, in the forties, had a small tannery on the river bank, just below the present knitting factory.

Aeneas Graham was an early resident of the town. He was a tailor by trade. He had his tailor shop first in an old building on Second street.

Frederick Layman, the tailor, emigrated from Germany and came direct to Williamsport in 1807, where he resided all his long life.

William P. Biles was an early settler in the town, and was the first citizen who pretended to practice law in that place. He was also a singing master. He lived for years in the old house which stood on Main street, a little west of Mark Borland's residence.

J. R. Shugart and Henry Rabe were old-time saddlers, but for the last half century R. M. Clark has been the fixed saddle and harness maker.

Before and some time after 1834, Samuel Devore had a brewery on Main street opposite the brick row in the "gut," as it was called.

Billy Savage was the old-time stone-cutter. He lived on the island and made most of the old-time stone tombstones, many of which lie scattered in the old graveyard.

James McCalla was a gunsmith. He built and lived

in the house for many years occupied by the late Rev. John Kerr, corner of Fifth and Main streets.

J. and R. McGrew were the hatters for nearly a half century. They carried on the business at the corner where the Odd Fellows' building now stands. The firm was dissolved by the death of Robert, the junior partner, somewhere in the later thirties.

In later years, Alexander Wilson was a very active man. He settled in this city about 1845, where he gradually extended his business until he became the largest dealer in the county in wool, grain and produce generally.

The first drug store in the town was kept by Dr. George Morgan, in the brick house opposite McGregor's block on Main street, in which James Dickey, the cabinet maker, in later years resided.

Asher Vankirk was the chair maker of olden time. His shop was located on the island. The town has always been famous for its many skilled carpenters.

Thomas Collins was a potter by trade and with James Collins carried on the pottery business in a building that stood on Cemetery street, in Catsburg.

Samuel Devore, in 1837, had a small carding-machine in the rear of the old Parkison lot.

About the year 1834 C. W. & William Bryant erected what has long been called the old carriage factory, on Main street. On its completion in 1834, the firm removed their iron store from the shop one door west of the City Hotel, in which Jacob Cort immediately commenced to manufacture copper and tinware.

The Bryants were the first in the town to make plows and wagons on an extensive scale, and to keep a general assortment of iron, especially Juniata iron.

In 1834, Mrs. S. Guthrie carried on a millinery and mantua making next door to Joseph Wilson's store, on Main street.

Robert Walker, in the later forties, had a woolen factory on or near the site of Blythe & Co.'s planing mill on Fifth street, near the river. It was burned in June, 1853.

William Johnson at an early date, erected the first sawmill in the town. It stood below the site of the above mentioned planing mill.

There was another sawmill as late as 1837 above the same planing mill, owned and operated for a time by William Mills. It was the first to saw lumber by steam for the boat yard of Robert Beebee. Timber for building boats had been before this time sawed by hand with a whip-saw.

As William Mills had erected a sawmill for the boat yard, so William Ihmsen, Vankirk and McAllister built one at the mouth of Pigeon Creek, in Catsburg, to furnish boards for glass boxes for his two factories. This mill, after the death of Ihmsen, passed to other owners

and operators. Just before the late war a Mr. Cunningham built a few steamboat hulls at this mill. Mr. James Smith, we believe, was the last owner before it was dismantled.

David Bolton manufactured augers over a half century ago in the old house that was located at the upper end of the street leading from the creek bridge in Catsburg.

The beginning of the Monongahela Manufacturing Co., now located in the Third Ward, was started by James W. Downer in 1872. The business was carried on by Downer, Samuel Hindman and Col. David Lackey until 1877, at which time Downer and Lackey retired and Maj. W. H. Morrison was taken into the firm and the business was carried on by Hindman & Morrison until 1881, when R. B. Abrams was added to the firm, which was changed to Morrison, Abrams & Co. In 1883 the company was merged into the Monongahela Manufacturing Company. The whole plant was burned June, 1890. The present extensive brick plant was erected immediately after the fire, excepting the carpenter and blacksmith shops, which were erected in 1892.

The telegraph was extended originally to this city by way of West Newton in 1864. The Monongahela Valley Co., was organized in 1864, by J. L. Shaw, and under his management as president the line was extended all along the valley. This, with the West Newton line, was merged into the Pacific and Atlantic, which, in 1877, was sold to the Western Union Company. In October, 1872, the office was moved from Wilson's drug store on Main street, below Second, to the railroad station. In this drug store the office was first opened.

Philip Catlin was the first barber in the city, as far as we can ascertain. In 1834 he had his shop in the barroom of Joseph Caldwell's tavern.

In after years, in the early forties perhaps, Maj. A. L. Williams, at the Manown Tavern, issued a currency in the form of shin-plasters, as they were called, redeemable at his bar and at the store of Charles Bollman. This undoubtedly was the first and only bank of issue in the town, and it was of short life.

This city can boast that many of her citizens from time to time have held important positions of trust in the great arena of life. Aaron Kerr was elected to the Legislature in 1824-25-26-27-28 and in 1840, and was also a member of the constitutional convention of 1838.

George V. Lawrence was an active politician after 1842. He was elected to the Legislature in 1843-46-58-59. In 1848 he was elected to the State Senate over his opponent, William Montgomery, Esq. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1860, of which body he was speaker in 1863. He was again elected to the Senate in 1874-76-78. In 1864-66-82 he was elected a member of Congress. In 1872 he was elected a delegate at large to the constitutional convention. In 1843 the self-educated O. B.

McFadden, a resident of the town, was elected with G. V. Lawrence to the Legislature. In 1845 he was elected prothonotary. At the expiration of his term, he emigrated to Washington Territory, where, under a Democratic administration, he was appointed a judge of the U. S. Court, from which position he retired to become a delegate to Congress.

John Storer represented Washington County in the Legislature in 1842.

Jesse Martin, the old postmaster, was elected to the Legislature in 1841.

Jacob Cort was elected a representative in 1847-48.

J. S. Van Voorhis represented Washington County in 1857.

J. B. Finley was a member of the House in 1887-89-91.

T. R. Hazzard was also a member of the Constitutional Convention.

James Gordon became a resident in 1810. He served as justice of the peace for thirty-five years. He was in 1845 appointed an Associate. He was elected a member of the Electoral College in 1828, and as such voted for Gen. Jackson. In 1813 he was a county commissioner, and in 1857 was a member of the Board of Revenue Commissioners.

Samuel Hill was also an associate judge.

Thomas H. Baird and lanthus Bentley were elected and served with honor as district attorneys of Washington County. Bentley moved to Colorado, where he died.

Sheshbazzar Bentley, Jr., father of lanthus, was elected commissioner and sheriff of Washington County.

Cyrus Underwood and Alvin King were elected recorder, and R. F. Cooper, clerk of courts.

Hon. James Scott became prominent in politics and served in the Legislature of Ohio for nearly twenty years. During Grant's administration he was appointed secretary of the Territory of Washington, and on the death of the incumbent was confirmed governor. He was also U. S. consul to the Sandwich Islands.

Among the distinguished medical men in the nation ranks Dr. W. A. Hammond, once a boy in this city. He was surgeon-general at the beginning of the Civil War.

A great event in the history of the town was the welcome extended to the hero of Tippecanoe, Gen. William Henry Harrison, who in journeying towards Washington, D. C., to be inaugurated as the ninth president of the United States, passed up the Monongahela on the steamer "Loyalhanna." Prominent citizens on board the Moxahala, Capt. James Parkison in command, had steamed to a point down the river and escorted the general to the wharf. The entire populace lined the banks of the river and when the landing was made the newly elected president was received with indescribable shouts of enthusiasm and welcome.

Another notable event in the history of Monongahela

City was the centennial celebration of the founding of the town. This event was celebrated November 15, 1892, in the opera house.

The most recent event of this kind was the Old Home Week from September 6 to 13, 1908. Many of the early residents returned to the haunts of their childhood and the celebration was a success in every way.

The city has experienced many floods. One of the most disastrous was on July 11, 1888, when a great amount of damage was done. On the 14th of March, 1907 water was up so that skiffs could be rowed down Main street.

Monongahela City has sent her full quota of soldiers to the wars. We find the names such as Butler, Wilson and McClure in the Eighth Regiment of the Pennsylvania line raised about 1776-77. Some of the members of the regiment doubtless came from Monongahela City. Although the United States did not formally declare war against Great Britain until the 18th of June, 1812, it was the firing of a British man-of-war into the United States frigate "Chesapeake," on July 18, 1807, that aroused the indignation of the American people, and led to the formation of military organizations. It was at this time that Capt. James Warne recruited the company of infantry known as the Williamsport Rangers, and Capt. John Shouse organized a troop of horse, both of which companies actively participated in the war.

Wilson Black and Richard Sparks Cooper both of Monongahela City, participated in the Mexican War, 1846-48.

The people of Monongahela City responded nobly to the call for volunteers during the Civil and Spanish Wars.

Their names make a long roll. Company A of the Tenth Regiment National Guards of Pennsylvania is a Monongahela organization of many years' standing and their previous drill fitted them to be a part of the "Fighting Tenth" which went to the Philippines in the last year of the nineteenth century.

The Monongahela City Gas Company—The Monongahela City Gas Company was incorporated in 1872 to furnish manufactured gas and was organized with a capital stock of \$20,000. The first officers were William J. Alexander, president; J. H. Connelly, vice-president; and D. C. Shaw, secretary and treasurer. The board of directors was composed of J. B. Finley, John L. George, William M. Devore, M. Naylor, and George V. Lawrence. The gas plant was built in 1873 by Connelly, Naylor & Co., at a cost of \$32,000. This company dissolved when natural gas was introduced.

The two gas companies operating at present are the Citizens' Natural Gas and the Bellewood & West Monongahela Natural Gas Companies. The Bellewood & Monongahela was established first and afterwards, about

1902, the Citizens' was started. Afterwards the two companies merged and now Monongahela City has two gas companies under the same management but two separate lines supplying gas at very low rates.

R. E. Byers is president of the Bellewood & Monongahela, and T. M. Byers, secretary. Of the Citizens' Company Samuel M. Downer is president, and Dr. George Murphy, secretary.

Monongahela Water Works—The Monongahela Water Company has been in existence for a considerable number of years. On August 15, 1903, James McCullough and others associated with him, then comprising the Monongahela Water Company, sold their interests to Samuel A. Taylor. The works are now owned by New Castle capitalists. Constant improvement has been made on the plant. At the present time the water is pumped from a large receiving well to a reservoir 350 feet above the level of the river. Its capacity is 3,000,000 gallons, and from this reservoir the entire city is supplied. The large water plant at Monongahela City, with a capital of \$120,000, a total capacity of 3,500,000 gallons of water, and twelve miles of pipe conveying the water throughout the entire city, makes the Monongahela Water Company a great advantage to the city.

The Williamsport Bridge Company was chartered March 16, 1832, and the first officers were James Manown, president; Samuel Devore, treasurer, and Robert F. Biddle, secretary. The construction of the bridge commenced in 1836. William Pagan and Robert Alston built the stone work, and Lothrop & Stockton the superstructure. The bridge was ready for use in 1838 and cost \$60,000. At the place where the middle abutment stands, there was a hole about eighteen feet deep, and in order to get a foundation, a large hollow box was built, ten by ten feet, and into this, stone and cement were dumped until it began to sink, and gradually filling up this hole, and formed the foundation on which the pier now stands. When the bridge was about half completed a storm blew it down. Many of the workmen escaped just in time and lived to help complete the bridge, which was a great project at that time. The old covered bridge caught on fire and burned down April 12, 1883. The board of directors at that time were: William Galbraith, president; William J. Alexander, treasurer; Joseph Herron, secretary, and J. B. Finley, Franklin Manown and Frank Williams, managers. The bridge was too low for steamboats to pass under without lowering their smokestacks, which would be considered an unbearable nuisance today.

The second bridge was started in 1887 and opened the next year. It was constructed in four spans and was 921 feet in length. The bridge was built on the piers of the old wooden bridge and was raised eight feet higher than the old bridge. This bridge company was

composed of the same people as the former company, and was headed by J. B. Finley and Joseph A. Herron. In 1900-01 a company was organized in Pittsburg of people from that district and the bridge was purchased by it. This latter company afterward paid 14 per cent dividends on their stock. The bridge was in such continual use that the toll became burdensome to the people, who desired a free bridge. Their cause was taken up by the Chamber of Commerce of Monongahela City to whom the final freeing of the bridge is due, thereby saving the citizens of the community over \$15,000 in annual tolls. Condemnation proceedings were commenced against the bridge company by the counties of Washington and Allegheny in 1902 to purchase the bridge and free it from tolls, and after three years of litigation the bridge was sold to these two counties in 1905. Afterwards during the same year the river interests filed a complaint with the Secretary of War, stating that the bridge was too low and the middle pier hindered navigation. William H. Taft, then Secretary of War, ordered the counties to raise the bridge fourteen feet above pool, or water level, and remove the middle pier. This was impossible to do on account of the approaches to the bridge being so low.

It was then decided by the counties that as this bridge was condemned by the U. S. government, a new one must be built a short distance below the other bridge. Work was commenced February 27, 1909. An iron structure was made and erected by the Ft. Pitt Construction Co. of Canonsburg, and the \$250,000 bridge was dedicated December 9, 1909.

Monongahela City Memorial Hospital—The first move to establish a hospital in the Monongahela Valley was made by J. Sutton Wall, James Louttit and Dr. G. A. Linn; at a meeting held by these three gentlemen at the office of the former gentlemen, Linn building, late in the year 1882. This movement later found its sequel in a move by Post 60, Grand Army of the Republic, to erect a monument in memory of the soldiers of the War of the Rebellion. At a meeting of the Post held October 20, 1891, a committee was appointed to devise ways and means to erect a monument. This committee reported November 19, 1891, a plan to form a monument association.

At a meeting held March 16, 1892, Dr. Gamble made a motion that a committee be appointed to report on the advisability of erecting a Soldiers' Memorial Hospital instead of a monument. At a meeting held February 24, 1893, Dr. G. A. Linn moved the name be Monongahela Memorial Hospital, which was adopted. On March 7, 1893, Dr. Linn was elected president; J. B. Finley, treasurer, and Dr. J. G. Sloan, secretary. The committee reported the Legislature had appropriated \$12,000, conditioned upon the promoters raising \$10,000. April 12,

1902, Joseph A. Herron, chairman of special executive committee, reported gift of the Parkinson property, West Monongahela. The property was a gift from Hon. J. B. Finley.

On December 18, 1902, the hospital opened for the reception of patients.

It is unnecessary to speak of the need of a hospital in this thickly populated mining district, suffice to say that the wards of the Memorial Hospital have been crowded from the beginning. An average of fifteen patients daily have been treated since the opening. The hospital confines itself to accident cases almost entirely. An addition has been made to it which is about as large as the original building.

Other public service corporations of Monongahela City are the Western Union Telegraph, Bell Telephone, Adams Express and American Express and the West Penn Electric companies. Electric light is much used throughout the city. The city also has a volunteer fire department and hose company. S. M. Downer has been fire marshal for many years. Some ten years ago Andrew Carnegie established a fine free library at Monongahela City.

Monongahela City has several hotels—The Monongahela House, Hotel Glasser, Hotel Abbott, Hotel Main, Hotel Lazzari, Hotel Noble and the Glen Elk Hotel. It has six retail and four wholesale liquor establishments or places where the sale of liquor is legalized. The sale of intoxicating liquors in the city and in Carroll Township was prohibited by legislative act, March 9, 1872. This act was repealed April 28, 1903.

The first newspaper to be published in Monongahela City was the Williamsport "Chronicle" established in 1813. In 1815 the "Western Patriot" was established by B. Brown. The next paper was the "Village Informant," published first in 1818 by Joseph Clingan. The "Phoenix" was established in 1821 by B. Brown.

John Bausman, who seems to have established papers all over the county, started the "Pennsylvanian" at Monongahela City in 1818. This paper seems to have been merged with the Williamsport "Patriot" by John Bausman in 1833. In 1834 the "Patriot" was sold to Samuel G. Bailey and John W. Hammond who changed the name to the "Monongahela Patriot." The "Patriot" was purchased by A. W. Davidson in 1838 and became known as the "Carroll Gazette." R. F. Cooper became editor in 1840 and the paper ceased in that year.

The next paper to be started in Monongahela City was the "Neutral Ground." John McNeal issued the first copy in 1841. Rev. W. H. H. Barnes started a temperance paper the year before, but neither newspaper had a long existence.

The "Valley Republican" was established July 7, 1848, by Solomon Alter, and has been published by the Hazzard's continuously since 1855. The first years it

was under the management of Solomon Alter. Hon. T. R. Hazzard was its promoter, owner and editor, and with his son, Chill W., conducted the paper until the death of the elder Hazzard in 1877.

He was succeeded at his death by his eldest son, Chill W. Hazzard, a man of exceptional ability as an editor and public speaker.

July 11, 1861, he enlisted as lieutenant in Company F, Twelfth Pennsylvania Reserves (Forty-first of the Line), and served in the Army of the Potomac with distinction for four years. He was breveted major for meritorious conduct on the field of battle and derived his rank of colonel from connection with the National Guards after the war. He was state commander of the G. A. R., and prominently connected with Masonic and other fraternal societies.

In 1880 he established the "Daily Republican," and gave the best years of a noble life to establishing this heritage to posterity.

Upon the death of Col. Hazzard, which occurred in 1901, his heirs formed the Chill W. Hazzard Co., owners and publishers. Vernon Hazzard was president, H. H. Hazzard, secretary, who, with Mary B. Hazzard, owned the capital stock of the company, which was incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania. Now Mary B. Hazzard owns all of the stock herself.

The American Association established in 1853 the "American Republican" and "Spirit of Washington," which existed about three months.

The "Aurora" was first published in 1857 by Joseph H. Wilson. Cyrus B. King was editor. It also lasted only about three months.

The "Valley Sentinel" was established in 1860 by Moses T. Scott & Co., with Robert F. Cooper editor, and continued a couple of years.

Major Chill W. Hazzard established the "Junior's Friend," and "Pennsylvania Reserve News Letter" in 1876. Another paper called the "Advertiser" was started the previous year by John B. Scott.

The "Valley Record" was first published by William M. Boggs, March 4, 1876. After several changes, in 1892 it was merged into the "Monongahela Democrat," published and edited by the Monongahela Democrat Publishing Company. Whether this paper died a natural death or was merged into some other newspaper is not known, but the former is probable.

Sid Wilson started the "Saturday Voice" in Monongahela City in 1899. In 1901 the Zimmer Brothers, William and Harry, purchased the plant and sold out the following year to the Voice Publishing Company, and early in 1903 the "Voice" was merged into the "Times" with H. R. Campbell editor and William J. Zimmer manager of the Voice Publishing Company. Afterwards it was conducted by different officers of this

company. The present officers of the Voice Publishing Company are L. E. Flint, manager and editor, John F. Cooper, president, and Frank B. Wickerham, secretary and treasurer. The "Times" is printed daily except Sunday.

In 1908 Monongahela City ranked second among towns in Washington County with respect to bank deposits.

Monongahela City Trust Co.—The People's Bank of Monongahela City, which was organized in 1870 by J. B. Finley, with A. C. Sampson, president, and J. B. Finley, cashier, was for many years a leading institution in the valley. In order to secure a greater scope for its operations, the People's Bank was turned into a Trust Company in 1901 and the name Monongahela City Trust Company was assumed. Joseph A. Herron, the president, is one of the best known men in the Monongahela Valley and is a financier of recognized ability. J. B. Finley, vice-president, is president of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal & Coke Co. John F. Cooper, treasurer, was for many years cashier of the People's Bank, previously for six years having been register of wills of Washington County. W. H. Alexander, secretary, came to the trust company with twenty years of experience.

Alexander & Company, Bankers—The Alexanders are represented in the business life of Monongahela at the present day by the bank bearing their name. Joseph Alexander, born April 1, 1795, died June 20, 1871. He began as a trader in Monongahela City in 1828 and in 1843 took his son, the late William J. Alexander, into partnership with him under the name of Alexander & Son. This title was continued until 1850, when the present name of Alexander & Co., was adopted and the banking business established.

In 1860 James S. Alexander, a younger son of Joseph Alexander, was admitted to the firm which was further enlarged by the admittance of Joseph Alexander Herron, a grandson of Joseph Alexander, in 1871, who had been bookkeeper from 1866.

On the death of William J. Alexander in 1894, William H. Alexander and Frederick K. Alexander were taken into partnership. More recently death has deprived the firm of James S. Alexander.

The banking business was opened in the rear of the store room which stood on the site of the present McGregor block. In 1870 a bank building was erected at a cost of \$20,000. During the year 1906 a handsome and modern bank building, costing \$52,000, superseded it.

First National Bank of Monongahela City. All of the financial institutions of Monongahela City are strong. The First National Bank was organized November 30, 1901, with a capital of \$50,000, and is among the leading banks of the river valley today. The bank pays six per cent interest to its stockholders. The officers and

directors of this bank comprise many of the progressive business and professional men of Monongahela, and the bank's business reflects the enterprize of the men who are directing it. Its officers are Joseph Lytle, president; Eugene Byers, vice-president, and G. E. Davis, cashier. A beautiful new bank building has recently been erected at a cost of \$65,000.

The mercantile business of Monongahela City last year amounted to \$1,127,845, distributed among 145 merchants. No other town of its size in the county reached these figures, and no other town in the county, regardless of size, averages so much business to each mercantile house.

The Black Diamond Engineering Company was chartered August 5, 1903, with a capital of \$15,000. The first officers were: Charles Bentley, president; Levi R. Campbell, vice-president; George Alten, treasurer, and Thaddeus M. Boggs, secretary and general manager. This plant has foundry facilities for making and rapidly handling castings up to 10,000 pounds weight each, and has two cupolas in operation, one used for large heats and the other one for smaller or special kind of iron. The foundry and machine shop departments are connected by traveling overhead cranes operated by compressed air, and castings are lifted in the foundry and carried across into the machine shop without changing or letting them down. The cleaning room and railroad siding are served by another traveling crane operated by compressed air. The elevator which elevates the pig iron and coke for the cupolas is operated by compressed air. The works includes a pattern shop and forge department.

In 1908 this foundry was purchased by Joseph Herron and is operated now by Campbell D. Herron and Samuel C. Webb.

Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Companies' shops—J. W. Downer established a foundry in 1872. The plant at after times was operated by the following firms: Hindman, Downer & Lecky; Hindman, Morrison & Co.; Morrison & Co., and W. H. Morrison and T. H. Pollock. In 1881 Capt. R. R. Abrams was admitted to the firm, which then became Morrison, Abrams & Co. The firm then changed to Abrams & Robinson.

In 1893 J. R. Robinson purchased Mr. Abrams' interest and established the Robinson Machine Company. Soon after this he purchased the present site and erected new buildings. On May 29, 1902, the foundry and machine shop were burned to the ground but have been replaced by much larger buildings. In 1907 the plant was sold at public sale to the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, and used as the company's shops. About 150 men are employed.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF MONONGAHELA IN 1883



SCENE ON MONONGAHELA RIVER



MONONGAHELA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
MONONGAHELA



MAIN STREET, MONONGAHELA



ALEXANDER BUILDING, MONONGAHELA

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company Saw and Planing Mill—The Valley Saw and Planing Mill was originally built in 1850 by William and Joseph Brown. In 1851 Joseph purchased the interest of William and in 1854 Kiddoo & Pollock assumed control. The interest of Mr. Pollock was bought out by David Moore. The building was destroyed by fire in 1858 and a new one erected. In 1867 the plant was purchased by John Blythe, Charles E. Beach, James Neel and E. A. Foster. The mill was burned again in 1875 and a new one erected. Afterwards at different times the firm was changed to Foster, Blythe & Neel, and Neel, Blythe & Co. This mill has been purchased by the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal & Coke Company and is used for building coal barges. The company has two docks, one at Catsburg and the one at the foot of Fifth street.

The Monongahela Clay Manufacturing Company is situated on Pigeon Creek and the Ellsworth Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, not far from Monongahela City. The works were built in 1902 and H. B. Simpson became superintendent.

The material from which the bricks are made is obtained from the hill at this point. It is sifted, tempered with water and cut into desired lengths by machinery. The bricks are placed on trucks and dried in tunnels. There are ten of the tunnels each having a capacity for 7,000 bricks which are heated by natural gas.

The works have both square and round kilns, the latter being thirty feet in diameter and each holds 90,000 bricks. The capacity of the works is 70,000 bricks per day. These are of a superior grade owing to the material used and to the treatment, and are practically nonabsorbent.

Monongahela Glass Works—The Monongahela Glass Works were built in 1880. The firm originally consisted of H. L. Ihmsen, Gregor Fox, John J. O'Leary and James Beek, and was known as Ihmsen, Fox & Co. The firm was afterward changed to O'Leary, Beek & Co., and O'Leary Brothers & Co. The plant is not operating at present. It was considered an up-to-date enterprise in its early days.

Monongahela City American Window Glass Company—At some time before 1900 Thomas Whiteman built the Whiteman Window Glass Works. The works were afterwards sold to the American Window Glass Company, the present owners.

The Union Paper Mill is one of the important industries in this section of the state. Rope paper and paper sacks are manufactured. Twelve men are given employment. Dr. Samuel D. Culbertson established the Union Paper Mill in 1850. It was the first paper factory of its kind west of the mountains. In 1862 the plant introduced steam for drying. The mills were destroyed by

fire in 1864, but immediately rebuilt. In 1876 S. D. Culbertson and R. S. D. Hartrick became proprietors. In 1901 the plant was again destroyed by fire. The Union Paper Mill Company was reorganized in 1902 and the present mill built. It has many advantages over the old mill, as it is more modern and fitted with the latest up-to-date machinery. When the company was reorganized L. C. Isler was elected president; B. S. Allen, treasurer, and C. D. Borland, secretary.

George Anton's Lamp Factory—The Anton Brothers, George and John, started the business of manufacturing miners' lamps about the year 1873. The first shop was in a little room in the mining village of Black Diamond, a short distance south of Monongahela City. The shop, after moving several times, finally located on Park avenue on the banks of Pigeon Creek. The plant is well equipped with labor-saving machinery and has a capacity of eight gross of lamps per day. As many as 20 people are employed. George Anton is the sole proprietor and manager of this enterprise.

C. L. Anton's Pit Lamp Works—The Liberty Lamp Factory, located on Finley street, near Anton avenue, is owned and managed by C. L. Anton, one of the four Anton brothers, noted for the manufacture of miners' lamps. C. L. Anton worked in the factory of his brothers until he patented a lamp of his own and began its manufacture.

Monongahela Granite and Marble Works—The business of the Monongahela Granite and Marble Company was originally established by R. M. Gee in 1852. He conducted the business alone until the year 1865 when his sons having become partners the first name was changed to that of R. M. Gee & Sons. In 1873 J. H. Weygant became a member of the firm and its style was then changed to R. M. Gee, Sons & Co. Mr. Weygant disposed of his interests in 1882 and the firm became known by the same title as formerly. When the founder of the firm died in 1890 the title was adopted of R. M. Gee Sons. All of the original partners except one have died, the sole owner being Samuel M. Gee. The works were situated on Pigeon Creek and were equipped with a compressed air plant and other modern devices. In 1907 William H. Isaac bought the marble works and changed the location to the corner of Cemetery and Main streets.

Monongahela City Macaroni Factory—L. Lazzari, the proprietor of the Monongahela City Macaroni Works, established his business in Monongahela City in 1902. At first the output of this institution was a half barrel of flour per day, but the business grew to such an extent that at present 25 barrels of flour are consumed per day. He was compelled to erect a four-story building on Second street to accommodate his fast increasing trade.

Later the Lazzari Brothers remodeled the McAlister Livery Building on Chess street between Second and Third streets and started another macaroni factory.

I. Shelby Crall Greenhouses—I. Shelby Crall, the pioneer florist, seedsman and gardener of the Monongahela Valley, established at Monongahela City in 1867 one small greenhouse. He saw the business increase and grow from the small beginning to 18 houses and 40 acres in vegetable gardens up to the time of his death in 1901. Since then the business has continued under the management of his two sons, Charles S. and James S. Crall and Harry M. Griffith under the firm name of I. Shelby Crall Co. Since 1901 four greenhouses have been added, making 63,000 square feet of glass.

James A. Keeney started a greenhouse business in Monongahela City in 1888. He cultivates all kinds of plants, flowers and vegetables.

Yohe Brothers, Contractors and Lumber Dealers—This company handles builders' supplies of every character. Special attention is given to factory work. Yohe Brothers have erected a number of fine buildings. The firm of Yohe, Carson & Co. was established in 1880. The members of the firm were Isaac, James L. and Lewis N. Yohe and Mr. Carson. The latter was succeeded by Edward Corrin in 1881. In 1901 Clyde C. Yohe was admitted to the firm.

Stephens Brothers is a contracting and building firm established by Charles E. Stephens in 1892. Afterward his brother, Henry B. Stephens, was admitted to the firm.

The Keenan & Piper Contracting Company started business a year or more ago and G. H. Piper having dropped out of the firm the business is now conducted by Samuel Keenan and the two former partners carry on separate businesses.

Monongahela City has many other manufacturing plants.

The Liggett Spring & Axle Works is just across the river from Monongahela. There are also a number of mines in the neighborhood of Monongahela City on both sides of the river and a large part of the miners and employes at the axle works live in or supply trade to Monongahela City.

Carborundum Works—Monongahela has the distinction of having been the home of the first carborundum works in the United States, and Washington County has the honor of being the birthplace of Edward Goodrich Acheson, the inventor of carborundum, graphite and other useful substances. He was born in the town of Washington in 1859. The works were established at Monongahela City about 1890 and after some ten years were removed to Buffalo, N. Y., and the property in Monongahela City sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad

Company. His inventions and discoveries were among the most useful and valuable of the past century.

Monongahela Milling Company—This company's plant was formerly located opposite the Pennsylvania depot. It was one of Monongahela City's most stable industries. The mill did a business of \$5,000 a month, and had a capacity of 150 barrels of flour per day. Their business was principally wholesale and most of the flour was shipped to the upper part of the Monongahela Valley. It also manufactured chop and cornmeal.

The mill was erected about the year 1845, and was owned at different times by Henry Shearer and John Sheplar, Beach & Co., George & Shaw, John L. George, James McGrew, A. R. Parkinson, and J. D. Hoon, J. B. Hayward and J. W. Hill, Jr. A few years ago it was sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the mill torn down and used for railroad yards.

Monongahela Foundry & Forge Company—Another of Monongahela City's industries was the Monongahela Foundry & Forge Company. This company occupied what was formerly the Graft Stove Works, but the company has been out of operation for two years.

In 1879 E. T. Graham built a foundry near Pigeon Creek. This foundry has now disappeared.

The Monongahela City Dock Company was established in 1865. Later William H. Barr purchased the dock and many barges, flats and boats were built. The dock has long since gone out of existence.

Prior to 1796 the history of education in Monongahela City is clouded in uncertainty. There were private schools and schools supported by general subscription held before that time. In the year 1796 school was opened in an old log house at Parkinson's Ferry, once used as a dwelling and situated in a grove of sugar trees, near the old Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Chess street and Church alley. The first teacher's name was Tilbrook, the next was Thompson, who was followed by Capt. Hughey Mitchell. The number of terms each taught is uncertain, but there is no doubt but that a school existed in this place for a number of years. For many years the Catshurg school, small brick building, was used and many of the present inhabitants of Monongahela City were given their education at this school.

Those who attended Belvidere School justly styled it the "Athens of the North," it was such an improvement over the "Old Brick" which stood on the Van Voorhis Place in 1854. Rev. Cyrus Black donated the ground on which the schoolhouse was erected. Some of the teachers were L. Hasson, W. Devore, S. Morrison, William Thompson, all of whom became soldiers

of the Civil War. Hasson and Morrison were officers of distinction, also William Thompson, noted for his bravery, was taken prisoner and sent to Andersonville prison; he was never exchanged and with many other noble men gave his life for his country. After these men came Mrs. Mary E. Burt (lately deceased), an excellent teacher, who afterward became principal of one of the Pittsburg schools. Miss Emily Burgit also taught part of a term.

No organized effort was made by the Legislature of Pennsylvania to establish a uniform system of schools until the year 1805 when the first tax was levied in Washington County for the education of the children. No doubt some of this money came to Monongahela. Two schoolhouses were soon built, one a double house, standing on what was known as the old Presbyterian Church lot on Chess street, and the other a single house, which stood on that part of the island which has now passed into the river. Mr. Prescott, Nimrod Gregg, Thomas Collins and Mr. Dunn were teachers in this house, while the teachers in the double house were Joseph S. Morrison, R. F. Cooper and Hon. T. R. Hazzard. These buildings were soon inadequate and the present structure known as the Old Building was erected and opened for use in September, 1853. Andrew Brown and T. R. Hazzard were the first teachers in this new building.

Graded schools were first organized in Monongahela City in 1854, with James H. Moore as principal and three assistants: Miss Webster, Miss Bebee and Miss Hodgson. Graded schools were bitterly opposed at first, but they soon won favor, and were pronounced a success by those who had opposed them. This Union School was one of the first in the county, and was the largest and best schoolhouse outside of Pittsburg.

The names of the principals of the Monongahela City Schools since then are as follows:

J. H. Moore, 1854-56; S. F. DeFord, 1856-57; J. N. Boyd, 1857-58; A. J. Buffington, 1858-61; William G. Fee, 1861-62; B. M. Kerr, 1862-63; Matthias Tom-
baugh, 1863-64; Joseph M. Milligau, 1864-68; J. N. Sights, 1868-69; J. P. Taylor, 1869-72; George E. Hemp-
hill, 1872-76; Joseph Jennings, 1876-1888; E. W. Dal-
bey, 1888-97; A. L. Hope, 1897-1901; C. H. Wolford,
1901-1906; R. G. Dean, 1906.

Carroll Township was organized in 1834 and this city—or Williamsport as it was called—was embraced in Carroll Township, and consequently subject to its jurisdiction.

In April, 1837, Williamsport was incorporated as a borough by Legislature, under the name of Monongahela City, and thereafter the schools were under the supervision of the board of directors of the new district.

By act of Assembly, April 11, 1862, the Carroll districts of East Williamsport and Belvidere were included in Monongahela City district, and the old historic schoolhouse in Catsburg ceased to be used as a schoolhouse. In 1873 a city government was created by act of Assembly which enlarged the boundaries of the school district, and added to the school population so that more school room was necessary.

The present Central School building was dedicated July 1, 1881, containing ten school rooms, an office, and a school hall, capable of seating about 400 people. On March 2, 1883, this building was almost totally destroyed by fire, but it was promptly rebuilt and re-dedicated September 27, 1883. In 1896 the First Ward building was erected. It contains eight recitation rooms, office and a teacher's room. The first class was graduated from the Monongahela High School in 1878 and consisted of ten members. At present the High School enrollment is about 85. A class of 15 was graduated last Commencement. In all the present teaching force consists of a principal and 31 teachers. A third ward building is being built at present to accommodate the large number of school children.

In 1908 there were 26 schools in Monongahela City and school held in session nine months. There were three male teachers, the average salary of \$106.67 being received per month, and 27 female teachers receiving an average salary of \$62.50. There were 1,395 scholars enrolled, the cost per month of each being \$2.25. The number of mills levied for school purposes was eight and for building purposes three.

Monongahela might justly be called a city of churches. It has averaged one new church building a year for the last four years, a record without a parallel in the county, and probably in Western Pennsylvania. It has over \$325,000.00 invested in church property by eleven different denominations, each of which is active and progressive, steadily adding to its roll of membership. In addition to these, there are several congregations as yet unable to own buildings of their own, but which are rapidly progressing in that direction. The local branch of the Young Men's Christian Association is an effective organization, working out much good. It is an able, active and efficient force in its chosen field, not only taking advantage of every occasion to advance its principles, but making opportunities for its good work.

The Rev. James Finley was appointed by the Presbytery of Redstone to preach at Parkinson's Mill on the fourth Sabbath of March, 1784 and during 1785 one Sabbath at his pleasure. This is, perhaps the first Presbyterian service held in the limits of Monongahela. A church supplying this community was built three

and a half miles out toward Brownsville and called Horseshoe Bottom, prior to 1786. In 1807 the Presbyterian Church of Williamsport was organized and the Rev. Samuel Ralston was chosen pastor. He preached in a schoolhouse near the site of the first church building in the winter and in a tent in the summer. The first house of worship was built of brick on the old church lot on the hill in 1815. Dr. Ralston resigned to give his entire time to the Miugo Church in 1834. From 1834 to 1840 the church was ministered to by supplies. During this period the second house of worship was built that stands at present on the corner of Chess street and Linn alley, and was dedicated in 1836. The name of the church was also changed by the Presbytery of Ohio April 20, 1837, from the Presbyterian Church of Williamsport to the First Presbyterian Church of Monongahela City. On October 28, 1839, the Rev. John Kerr was called to the pastorate and during his long pastorate the church grew rapidly. He resigned in 1862. He was succeeded by the Rev. Silas G. Duulap, who was pastor from April, 1862, to September, 1866. He was followed by the Rev. J. S. Stinchill from December, 1866, to April, 1870. On October 1, 1870, the Rev. W. O. Campbell was called, who after a long and successful pastorate resigned in July, 1885. During Dr. Campbell's pastorate the present church building was erected at a cost of \$35,000.00.

In February, 1886, the Rev. James M. Maxwell was called and continued the beloved and honored pastor, until failing health compelled him to resign in 1902. During the pastorate of Dr. Maxwell a new pipe organ was installed and the present handsome and substantial parsonage was erected.

The Rev. Leroy W. Warren began his pastorate April 1, 1903, and resigned April 1, 1906. Perhaps during no other time in the history of the church were so large additions made to the membership of the church as during the ministry of Mr. Warren. The present pastor, Rev. William F. McKee, began his pastorate on November 1, 1906. On September 29, 1907, a beautiful addition to the chapel and Sunday school rooms was dedicated at a cost of about \$12,000.00. During the week September 29, 1907, and October 6, 1907, the Centennial of the church was appropriately celebrated.

Methodist Episcopal Church—The beginning of Methodism in Monongahela may be traced back to 1812 when the Riggs brothers, local preachers, who lived near California, organized a class in the home of Samuel Baxter, of Carroll Township. In 1813 the Riggs brothers preached in Williamsport, now Monongahela, at the home of Mrs. Van Devore. Larger accommodations being needed a room was procured in the house of Robert Beebe on the river bank. Rapid growth soon

made another removal necessary, when a log house on Main street, formerly used as barracks for troops, was secured and fitted as a place of worship. Next the congregation worshipped in the "Old Log Schoolhouse," thence it migrated to the old union church, (built by general subscription) on the top of the hill. In 1826 the congregation purchased a large dwelling on the river bank which was changed into a house of worship. In 1834 a lot was donated by Mr. William Isham on which a brick church was erected and completed in 1835. In 1864 the present commodious and stately church was begun on Main street. The Sunday school room was opened for worship in 1867 and the audience room was completed in 1873, the entire church costing about \$45,000.00. During the pastorate of Rev. John Conner the elegant manse on Chess street at the rear of the church was erected. During the present pastorate in 1903 the auditorium was completely renovated at a cost of about \$2,000.00, besides a new pipe organ was installed, the gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. At present the entire basement is being improved, with new chairs, toilet rooms, carpets, etc. These improvements will cost about \$3,500.00.

The congregation was originally a part of the Greenfield Circuit, later a part of the Chartiers Circuit, but it became a station in 1833. The following pastors have been in charge since the erection of the present church building: Rev. Ezra Higeley, A. W. Butts, Hiram Miller, S. M. Hickman, Edward Williams, T. N. Boyle, William Lynch, R. L. Miller, W. D. Stevens, J. S. Bracken, I. A. Pierce, L. H. Bugbee, S. H. Nesbit, M. J. Sleppy, John Riley, T. F. Pershing, J. W. Baker, John Conner, D. L. Johnson and the Rev. R. S. Ross, appointed in 1902.

African Methodist Episcopal Church—The African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1834 by Bishop Paul Quinn. The old meeting-place was in a building which stood on the corner of Sixth and Railroad streets. Subsequently its meetings were held in a brick house on Railroad street adjoining Yohe Bro.'s Mill, thence in a brick house opposite the bridge at Dry Run. Finally, in 1871, it moved into the handsome brick church that stands at the corner of Seventh and Main streets, the church seems to be taking on new vigor and life. A parsonage was erected on the rear of the church lot on Chess street in 1904.

The First Baptist Church was organized in the public school hall on February 9, 1860. On the 24th day of the same month in which it was organized it met in the Presbyterian house of worship and was unanimously recognized as a regular Baptist Church by a council duly called and constituted for that purpose. At that time it had 24 members. It was admitted into the fellowship of the Pittsburg Association in June, 1860. The

present church edifice in which the congregation worships was dedicated in January, 1871, and cost, with furniture, \$7,000.00. In 1900 a neat and commodious parsonage was built at a cost of \$1,700.

The following is a list of those who have served as pastors: David Williams, R. R. Sutton, O. L. Hargrove, Aaron Wilson, Lloyd Morgan, A. J. King, E. C. Baird, J. F. Collins, L. S. Colburn, D. S. Mulhern, J. W. Moody, S. V. Marsh, J. E. Darby, E. H. Stewart, Daniel Trick and the present pastor, Rev. W. H. Shawger, who has been pastor since 1905. This church maintains a mission in its chapel in the First Ward.

The first Protestant Episcopal Church service celebrated in Monongahela was conducted by Rev. R. H. Lee, of Washington, Pa., in the Presbyterian Church during the summer of 1860. Other services followed at intervals given by clergymen residing in Pittsburg. In July, 1862, the western convocations of the diocese of Pennsylvania met in the hall of the public school and appointed Rev. William TenBroeck to take charge of the work as missionary. On November 17, 1863, the western convocation of the diocese of Pennsylvania met here a second time, and during its session the organization of St. Paul's Church was effected. The Rev. Henry MacKay was called as the first rector of the newly formed parish. In 1866 the corner stone of the present St. Paul's Church was laid by the Right Rev. Bishop Kertfoot. The church was opened for Divine service about 1870. In 1870 Rev. John Linskea was appointed missionary to the parish. In 1872 the Rev. John P. Norman was placed in charge by the bishop. Dr. Norman resigned in 1875 and was succeeded by Revs. Percival Becket, Emelius W. Smith and Thomas White. In 1880 the Rev. John P. Norman was again placed in charge of the parish and continues rector until this day. During these years St. Paul's has been completed and consecrated by Bishop Whitehead of Pittsburg Diocese on June 29, 1882.

Church of the Transfiguration, Roman Catholic—The Rev. Father McGuire visited this region, doing missionary work prior to the year 1833. From this period mass was said by visiting clergy until the congregation was organized. The first house of worship erected under the pastorate of Rev. Father Dennis Kearney was completed in 1865 at a cost of about \$6,000.00. Father Kearney was succeeded by Revs. John O. G. Scanlin, William L. Hayes, M. J. Brazill, P. M. Garvey and Francis McCourt. During the pastorate of Father McCourt a fine priest's house was erected. Father McCourt was succeeded by Revs. J. J. Cuigley, C. M. Lyons and Thomas F. Walsh, who was followed January 28, 1900, by Rev. C. J. Poetz, the present pastor. The church has enjoyed a continuous and rapid growth. Long since the old building became too small for the

congregation and in May, 1904, the old church was removed to the rear of the parsonage to be used by the church societies. On May 30, 1906, the corner stone for a new church was laid by Right Rev. Monsignor Suehr and on February 23, 1908, the present handsome and elegant church building was dedicated by Bishop Canevin of Pittsburg. The present structure cost about \$75,000.00.

St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Congregation (Italian) was organized in May, 1904, by Rev. Father Cornelius Falcone. The present house of worship was erected through the energy of Father Falcone, on a lot in Park avenue, donated by Mr. G. Anton. On the 17th of December, 1905, this church was dedicated by the Rt. Rev. Regis Canevin, Bishop of Pittsburg. In January, 1908, Rev. Mr. Falcone was succeeded in the pastorate of the church by the Rev. Vincent Maselli, the present pastor. Pastor Maselli has devoted himself to his work and the church is making great progress. The congregation numbers about 250 families.

Lutheran Church—In 1841 Rev. George St. Clair Hussey organized a German Lutheran Congregation here. The English congregation was organized February 7, 1869. This church has had the following pastors and supplies: Rev. D. L. Ryder until 1872; Rev. H. H. Hall, 1872-77; Rev. H. B. Winton, supply 1877-1883; Rev. J. W. Breitenbach, supply, 1883-87, occasional supplies, 1888-1902. The congregation was reorganized August 14, 1902, and supplied by the Rev. Levi P. Young until 1903. In 1903 Rev. H. E. Berkey became pastor and from his arrival the church took on great activity. During his pastorate which closes in the early fall, the present beautiful church and commodious parsonage were built. The church was dedicated May 31, 1908. Other church buildings have been occupied by the congregation as follows: The first was located at the corner of Third and Chess streets, back of Alexander's Bank. The second in the First Ward was sold to the Baptists. The value of the present church is \$10,600.00. Rev. M. M. Allbeck has been called to become pastor on the retirement of Rev. Mr. Berkey.

The Second Baptist Church (African) was organized at a meeting held in the old schoolhouse by the Rev. R. H. Marshall, November 26, 1882. The right hand of fellowship was given the new organization by the Rev. Mr. Bayard, pastor of the First Baptist Church. Steps were at once taken to provide a suitable house of worship and the present church building was erected in 1883. The church has had a continuously prosperous growth. The present pastor, Rev. L. Campbell Garland, was called November 21, 1906. During the past year the church has purchased a cozy manse at No. 619 Lincoln street.

The Christian Church is an outgrowth of a Sunday school and Christian Endeavor Society that had been maintained for a number of years by a faithful band of that denomination, held in the old Markell Hall. These, with their recruits, were organized into a church on August 19, 1899, by Elder J. A. Bennett, 38 persons constituted the roll. The present building on Chess street was dedicated in October, 1900, during the pastorate of Elder O. S. Reed. His pastorate was followed by a period during which Dr. S. T. Dodd, now deceased, supplied the pulpit. In the autumn of 1903 A. A. Doak was called and was pastor for about a year. He was succeeded by John W. Kerns in July, 1904. In July, 1906, G. L. Cook became pastor and remained for one year. This church has enjoyed a great measure of prosperity. During the past year the church has not had a regular pastor: depending on supplies for its pulpit. On the first Sabbath of July, 1908, its present pastor, the Rev. Mr. Beckler, began his work.

United Presbyterian Church—On May 7, 1905, a United Presbyterian Sabbath school was organized in the Baptist Church. Preaching services were conducted in connection with the Sabbath school by the Rev. W. W. Reed, of Donora, until October. On October 24, 1905, the United Presbyterian Church was organized by the Chartiers Presbytery with a membership of 18. Mr. Joseph M. McCalmont acted as supply October, 1905, to April, 1906. In May, 1906, the congregation began to worship in Blankenbeuhler's Hall with Mr. D. A. Russell as supply until October 6. On December 1, 1906, Rev. J. H. Miller became pastor of the church and did a great work among his people. The membership has been increased and a complete organization effected. A lot secured at the corner of Tenth and Chess streets upon which the present finely appointed chapel has been erected at a cost of \$5,300.00. The chapel was dedicated on March 1, 1908. Mr. Miller has recently resigned on account of ill health.

The Young Men's Christian Association—One of the institutions that Monongahela can be justly proud of is that of the Young Men's Christian Association. Organized on January 11, 1904, it has been an active force for good in our city for the past four years. Rev. L. W. Warren, formerly pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, was instrumental in showing the need of such an organization. After surmounting many difficulties and discouragements the efforts of those interested in such an undertaking were crowned with success and on October 11, 1904, handsomely equipped quarters were opened in the Towner Building. The first permanent organization consisted of the following men: Theodore M. Byers, president; William T. Corrin, vice president; William I. Jones, treasurer, and James C. Dodd, recording secretary. The above officers served for two years

and were succeeded by the following officers who are serving at the present time: Frank Bebout, president; Lewis N. Yohe, first vice president; Wilhelm F. Alten, second vice president; John F. Cooper, treasurer, and Harry H. Williams, recording secretary. Hon. J. B. Finley, Mr. Joseph A. Herron and John H. Jones aided considerably in the equipping of the rooms. A call was extended to W. T. Wertz, of Greensburg, Pa., to accept the general secretaryship for the promoting of the work. The association is in a flourishing condition at the present time with a membership of 225 men and a large boy's department, also a Ladies' Auxiliary of 125 ladies. Many departments of work are being carried on successfully.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church—In 1833 Revs. John Morgan and Alfred Bryan, who at this time traveled over the county organizing Cumberland Presbyterian Churches, came to Monongahela City and organized one at that point. A church was erected the same year and services held until 1845, when they ceased and the members joined other churches.

Wesleyan Methodist Church—The Wesleyan Methodist Congregation only existed for a comparatively short time. They occupied a church building in the First Ward which was afterward used in turn by the Lutherans and Baptists. The congregation disbanded on account of removal of members and lack of interest.

The Monongahela Cemetery—At a meeting of the citizens of Monongahela and vicinity held at the public house of Caleb Harvey, on Friday, the 3rd day of April, A. D. 1863, for the purpose of purchasing ground and locating a public cemetery, T. R. Hazzard was called to the chair and Joseph Wilson was secretary. After several meetings 31 acres were purchased from William McClure for \$1,040 and charter procured.

Adam Augbendoubler became superintendent July 10, 1865, at a salary of \$350 per annum, which position he continued to hold until his death in 1895. In 1894 the beautiful mortuary chapel was erected with Yohe Bros. as contractors and Frank P. Keller as architect. This building is most advantageous, having hermetically sealed vaults for deposits of bodies when death has come suddenly in the community and burial cannot be made, or for the repose of bodies from a distance. In the side of this building is a memorial to William Alexander, for his untiring efforts in behalf of the cemetery.

Some years ago there was also erected the imposing soldiers' section surrounded by the stone redoubt upon which is mounted cannons and the paraphernalia of war erected by Starkweather Post, No. 60, G. A. R. Fountains and beautiful walks and other improvements are constantly being added.

The present officers and board of managers are

Joseph A. Herron, president; Morton Black, treasurer; T. S. McCurdy, secretary, and Joseph A. Herron, Morton Black, Isaac Yohe, B. F. Bentley, M. H. Borland, Frank Bebout and T. S. McCurdy are the present board of managers.

Social and fraternal organizations are numerous in Monongahela and represent the best development of this important phase of American life. The Odd Fellows' building is one of the most imposing structures in the town, owned without incumbrance by the local lodge. Other orders, perhaps equally wealthy, have not thought it advisable to invest their surplus in buildings of their own, but have long term leases on desirable quarters, several of them fitted up in a most luxurious manner. Monongahela women have worked in harmony with these fraternities, organizing auxiliaries in many cases. In fact the women have played an important part in the social and material progress of the town. Their greatest work was in connection with the Memorial hospital, which institution probably owes its existence to the untiring efforts of Monongahela women.

There are 18 lodges in Monongahela City which are as follows:

The Nucleus Lodge No. 377, I. O. O. F., was organized September 14, 1849. The membership at present is 211.

The Henry M. Phillips Lodge No. 337, F. & A. M., was chartered March 5, 1860.

The Gen. Starkweather Post No. 60, G. A. R., was organized April 30, 1867, with 14 charter members.

The Arroas Tribe No. 253, I. O. R. M., was organized May 23, 1884. The present membership is 100.

The Monongahela Council No. 507, Royal Arcanum, was organized August 4, 1880, with 25 chartered members and now has a membership of 154.

The Star of the Valley Council No. 136 was organized in 1881. Its present membership is 358.

Knights of Malta. Organized March 11, 1905.

The Monongahela Lodge No. 455 of the B. P. O. E. of the U. S. of A. was organized December 12, 1898, with 39 charter members. The present membership is 211.

The Monongahela Aerie No. 532, F. O. E., was organized November 11, 1903, with a membership of 98.

The Turn und Gesang Verein Eintracht was organized September 28, 1890, with 20 chartered members. The present membership is 190.

The Monongahela W. C. T. U. was organized on June 10, 1884.

The Justice Lodge No. 395, K. of P., was organized in 1887.

The Household of Ruth No. 479 was organized in 1887.

The Order of Solon No. 33 established in 1889.

The Chieftains' League No. 20 was established in 1891. Ringgold Castle No. 437, K. G. E., established in 1892. Monongahela Tent No. 315, K. T. M., established December 8, 1897. The present membership is 40.

Monongahela Lodge, P. O. S. of A., was instituted in 1908 and has 104 members.

JOSEPH PARKINSON.

The Founder of Parkinson's Ferry, Later William's Port, and Now Monongahela City.

BY WILLIAM PARKINSON WARNE,
Member of Washington County (Pa.) Bar.

The family name Parkinson is derived from Perkins or Parkins, a patronymic from Perkin, a diminutive of Peter. The surname of Simon Barjona, given him by Jesus Christ Himself, went everywhere with the spread of Christianity. Petros in Greek, Petrus in Latin ("the stone" from *petra* "rock") became Pietro in Italy, Pedro in Spain, Pierre in France, Pieter in Dutch, etc. From Peter we derive the "pet" name of Perkin, or Parkin, from which we get Perkin, Perkins, Parkinson, Parkin, Parkins, Parkinson, etc.

There are no Perkins or Parkins on the Hundred Rolls, and these names begin to appear first in Yorkshire and in the eastern counties of England about the year 1300.

From a consultation of the works on heraldry it is ascertained: First, a Parkinson coat of arms without any special reference otherwise. Second, a coat as borne by Richard Parkinson, Esq., of Kinnersley Castle, County Hereford. Third, a coat as borne by Mary Parkinson, of East Ravendale, County Lincoln, widow. Fourth, a coat as granted to the Rev. John Posthumus Parkinson, M. A. Fellow of Magdalene College, Oxford, on his marriage with the heiress of the late Rev. Dr. Parkinson, of East Ravendale, and assumption of her name. Fifth, a coat as borne by Parkinsons of Cadale Forest, Fairsnape and Blandhurst, County Lancaster and Wordgate. All these have also crests.

That the name Parkison or Parkinson is English and that the family is English there can be no doubt from the derivation of the name and the evidence from the records on heraldry. It is further proven that the Parkinsons were of Yorkshire English, and persons of prominence, refinement and education.

As to the correct spelling of the name to be given this family from which the subject of this sketch was descended it can only be decided from the evidence before us. An examination of the records of Washington County, Pennsylvania, shows a varied spelling of the name. It is spelled Parkison, Parkinson, Perkerson, Perkeson, and in one instance Parkins. The earlier

spelling was more frequently Parkison than otherwise, but at later dates and now it is nearly always spelled Parkinson. The name is found in all parts of the United States and in England and always spelled Parkin-son. All that is positively certain, however, is that the original name was Perkin, or Parkiu, and the various families have come to spell the name in the different ways.

The earliest authentic date that it is known that the family of Parkinson was found in what is now Washington County, Pa., was in the years 1769 or 1770. It is family tradition that Joseph Parkinson first came to Fort Pitt as an Indian trader, and was at Fort Pitt in 1769, when the lands along the Monongahela River in the vicinity of where Monongahela City stands were first begun to be taken up by the early settlers of that region, among the first of whom were the Parkinsons.

William Parkinson, the earliest common ancestor of which we have any record, was a resident of Cumberland County, which was erected out of Chester County (one of the three original counties of Pennsylvania) in the year 1749, and included what is now Franklin, Adams, and in fact all the western territory claimed by the Penn's, and which now includes Washington County, etc., in Western Pennsylvania. William Parkin-son had a large family of children, among whom were Joseph, William, Benjamin, Thomas and James, who removed from their home in Cumberland County, near Carlisle, about 1769 or 1770, to the mouth of Pigeon Creek, on the west bank of the Monongahela River, where Monongahela City is now located. The five brothers took up some 5,000 acres of lands among them in Washington County along the waters of Pigeon and Mingo Creeks from 1769 to 1791. For their day and time they were men of education and refinement and among the sturdy and brave pioneers who dared to settle in the then territory of the red man, where Indian outrages, the French and Indian wars, the Revolutionary War, the many bitter boundary contests between the adherents of Virginia and the Penns, and lastly the Whiskey Insurrection of 1794, required men of stout hearts to face the then trying times of this region.

It is tradition as well as a well authenticated fact that the Parkinsons came from the old Conococheague Settlement, a very early one, composed of the English, Scotch and German emigrants who first located there supposing their settlement lay wholly within the domains of Lord Baltimore. However, by a subsequent arrangement between them, the proprietors of the two provinces, the territory in which the Parkinsons found themselves, was within the boundaries belonging to the Penns. The Conococheague Settlement was a very early one, and as early as 1738 was an active old Presbyterian settlement, for in that year the numbers were

so large that it became necessary to divide the congregation into the East and West Conococheague Churches. The Conococheague Settlement was included in what is now Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and Washington County, Maryland.

As to the four brothers of Joseph Parkinson who were more or less identified with the settlement of the portion of Washington County, in and around the mouths of Pigeon and Mingo Creeks, we will speak briefly:

Benjamin Parkinson was a prominent farmer and owner of mills, and made himself famous as a leader of the Whiskey Boys during the insurrection in Western Pennsylvania in 1794, took up several tracts of land, finally settling on a farm on the Galdes Road between Dunningsville and Kammerer, on the old Washington and Williamsport Turnpike. He was captured and taken a prisoner during the Whiskey Insurrection and taken to Philadelphia among others who were tried and found guilty of high treason, but afterwards pardoned by President Washington. Benjamin was one of the first justices of Washington County, Pa., elected in 1781, and was one of the twelve justices that composed the first court of Washington County, one of whose number was elected President Judge.

Thomas Parkinson was a large owner of mills. He sold out and removed to near Ligionier, in what was later Westmoreland County, in 1791, and about the year 1804, sold his farms and mills in that place and moved his family to Brooke County, Virginia, (now West Virginia). About the year 1783 he married Margaret Latimer. The Latimers were English and came from Philadelphia. Mr. Latimer and his wife and their infant child (afterwards Mrs. Parkinson) were taken captives by the Indians, and subjected to a five days' march across the Ohio River into the wilderness. From this story and capture is based the story of Meg Latimer in Dr. McCooks tale of the Whiskey Insurrection, "The Latimers."

James Parkinson was a carpenter by trade and one of the most skilled millwrights of his day. He built a mill on Pigeon Creek which became known afterwards as the McFarland Mill, which he sold to his brother, Thomas Parkinson, who later sold to James McFarland. He also built the first brick house ever erected in that region in the year 1785, which still stands and is now known as the VanVoorhis Homestead. The workmanship of his own hands can be seen to this day in a good state of preservation, and the old colonial house is a model of good architecture that is worth copying yet. James Parkinson left Pennsylvania some time prior to the beginning of the nineteenth century and located in Virginia.

William Parkinson and his descendants were large

owners of lands and mills and took a prominent part in the navigation of the rivers and as owners of steamboats in later years. His son, Benjamin Parkinson, known as "Little Ben" to distinguish him from his uncle, Benjamin Parkinson, of the Whiskey Insurrection fame, on the 17th of March, 1801, bought from David Acheson a tract of land on the Monongahela River, including the mouth and both sides of Mingo Creek, upon which at an earlier date Paul Froman had erected the old Mingo Mill.

A deed is of record as follows which would indicate that the Parkinsons once owned slaves: Alexander Pool and Hagar, his wife, people of color, sold to Joseph Parkinson (probably a son of Thomas) all their right, title and interest left to them by will of "Mingo Dana, a man of color," beginning at lands of Charles Wells, now David Harveys, on the Virginia line. From the name "Mingo Dana" it could be inferred that the person so designated may have been a slave of the Parkinsons at the mouth of Mingo.

As an evidence of the prosperity of the Parkinsons the contents of the deed of Thomas Parkinson to James McFarland, dated October 21, 1791, whereby he conveys: All that his mills and plantation whereon the said Thomas resides, situate on Pigeon Creek, James Parkinson, Benjamin Parkinson et al, containing not less than 300 acres and as much more as it will measure according to the settled lines with the neighbors aforesaid. Together with the buildings, improvements. . . "as also the screen and wind-mill to go with the premises—James McFarland covenants to pay the £1,010 at or before January 1, next—part now and security—£10 to be paid in Linen Cloth or Whiskey," etc.

From the standpoint of what might have been and knowing what we now know, if the five Parkinson brothers and their heirs had held on to the 5,000 acres of lands taken by them in the years from 1769 to 1791, until now the same would be worth several millions of dollars, so valuable have the same lands become owing to the rich coal veins underlying them. The Parkinsons seemed to have been men with a talent for selecting real estate as the lands taken up by them in every instance were the best as to soils, location and mineral deposits. Joseph seems to have had an eye for a town location, as he took the mouth of Pigeon Creek at its confluence with the Monongahela River and whose waters drained a great valley extended for miles into the rich territory along its banks. All the brothers selected their lands along streams of water where water power was accessible to run their mills. They showed much intelligence in those early days such as is useful in the selection of locations even at this day and date.

The first white man to erect a habitation at the mouth of Pigeon Creek on the west bank of the Monongahela

River was Joseph Parkinson. The only other known persons to erect a cabin in this locality were the Deckers along about 1758 at the point up Pigeon Creek about a mile from its mouth where James and Thomas Parkinson afterwards built their mills and lived until 1791, when they sold out to James McFarland. Joseph had come from Fort Pitt in 1769 or 1770 and taken up a tract of land at the mouth of Pigeon Creek and proceeded to build his cabin on the river bank within fifty yards east of the entrance to the new river bridge which was dedicated December 6, 1909, and continued to live therein until his death in 1834, or a period of 64 years, when he died in his 95th year.

From the early history of Western Pennsylvania we learn that immediately after the treaty of November 5, 1768, when the Indian title to lands comprising the southwestern counties of Pennsylvania, was extinguished, the proprietors, or heirs of William Penn began the sale of lands, and among those who then or very soon after obtained warrants for lands in this vicinity, were the Deckers, Fromans and Devors. From the Survey Books we take the following: "In pursuance of an order No. 3783, dated 26th August, 1769, the above is a draught of a survey of a tract of land called "Southwark," containing 70.5 acres, with the usual allowances of 6 per cent for roads, highways, etc., situated on the west side of the Monongahela River. Surveyed for Abraham Decker 26th October, 1769."

During 1770, Joseph Parkinson settled on the tract above mentioned, and ultimately laid claim to it and other lands adjoining to the amount of over 300 acres.

To pass over what is a long story, Joseph Parkinson became interested at a very early day, the exact date of which is not known, in a ferry across the Monongahela River near the mouth of Pigeon Creek, on the lands included in the survey called "Southwark."

Very likely the first person to conduct a ferry was James Devore, a pioneer, who must have settled on the east side of the Monongahela River, opposite the mouth of Pigeon Creek, at about the same date and engaged in conducting a store at that side of the river, and as the need required it commenced to conduct a ferry which is called "Deboirs Ferry" in Washington's diary at the time he crossed the same in 1771. Parkinson located on the west side and owned the land and the settlements were first made on that side of the river. A demand soon arose for a ferry and no doubt Parkinson, very soon after Devore commenced to operate a ferry from his side of the river, joined in the enterprise on his side. In some way or other the ferry was carried on from 1771 to 1785 by these two men. At a very early date the ferry became known as "Parkinson's Ferry" (as early at least as 1781) and was the first name of the place. It was the name of the first postoffice established

there, is well known in the annals of the Whiskey Insurrection where the Congress of the Whiskey Boys met. It was the name of the first postoffice established there, is well known in the annals of the Whiskey Insurrection where the Congress of the Whiskey Boys met.

Afterwards, in 1792, Joseph Parkinson laid out on his lands a plan of lots and advertised them for sale; but did not carry out his design until 1796, when he sold a large number of lots in his new town which he called "William's Port," after the name of his son, William. It continued to be known as William's Port until 1833, when the place was duly incorporated under the name it now bears, Monongahela City. The name Williamsport being the name of another town in Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna River, and to avoid two postoffices of the same name the first name of the place was dropped and the present name adopted. It ought to have been called Parkinson.

Joseph Parkinson was born in 1739 and died in 1834, aged 95. He was one of the first justices of the peace, elected in 1781. Was the first postmaster at Parkinson's Ferry. Besides the above, he was a trader on the rivers from Parkinson's Ferry to New Orleans, taking flat boats loaded with whiskey and other products of the region to New Orleans. He was employed under Col. George Morgan as a supply agent for the government at Fort Pitt from the time it was abandoned by the British until it ceased to be a fort at the end of the Revolutionary War.

On one of the trips he with eight others were captured by Indians led by Simon Girty and taken prisoner on Blennerhasset's Island in the Ohio River, and were all compelled to run the gauntlet, Parkinson being the only one to escape with his life, who was allowed to make his way back to the settlements on the Monongahela, deprived of his boats and their cargo of whiskey and flour. The above narrative is vouched for by Margaret A. E. McClure, a granddaughter of Joseph Parkinson, who died in 1902, at the age of 91 and was therefore 23 years old at the death of her grandfather, and had often heard him relate his daring experience with the savage red men at Blennerhasset's Island.

That Joseph Parkinson was employed as a supply agent at Fort Pitt during the trying times in Western Pennsylvania through the Revolutionary War is to his credit as a patriot. The question of supplies at Fort Pitt about the years 1778 and 1779 was one of extreme importance and it required men of diplomacy as well as bravery.

Joseph Parkinson was distinguished along with his wife, who was before her marriage to her husband in Carlisle prior to coming to the Monongahela Valley. Margaret Weaver, a descendant of the pure Dutch stock of that region, as the owner and keeper of Parkinson's

Tavern which was famed for its hospitality from Philadelphia to the most western settlements of the time; it being located on a main thoroughfare from the east to the west. Mrs. Parkinson was noted as one of the best cooks in all the country and her dinners were a thing of art in the culinary science of those days.

In connection with the Parkinson Tavern at Parkinson's Ferry was the garden managed and superintended by Mrs. Parkinson, the wife of the landlord. It was admitted to be one of the finest flower gardens west of Philadelphia, in the days of Parkinson's Ferry. It was laid out in walks traversing it in various ways. The beds were laid off in squares for the vegetable portion of the garden, from which Mrs. Parkinson gathered the products for the table for the entertainment of travelers who stopped with her husband. The flower beds were of nearly every form such as circles, anchors, half-moons, crosses, squares and triangles. A wide walk ran all the way around the garden, and one main walk extended from the hall door of the tavern down through the garden to the well, thence to the lower boundary of the same near the ferry, passing through a summer house, which was a perfect bower of beauty covered with flowering vines of many varieties. Another walk led from a summer house, which stood near the tavern, in a direction parallel with the main walk. In the garden were to be found all kinds of tulips, pinks, flags, lilies, hyacinths, blue bells, king's crown, many varieties of roses and all the flowers then cultivated in gardens. Besides the flowers, the garden was planted with all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery.

The first thing a traveler did on arriving at this old tavern was to stroll through the garden that was talked about by everyone who ever came to Parkinson's Ferry.

As has been said, Mrs. Parkinson was a complete mistress of cookery and domestic sciences. She managed the care of her garden herself, and it was her particular pride to attend to its cultivation during her whole life as the hostess of the famous old tavern. It always gave her her greatest delight to walk out in the mornings and evenings with her guests to display the beauties of her garden and receive the deserved compliments of the easterly merchants and others then traveling from the more cultured and refined east.

It must not be supposed from the fact that Joseph Parkinson and his wife managed and conducted a tavern and ferry that they were the simple landlords of a small hostelry and the conductors of a ferry, and that Joseph Parkinson was a man who sat on the river bank looking for the occasional traveler. As a matter of fact, Joseph Parkinson was a very energetic and busy man from his early manhood to the time when age called him away from the activities of life. He engaged in trading for many years on the rivers as far

as New Orleans, taking flat boats with their cargoes to that distant city and returning oftentimes afoot to his home on the Monongahela, and risking his life among the then savages of the territory. He was for some years in the employ of his government as a supply agent at Fort Pitt, rendering his country a substantial service. His foresight and business acumen was evidenced further in laying out the first plan of lots which became Monongahela City. As to the many stories of the Whiskey Insurrection it may be said that Joseph Parkinson and none of his brothers, excepting Benjamin, were ever friendly to that movement against the government. While the public meetings connected with the adjustment of that difficulty were held on his lands at Parkinson's Ferry, yet it is a fact that General Lee made his headquarters at Joseph Parkinson's tavern. So that it is to be seen that he as a tavern keeper provided entertainment and accommodations for both the government's military officers as well as the citizens for and against the levy and collection of the much despised excise tax. It is a family tradition that neither Joseph, William, Thomas or James Parkinson ever engaged in any way in the manufacture of whiskey, or in any manner supported the insurrectionists.

The Parkinson families who lived at the several points on the Monongahela River and on Mingo and Pigeon Creeks were persons of considerable wealth, in fact rich for their day and time, and they lived in accordance. Many pieces of furniture and silver plate are still extant which show they lived in some luxury. The old mahogany sideboard used in the Parkinson tavern when General Lee and his officers were guests at the then hostelry in 1794 can be seen at the residence of a great granddaughter, Ella V. Warne, in Monongahela City, besides many other pieces of plate and furniture.

One instance of the many big dinners served at the old tavern is given in an old Washington County newspaper:

“Parkinson's Ferry, July 4, 1811.

“The Williamsport rangers, commanded by Captain James Warne, assembled at 10 o'clock a. m. After performing various military tactics, they dismissed until 3 o'clock p. m., when all met at the house of Mr. Joseph Parkinson and partook of an elegant dinner. General John Hamilton and Joseph Beckett, Esq., occupied seats at the head of the table, and thirteen toasts were given.”

Joseph Parkinson was acquainted with all the early pioneers and knew them personally. He knew and had business with such men as Col. George Morgan, at Fort Pitt. He knew the Indian chiefs mentioned in the history of the early days. He was well acquainted to his sorrow with Simon Girty, the outlaw. He associated with the Deckers, Fromans, Devores, Wickerhams, Van Voorhises, Andrew and James McFarland, Daniel Depue,

Samuel Black, Van Swearingin, Paul Froman, the Bradys, and hundreds of others whose names made up the population of the territory around Fort Pitt in the days preceding and immediately following the Revolutionary war.

From the records of the Supreme Executive Council for August 24, 1781 (XIII. Col. Records, 38), is found the information that among the justices of the peace of Washington County, returned as elected is the name of Joseph Parkinson, as one of the justices from Nutting-Township.

A petition was signed by many citizens of Washington County, in 1781, and forwarded to President Reed at Philadelphia, protesting strongly against the commissioning of some of the twelve men returned as elected as justices who should form the first Court of Washington County, and containing the names of certain citizens as more fit to serve in said capacity, among whom were, James Edgar, Judge, Danl. Leet, John Reid, Jos. Parkinson, John Armstrong, Abner Howell, and James Brice, all of whom were certified “to be more able to serve.”

Thus we can realize that Joseph Parkinson was a man of many parts and exerted an influence in various ways and was prominent socially as well as in a business capacity.

As to his church relations the writer has no data; but it is to his credit that he donated to the Presbyterian Church its first location for a church and a small piece of land for a graveyard. And from the further fact that his family came originally from the old Presbyterian Settlement of the Conococheague Church, his leanings at least were Presbyterian, if not actually affiliated as a member.

On the death of Joseph Parkinson, the Monongahela Patriot of April 29, 1834, published in Williamsport, states:

“Died.—In this borough, on Monday night, April 28, 1834, at the advanced age of 94 years, Mr. Joseph Parkinson. Mr. Parkinson was well known to many as the original proprietor of this place, from whom it received the name of Parkinson's Ferry. Although his death was long looked for, it has cast a gloom over our citizens. The following testimony of respect from our town authorities, to the memory of the deceased, was handed in a few minutes before our paper went to press:

Tribute of Respect.

“Whereas, We have learned with deep regret of the death of our aged and esteemed fellow-citizen, Joseph Parkinson, the original proprietor of this town; therefore, be it

“Resolved, That as testimony of respect to the memory of the deceased, we will attend his funeral this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, and that it be recommended to our citizens generally to attend said occasion.

“By order of the council of the borough of Williamsport.

“JOHN BAUSMAN, Sec. AARON KERR, Pres.”

In early life Parkinson was a tall, bony, muscular man dressed rather fashionably in the costume of his day, with knee buckles and shoe buckles. In his older days he wore side-whiskers, and the well known queue of the times.

The founder of Monongahela City was buried in the old grave-yard at the head of Church Alley near the old Presbyterian Church within the lines of a small tract of land which he himself donated to the church for a burying ground. The exact spot where lies the remains of all that is mortal of Joseph Parkinson and his wife Margaret is not known, as no tombstone was ever erected to mark the last resting place of the two persons whose lives were given to open up this country and establish the town in the wilderness, now a thriving and progressive little city. After all, is'nt it just as well. The grandeur of monuments and the massive walls of crypts will not keep a man's name green after him. But the name of Parkinson will live as long as the foot of man shall tread the soil of the great Monongahela Valley. Some time we hope the people who will live to enjoy the things made possible by the old pioneer who built his cabin and dwelt among the scenes of nature as he

found them in 1770, in order that his part in the great scheme of God's plan might be carried out, will have enough local pride to erect a fitting marker to call the attention of the coming generations to the one who first cleared the way for the white man to set up the standard of Christianity and civilization on the banks of the Monongahela, where the 5,000 acres of lands once taken up by him and his brothers now pour their millions through its gates into the great water way that will soon lead to all parts of the world.

The only living descendants of Joseph and Margaret Weaver Parkinson residing in Washington County, Pennsylvania, at this time are the following: Miss Ella V. Warne, Matthew S. Warne and his children, and Mary E. Warne Stathers and her children, of Monongahela City; and A. Clark Warne, Boyd E. Warne, Esq., Howard R. Warue, Flore R. Warne and Mae Warne, and William Parkinson Warne, Esq., and the following named children: James Kemp Warne, Mary Elizabeth Warne, Thomas Parkinson Warne (William Dumm Warne, Richard Mastin Warne and Harry Millar Warne, all of Washington, Pa.



J. L. Huston

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